

OVER THE STATE

A Legislative Estimate.

The report of the auditor of public accounts gives the following list of departments and their demands on the legislature for appropriations for the ensuing biennial period:

Table with 2 columns: Department Name and Amount. Includes Legislature (\$180,000), Governor (\$10,000), Adjutant-general (\$3,200), Commissioner of labor (\$4,200), Secretary of state (\$10,000), Auditor of public accounts (\$11,800), Treasurer (\$12,000), Superintendent of public instruction (\$12,000), Attorney general (\$12,000), Commissioner of public lands and buildings (\$30,000), Board of public lands and buildings (\$4,500), Board of education (\$4,200), Board of purchase and supplies (\$300), Supreme court (\$4,810), State library (\$10,000), Normal school (\$5,100), District court (\$162,319), Penitentiary (\$17,728), Hospital for insane at Lincoln (\$23,900), Hospital for insane at Norfolk (\$19,800), Asylum for insane at Hastings (\$147,650), Industrial school (\$215,398), Institute for blind (\$43,000), Institute for deaf and dumb (\$71,150), Home for the friendless (\$56,000), Industrial home (\$3,448), Soldiers' and sailors' home (\$159,540), Institute for the feeble minded (\$44,500), Board of education lands and funds (\$4,200), Land office (\$3,500), Enforcing criminal laws (\$35,000), County treasurers' fees and expenses (\$15,000), Prosecuting unauthorized insurance companies (\$1,000), Advertising for bids for printing (\$500), Laws, journals and other printing (\$25,000), State board of agriculture (\$4,200), State horticultural society (\$2,000), State historical society (\$1,000), Reports of historical society (\$1,500), State taxes erroneously paid (\$1,700), State taxes illegally levied (\$5,000).

Total \$2,890,294. The appropriations of the last legislature aggregated \$2,720,155.

STATE JOTTINGS IN BRIEF.

—Representative McBride has introduced a bill providing that the governor may appoint a brigadier general and chief of staff with the understanding that the position, if the bill passes, will be tendered to Hon. W. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill."

—George Parkis, a farmer living four miles west of Norfolk, was arrested last week. Mrs. Parkis' confession to the officer revealed a startling state of affairs in that family. She stated that Parkis has been criminally intimate with his fourteen-year-old stepdaughter, Sarah Baxter, for several months. Sarah's sister, aged ten, said that Parkis had attempted intercourse with her. Both girls said that he had used a whip to intimidate them.

—The Nebraska press association recently in session at Lincoln elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, H. M. Bushnell; first vice president, T. J. Pickett, jr.; second vice president, F. M. Kimmel; third vice president, Judson Graves; secretary, F. G. Simmons; treasurer, W. W. Haskell.

—A generously inclined Beatrice lady for several weeks furnished an indigent family with the skim milk of several cows presuming that they used it as food for themselves. She discovered recently that the milk was being fed to four litters of puppies. The charity has been discontinued.

—The Reporter says Madison needs more and better railroad facilities, and believes that the time is at hand for doing something in the direction of getting them.

—The auditor's report shows that sixty assurance companies were admitted to do business in the state during the last biennial period, and he wants another deputy to take special charge of the insurance business of the department. There are now 169 companies in the state.

—By some mistake two acts were passed by the last legislature to prohibit non-resident aliens from acquiring title to real estate in Nebraska. House roll No. 3, which passed recently, repeals one of these laws. While both remained on the statute books they neutralized each other.

—Jacob Savely, who some time ago absconded from Crete after mortgaging a team, wagon and harness belonging to his brother, and perpetrating other frauds, was arrested at Warsaw, Ind., and held there till an officer with the proper papers arrived to escort him back to Crete.

—A special sent from Madison stating that charges had been preferred against the sheriff was somewhat premature, although the special was sent on the authority of one of the supervisors that it is contemplated. No charges have been filed as yet.

—The Economic Fence Machine company and the South Omaha Electric Light, Heat and Power company signified their intention of transacting business under the corporation laws of the state, by filing articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. Both companies designate Omaha to be their principal place of business.

