M'COOK TRIBUNE.

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McCOOK, -:- NEBRASKA.

OVER THE STATE.

HUMBOLDT reports a lively business.

GENOA has a new fire bell that weighs 800 pounds.

LADIES of Louisville have organized for assistance to Nebraska's needy.

THE only drug store at Steinauer has been closed on a chattel mortgage.

A START has been made toward establishing a public library at Syracuse.

THE new Methodist church at Plum Grove, Johnson county will be dedicated April 7.

THE grain and seen bonds voted on in Boone county were snowed under by a large majority.

MRS. ALICE MALLALIEU, wife of the superintendent of the industrial school at Kearney, died last week after a brief illness.

SOME Nebraskans who have been looking over Texas have returned perfectly satisfied to remain where they are.

AFTER a long wrangle the electric plant at Pawnee City will soon be purchased by the city from the creditors of the original company.

AU KEE, a Chinese laundryman at Fort Niobrara, died last week and was buried at the post cemetery. He was a naturalized citizen of the United States.

HARRY HILL, to be hanged at Plattsmouth, does not want his body to go to the dissecting table, and has asked the Nebraska humane society to carry out his wishes.

SUPERIOR owns its own water works system, and during the past year the rentals received have more than paid all expenses of the plant and given the city water free.

BURGLARS entered the tailoring establishment of Krahn & Rimovsky at Norfolk and carried away cloths and suits to the amount of $350. There is no clue to the robbers.

THE project for a July race meeting at Beatrice is progressing finely. A number of good bicycle races will also be insured by the offering of prizes aggregating $100 in value.

THE 3-year-old daughter of Oscar Samson, west of Oakland, died last week from diphtheria, despite the efforts of two physicians to save her. Anti-toxine was used in the case, but without avail.

ON the 25th the electors of Gosper county voted on a proposition to bond the county for $40,000 for the purchase of seed and feed. The returns show that the bonds were defeated by a small majority.

THE case of Aaron Ransom against Kauf & Rinderspacher, Hasting butchers, for selling diseased meat, came up before Justice McKinney and was continued. The case is provoking considerable attention.

FIRE broke out in C. J. Beckman & Co.'s large general store at Pender and the fire and water together almost completely ruined a $10,000 stock, which was insured for $6,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE ladies of Lyon Relief corps, Grand Island, Son and Daughters of Veterans, have pledged themselves to raise the debt on the Grand Army hall and also lift all the floating debt of the post, and are now hard at work.

CONAWAY of York has introduced a bill which is intended to hold down the creameries exactly as the anti-oleo bill holds down the oleo-factories. This bill provides the same regulations for "mixed butter" and "refreshed butter" as are provided in the anti-oleo bill.

M. N. CONOVER, a Wayne county farmer, had the little toe removed from his right foot last week as the result of an accident that occurred sixteen years ago. Several times in the intervening years he has been forced to have pieces of bone removed from his foot.

WHILE Henry and John Baker were driving across a bridge near Ewing with a load of brush, the wind took an under hold on the load and upset it into the river. Rack and load struck on the ice twelve feet down, but the two men escaped without injury.

ALL the ice dealers of Beatrice have incorporated under the name of the Blue River Ice company, articles being filed with the county clerk. The capital stock is $35,000, in shares of $50 each. The object is to facilitate the delivery of ice to city consumers and to purchase and sell ice.

C. S. PHILLIPS, a dairyman residing near Tecumseh, was standing up in his wagon driving home the other evening when his horses became frightened and gave a lunge forward. Mr. Phillips was thrown out on the hard road bed, lighting on his head and shoulders. No bones were broken, but he is believed to be fatally hurt.

HENRY HURKE, a German living eight miles south of Swanton, was one of the passengers on the steamer Elbe, recently wrecked near the British coast. He was returning from a visit to his parents in Germany, and went down with the other unfortunates on the ill-fated steamer. He leaves a wife and seven children near Swanton.

A BRUTAL assault was made at Lincoln upon Florence Simons by C. W. Haskins. He broke a broomstick in three pieces across the girl's face, breaking her nose and otherwise wounding her, until her features were bathed in blood. Florence is a barber, who runs a shop opposite the Burlington depot. She came to Lincoln from Chicago for the purpose of getting rid of Haskins, but he followed her and has continued to abuse her at different times for several months. The assailant is under arrest.