—Last week Paul Colbine, a beef drover at Swift & Co.'s packing house in South Omaha, received a painful and serious cut with a knife in the hands of a fellow workman. Patrick Shea and Mr. Colbine were cutting the hind quarter of a beef, when a knife in the hand of Mr. Shea slipped as Mr. Colbine bent down and struck Mr. Colbine on the left side of the nose, cutting a long, deep and ugly gash.

—Fifteen Omaha Methodist persons held a meeting last week and passed resolutions in opposition to dancing, particularly in connection with inaugurations of a president of the United States.

—The Union Pacific is equipping all its locomotives with the Hazen vacuum.

—Several places Chebron's invention for the past year of 1904, and which Cleveland has approved, is being put in operation for a trial.

—A Schuyler dispatch says: The sheriff kept a guard stationed about the jail all last night and patrol on the street to guard against any demonstration to lynch Hagerman, the incendiary and horse thief, whose preliminary hearing was had yesterday and who was bound over in the sum of \$2,500 for the burning of John Craig's barn and 130 head of stock January 3. A mob was organized and skirmished slightly about the court house. Two shots were fired, and the sheriff was abandoned for the time. The sheriff will remove his prisoner to some distant point, as the only way to avoid trouble.

—The county seat election in Scotts Bluff county resulted: Gering 268, Mitchell 173, Mills 109. A second election will be required to settle the question.

—At Beatrice W. V. A. Dadds, an attorney, saw a man enter the house of his neighbor, L. E. Spencer. Knowing Mr. Spencer was not at home Dadds followed and found the fellow rummaging among the silver plate in the dining room. The fellow said he was looking for something to eat. He was taken to jail.

—Waterworks bonds were carried a Valentine in the vote on the 12th.

—Sneak thieves are so thick at Wood River that merchants dare not place samples of their wares in front of their stores.

—A United Workman lodge will be organized shortly at Omaha.

—Fire at Omaha last week destroyed \$50,000 worth of property.

—An effort is to be made to organize a Grand Army post in South Omaha.

—Cyrus Clurry, a Beatrice house breaker, has been bound over to the district court. It is quite likely he will do a term at the state institution.

—The frisky daughter of an Omaha brewer last week eloped with her father's driver, forsaking a lover to whom she was engaged.

—In a railroad wreck near Omaha the other day, J. G. Connors, a brakeman, was killed.

—An opium joint in Omaha was broken up last week by the arrest of four Chinamen.

—The color line agitated by the colored citizens of Nebraska City, in regard to school affairs has been taken into court.

—It is reported that William Spiker and J. Y. Alexander, middleweights of Grand Island, will indulge in a fight to a finish in the near future.

—The legislature holds for sixty days, members receiving \$5 per day.

—The Nebraska woman suffragists have not given up the fight. They have applied to the supreme court for an opinion on the constitutionality of municipal suffrage and have introduced new bills in both houses to confer on women this privilege.

—The Red Cloud National bank of Red Cloud, which has been in the hands of Bank Examiner Griffiths for the past three weeks, opened its doors on the 23d, under the new management, with L. P. Albright cashier. Judge Rich, of Chicago, and Richard Gentry, of Kansas City are among the new stockholders and directors.

—Lyon post, at Grand Island, will submit a proposition to the Kearney encampment to have a rennion of the old soldiers located at Grand Island permanently.

—An Omaha woman who went masquerading in men's clothes was detected by a copper and jailed. The judge let her off with a fine of \$12.50 end costs.

—The bank of Elm Creek will soon merge into a national bank with a circulating medium of \$50,000.

—The citizens of Hubbell have decided to renew their efforts to determine whether or not coal exists in that vicinity.

—A board of pension examiners has established headquarters at Orleans.

—The property parceled out to Mrs. Cleveland, in Omaha, as her share of the Folsom estate, is appraised at \$120,000.

—The citizens of Pender want their town to be the seat of government of a new county and have sent a delegation to Lincoln to urge the passage of a bill creating a county to be called Blackbird.

—Mr. Birnie, the live stock agent, has received several petitions from different counties asking the members of the legislature to continue the present law relating to the live stock interests of the state and to make an adequate appropriation for the maintenance of the live stock commission.

—Fire at Long Pine burned the clothing store of T. P. Renshaw. Most of the goods were got out.

—The city of York has recently increased her water facilities by the putting in of several miles of new mains.

—A farmer living five miles from Bloomington offers to give \$100 toward establishing a cheese factory in that town.

—The Grand Army post of Ainsworth have taken steps toward starting a war library. Several volumes have already been collected.

—The legislature holds for sixty days, twenty days longer than former sessions.

—The bill to enable Fremont to vote bonds to aid in the construction of the court house has passed the senate. It will also pass the house without any trouble.

—Tessie, the two-year-old daughter of J. S. Grable, of Beatrice, got the fingers of one of her hands caught in the cog wheels of a clothes wringer, producing a painful, though fortunately not serious injury.

—At the meeting of the Turnverein association of Nebraska held at Plattsmouth it was decided to hold the first annual turnfest at Fremont in August.

—The spacious dwelling of W. H. McNeill, two miles from Utica, was the scene of a gathering of 200 people last week, the occasion being the 48th birthday of his wife. It was one of the greatest events that has happened in that section for a long time.

—The Beatrice Express says there is an annoying death of animals in that city. An intelligence was sent to a good business, making a specialty of genetic help.

THE NEBRASKA SENATE AND HOUSE.

Proceedings of the Upper and Lower Branch of the Nebraska Assembly.

In the senate on the 19th, Senator Raymond introduced a joint resolution in reference to the loss to the state of school lands owing to the ruling of Commissioner Sparks that indemnity lands must be taken from the district where they were lost, and not in some other district. Bills were introduced as follows: A bill for an act to amend section 23, of chapter 26, compiled statutes of the state of Nebraska of 1887, entitled "Elections," and to repeal section 23 as heretofore existing. A bill for an act to amend section 34, subdivision 14, of chapter 79, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska entitled "Schools." Mr. Howe introduced a bill for the purpose of providing a new and improved style of ballot boxes. Following is the text of this bill: Section 1. That section 23 of chapter 26 of the compiled statutes of the state of Nebraska, 1887, be amended so as to read as follows: The county board of each county shall provide a sufficient number of ballot boxes, which said ballot boxes shall be made of glass, at the expense of the county, for the several precincts or districts; each of said ballot boxes shall be circular form with a small opening at the top thereof and enclosed in a square wooden frame, with a lid to be fastened with three locks, no two of which can be opened by the same key; said ballot boxes to be uniform in their construction and shall be selected for adoption by the secretary of state, auditor of public accounts and state treasurer, or any two of them, and each ballot box, with all of the keys thereto belonging, at the close of each election, shall be deposited with one of the judges of election, who shall take charge of the same and be responsible for its safe keeping; and he shall convey said ballot box, or cause it to be conveyed, to the place of holding elections in his precinct, township or ward at the next general or special election and deliver, or cause to be delivered, to one of the judges of said election. Section 1. That section 23, as heretofore existing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

The senate held a short and unimportant session on the 21st. The following bills were introduced: Ceding to the government jurisdiction over Fort Robinson and Fort Niobrara reservations; limiting application of the reform school law to children under sixteen years instead of eighteen; allowing district judges to order jurors to appear when needed, instead of having the sheriff compel them to be present on the first day of court; extending to January, 1900, the payment of notes given for payment on school lands on payment of interest and taxes in full. In the house a petition from 247 citizens of Cuming county, asking that an amendment to the state constitution be submitted providing that all fees for liquor licenses be apportioned among the various school districts, was presented by Mr. O'Sullivan. Gilbert's bill to amend the code of civil procedure relating to replevin (that the defendant may keep possession of property in dispute by executing a bond for the costs, was taken up on third reading and passed. House roll 71 was also passed. It reads as follows: That section 19 of subdivision 17 of chapter 79 of the compiled statutes of 1887, entitled "Schools," be so amended as to read as follows: That all accounts shall be audited by the secretary, approved by a committee to be styled the committee on claims, and no expenditure greater than two hundred dollars shall be voted by the board, except in accordance with the provisions of a written contract, nor shall any money be appropriated out of the school fund, except on a recorded affirmative vote of a majority of all members of the board, and said accounts and the records of said board in all metropolitan cities shall at all times be subject to the inspection and examination of the comptroller of such city, whose duty it shall be each month to examine said records and check said accounts, and from time to time as may be required by ordinance or resolution of the city council, report to said council the nature and state of said accounts, and any facts.

In the senate the Keckly bill removing the \$5,000 limit of damages for the life of a man killed through the negligence of his employer went over one day. Bills were introduced: Vesting the fire and police commission in metropolitan cities with the power of issuing liquor licenses; also authorizing the mayor and council of such city to impose a license on pawnbrokers, hawers, architects, sellers of bankrupt stock, etc. Providing the manner of deciding the votes in elections in cities of the second class and villages. Empowering nine jurors out of twelve to find a verdict in civil actions before the district court. Robinson's attorney fee bill provoked a long discussion. It directs the court to give the successful plaintiff an attorney's fee when he is a clerk or a laborer suing for wages, and also in actions for the foreclosure of mortgages if an agreement has been made to pay an attorney fee. The bill was indefinitely postponed. In the house about twenty bills were introduced, among them the following: Appropriating \$31,000 for completion of the Erving Woman's Refuge at Millard. To cede the jurisdiction by the United States over the military reservation known as Fort Sidney. To confer upon women the right of the elective franchise at municipal elections. To legalize the State Dairyman's association and make an annual appropriation for the same. Ballard's anti-trust bill was recommended for passage. The committee on county and township organization reported in favor of the bill providing that the county board shall procure a copy of the original surveys of the county from the national land office. The committee on agriculture recommended that house roll 35, Truehall's bill requiring all parties owning or occupying land to destroy noxious weeds, do pass.

Senate file No. 56, providing for the submission of an amendment to the constitution regarding the collection and disposal of liquor license moneys was indefinitely postponed on the 23d. Among bills introduced were the following: A bill for an act to prevent the practice of deception and fraud by nursery men, tree vendors, their agents and commission men in the sale of nursery stock and prescribing penalties therefor. A bill for an act for the assessment and taxation of railroad property for school purposes. A bill for an act to amend section 102a, chapter 79 of the compiled statutes of the state of Nebraska, entitled, "Roads" and to repeal said original sections 102a and 102b of the same chapter. Raymond's elective board of transportation bill was reported, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. Raymond protested, and, as a result, the bill was placed on general file. Senate file No. 15, by Keckly, providing for the addition of three railway commissioners to the executive department of the state, underwent a similar process. There was introduced a bill to amend sections 63, 64, 65 and 66, chapter 10, of the criminal code of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, entitled, "Offenses relating to domestic animals," and to repeal said original sections. Also a bill for an act to amend section 2, chapter 27, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1887, entitled, "Estrays." In the house the most interesting business of the morning session was the discussion of the bill creating "Labor Day." The usual number of bills were introduced, reports of standing committees were read, and resolutions introduced. It was moved the committee on constitutional amendments be instructed to report house roll No. 1. The vote—yeas 58, nays 59—indicates in a measure the relative strength of the submission and anti-submission parties. Among bills introduced were the following: A bill for an act to amend section 4 of chapter 39 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, entitled "Homesteads," and to repeal said original section. A bill for an act for the protection of game in the state of Nebraska. The committee on mines and minerals recommended the passage of house roll No. 2. House rolls 78 and 162 were favorably reported.

In the senate on the 24th the Raymond bill to submit an amendment for an elective railroad commission of three members passed the committee of the whole by a vote of 14 to 3. Lindsay's bill for submission, senate file 31, had been held by the committee several days awaiting a favorable opportunity for its return. It came this morning and Chairman Lindsay reported the bill with a recommendation that it pass. Ransom and Beardsley made a minority report for indefinite postponement, and Ransom moved its substitution for the majority report. It was lost by a vote of 9 to 23. After defeating a motion by Wolbach to adjourn, the senate, by a vote of 17 to 14, went into committee of the whole to consider the bill, with Linn in the chair. Lindsay moved that when the committee arise it report the bill to the senate with a recommendation that it do pass. Paulsen moved a postponement of further consideration until Friday afternoon. Adopted. The Lindsay bill provides for the submission at the November election of the following amendment: "The manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale, of intoxicating liquor as a beverage are forever prohibited in this state, and the legislature shall provide by law for the enforcement of this provision." In the house the morning session was largely taken up with reports of committees. The committee on revenue and taxation reported that house roll 30, Corbin's bill to punish assessors for undervaluation of property, be passed as amended. The committee on constitutional amendments reported that house roll 131, providing for the submission of a high license amendment to the constitution, be placed on the general file for consideration. Dempster moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, but finally withdrew the motion and the recommendation of the committee was adopted. House roll 54, Towle's bill, giving the party keeping stock for hire a lien on the animals, was passed. A bill to prevent the forming of any counties of less than 576 square miles in extent was recommended for passage. Bills were introduced: A bill for an act to establish, locate and maintain a normal school at or near Superior, Nuckolls county, Neb., and making an appropriation therefor. A bill for an act to provide for the sale and leasing of the saline lands belonging to the state of Nebraska.

In the senate on the 25th senate file Nos. 4, 12, 19 and 48 were read the third time and passed. The senate then went into committee of the whole on Keckly's bill, senate file No. 14, prohibiting railroad pools. The matter was not disposed of, the committee asking to sit again. At 2:30 the senate took up for consideration the bill of Senator Lindsay to submit the prohibition question to a popular vote as per the resolution making it a special order for the afternoon. The news that the submission question would be under discussion had become generally known, and long before the time for the senate to come to order the gallery was filled with anxious spectators. There was but little disposition to waste time, and the matter was brought to a focus by Ransom's motion to indefinitely postpone. The vote on this motion was as follows: Yeas—Dera, James, Maher, Paulsen, Paxton, Pope, Ransom, Raymond, Wolbach, Nays—Beardsley, Burton, Corner, Cornell, Funck, Gallozy, Hoover, Howe, Hard, Jewett, Keckly, Lindsay, Linn, Manning, Nesbitt, Norval, Pickett, Robinson, Roche, Shannon, Sutherland, Taggart, Wetherald. A motion was made to adopt the majority report of the committee. On this the yeas and nays were not called for and the motion was carried viva voce, and the bill was ordered engrossed. After a recess of five minutes the senate again assembled and the bill was read the third time and passed by a vote of twenty-one to eleven. Mr. Burton introduced a bill to amend section 15, article 2, chapter 14 of the compiled statutes of 1887, relating to cities of second class having over 5,000 inhabitants, entitled, "Salaries," and to repeal acts inconsistent. In the house bills were introduced: A bill for an act to empower cities and villages to acquire real estate by gift or device for parks and public grounds and for the protection of such real estate. A bill for an act to require insurance companies organized under the laws of other states, and doing business in Nebraska, to pay a duty or rate for the support of fire companies composing the fire department of any city or village. A bill for an act to provide for the conveying and relinquishing of titles in real estate, where either the husband or wife is insane. House roll Nos. 29, 16, 184, 184, 200, 156, 122, 10, 82, 91, 186 and 199 were favorably reported. Nos. 66 and 142 were reported not to pass, and on 199 there was a minority report. Nos. 66 and 117 were recommended to be indefinitely postponed.

Michael Carney, the oldest man in New Haven, Conn., died on Wednesday at the age of 108. He was born in Ory, Ireland, and had lived in Elmira, N. Y., for a great many years. Three years ago he moved to New Haven.

Senator John Sherman carries 600,000 lbs insurance.

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Senator John Sherman carries 600,000 lbs insurance.

THE QUESTION OF NEBRASKA IMMIGRATION

It is Touched Upon by a Correspondent With Facts and Figures.

Correspondence of the State Journal.

The recent election furnishes, in the popular vote, data that, taken in conjunction with previous elections, with the United States census of 1890, and with various state and territorial enumerations, enable us to determine with reasonable exactness the present population of almost any given state or territory, and among others of those which still hold out to the intending settler, if not the inducement of a slice of the public domain, at least that of almost equally cheap land, free from irksome obligations and restrictions. These latter, thirteen in number, would appear to have an aggregate population of 9,781,546, or 4,289,923 in excess of their population of the United States census of 1890. Their natural increase during that period being but 913,274, according to the growth of such northern states as have been least affected by movements of population, either one way or the other, it follows that upwards of three and one-third million people have, during the last eight years, crossed the Mississippi river from east to west with the object of bettering their condition. Of this enormous number Dakota appears to have attracted 517,398, Texas 406,626, Kansas 474,142, Minnesota 432,848, Nebraska 422,500, California 391,756, and so on down to Oregon and Wyoming, which stand at the foot of the list with 61,344 and 60,761, respectively.

Now, had Nebraska had less to say in her own behalf than she actually has, the fact that for at least eight years past she has been attracting to her fertile fields and far extending plains an average of 1,000 people a week from older states and still older lands—constituting in the aggregate a magnificent auxiliary army over 400,000 strong, which is now assisting in the development of her vast and varied resources—such a fact would be a matter for congratulation to all who are in any way interested in her growth and prosperity. But in view of the immense advantages over all other agricultural states, which she derives from her geographical position, it is surely not altogether satisfactory that she occupies only the fifth place in the above list, and that she succeeds in inducing only one new western settler out of every eight to locate within her borders.

It is reasonable to suppose that anything like the whole of the 517,398 people who have settled in Dakota during the period referred to would have preferred that territory to Nebraska, had they fully realized the extraordinary disparity existing between the two regions in the matter of adaptation to diversified farming, or been aware of the significant fact that the average growing season is forty-seven days longer in Nebraska than in central Dakota, and fifty-four days longer than in north Dakota, including the best portion of the Red river valley, on both sides of the river? Is it likely that Kansas would have gained quite so large an accession to her population had it been generally known that there is not an important crop raised in the west the average yield of which to the acre is not higher in Nebraska than it is in Kansas? Considering the well known partiality of average American farmers for corn land, is it conceivable that out of every hundred of his class migrating to the west, eighty-seven would deliberately ignore the advantages of a state whose corn crop average a greater yield per acre than those of any other of the great corn producing states, show a larger number of bushels per capita, either of those employed in raising them or of the entire population of the state than those of any other state or territory, and, most of all, have a larger percentage of a merchantable standard than have the crops of even the foremost of its rivals?

In view of the unquestionable advantages enjoyed by the Nebraska farmer over the settlers in any other state or territory, the state ought by this time to be fully settled up. That it is not so is due entirely to the "masterly inactivity" of our state legislature, which, with the exception of the state exhibit at New Orleans, admirably managed by ex-Gov. Furnas, and parsimoniously and ungraciously sustained by those at home, has done absolutely nothing towards competing with other states for a share of that immense tide of immigration which has so long been flowing westward. While Dakota has had its department of immigration and statistics, with a well paid commissioner at its head, employed in the free distribution of an exceedingly attractive and marvellously comprehensive volume of 495 pages, treating of the resources of the territory, both general and local, and Minnesota has had its state board of immigration similarly employed, with an appropriation of \$14,321 for two years' work, while Kansas has been engaged in a like campaign through its state board of agriculture, which had appropriations amounting to \$17,572 for the last legislative term (all these various appropriations appearing to be independent of printing), Nebraska, as a state, has done absolutely nothing, simply allowing judgment to go against her by default. Certainly she has been advertised by her railroads, but so have all her competitors by theirs, so she is still at an enormous disadvantage. Railroad advertising, moreover, may supplement, but it can never take the place of official state work, for no matter how carefully and conscientiously it is prepared, its statements are always subjected to a more or less liberal discount. The railroad advertising of Nebraska, too, is rendered much more difficult and much less effective than it would otherwise be by the half-starved condition of some of our state institutions. Our horticultural fairs have \$1,000 a year doled out to them, against an average of \$1,700 a year in Minnesota and \$2,390 in Kansas, according to the last reports. While the Minnesota legislature is wisely fostering the dairy interests of that state, appropriating \$8,500 to the use of the state dairy commission and for kindred purposes for two years, the Nebraska dairy farmers' association, an important society doing valuable work for the state, is entirely without state recognition, and in fact, I am informed, about to be dissolved in some pauperic, for some trifling sum to cover the cost of printing its annual report. These institutions should be more liberally dealt with, and would be were our legislators alive to the true

interests of the state.

Mr. Dyer, in his report to the legislature, has shown that the population of Nebraska in 1890 was 422,500, and that in 1898 it was 1,000,000. This shows an increase of 577,500 in eight years, or an average of 72,187 1/2 per year. This is a very rapid increase, and shows that Nebraska is attracting a large number of settlers.

At a meeting of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, held at Lincoln, Neb., on the 10th inst., the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture be authorized to employ a special agent to visit the various agricultural fairs and exhibitions held in the United States and Canada, and to report thereon to the board.

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