MRS. PETIT, a prominent woman of Crab Orchard, who was recently operated on in Beatrice by Dr. Callimore for an abcess in the head, is now said to be convalescing. The trouble originated in an ear, caused a sudden loss of the sight of one eye and was affecting the lady's brain.

EX-STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION A. K. GOUDY has been looking up the records and believes that the temporary school fund should be increased by a new appraisement of the state school lands which are leased. He has embodied his reasons for this in an open letter addressed to the Nebraska legislature.

HAIRGROVE of Clay has introduced a bill providing a new and novel punishment for the man who is convicted of rape. The bill provides that the physician at the penitentiary shall officiate at the operation provided for by this act. Mr. Hairgrove says the bill is introduced in all seriousness and he will urge its passage with all possible vigor.

AT a special meeting of the board of supervisors of Adams county, called to provide ways and means for furnishing seed and feed for needy farmers, a proposition to issue county warrants against the general fund was tabled. County Attorney McCreary informed the board that such warrants could not be issued legally. This leaves the farmers needing assistance no alternative but to borrow money upon the best terms they can make.

STEVE MCCAULEY, a farmer living ten miles north of Gordon, near the reservation line, was arrested on a complaint filed by his wife, charged with selling whisky to an Indian. He had a preliminary examination and was bound over to the district court in the sum of $250. John Jones, cashier of the Rushville Banking company, signed the bond, and he was released. McCauley had just finished serving a term in jail for stealing cattle.

MR. TIMME, in house roll No. 630, has a measure which provides that the question of relocating the seat of state government shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election in November, 1895. The governor is to be notified by the mayors of cities and towns competing for the location of their action, so to do on or before August, 1895, and in his proclamation the governor shall include such expression.

A MEETING was called at the town hall in North Loup for the purpose of considering a proposition purporting to come from the Chicago Board of Trade relative to furnishing the destitute farmers of the county with seed grain. So far as learned the proposed terms are that the farmers are to give their notes for such grain as is needed, the validity and payment of the same being conditioned upon the production of a crop the coming season.

IT is not always that a committee that waits on the legislature gets exactly what it comes for, but one Omaha committee scored this point last week. C. A. Starr, H. J. Penfold, F. A. Ober, Rev. A. F. Irvine and Rev. A. W. Clark of Omaha went before the senate committee in opposition to Senator Smith's pool selling bill. The committee promptly agreed to everything asked by the Omaha delegation and the bill was thus reported to the senate.

PLANS and specifications for a new system of water works and an electric light plant were submitted to the city council of Nebraska City last week. The plants are to be owned and operated by the city. The estimated cost of the water works is $85,000, and for the electric light plant, $18,200. The plans were accepted and placed on file. An ordinance submitting the proposition to vote $90,000 in bonds for the erection of the water works was also read for the first time, and will doubtless go through.

THE sheriff and deputy, of Kearney, have returned to Minden with fifteen prisoners, who were arrested for breaking into a B. & M. freight car. A number of people conceived the idea that they would break into provision cars and depots and take all they could find for the poor. Accordingly, some of them hitched up their teams and went to Axtell, the next station west of Minden, and obtained a car of provisions in a similar manner to the one robbed at Kearney a while ago, and took the contents to their homes for distribution. The defendants pleaded not guilty, and were held on their own recognizance in the sum of $200 each.

THERE is trouble in the Methodist church at Beaver City as the result of revival meetings that have been in progress there recently, and as a consequence the revivalist is now holding his services in the court house instead of the church. Outside reports are flying thick and fast to the effect that Rev. H. M. Manuel, the evangelist, was aiming his sermons too straight at the proverbial rich man to suit all around and that for this the support of the church as an organization was withdrawn, in which event he took the meetings to the court house, where he is being assisted by the regular pastor.

GOVERNOR HOLCOMB has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $200 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Frank Lander. The letters of the sheriff and county attorney asking that the reward be offered relate the story. Lander was a man 65 years of age who lived alone in Sherman county. On the morning of February 15 his dead body was found within a few feet of the door of of his house. An examination showed that he had been shot in the back of the head. None of his property, either in the house or on his person, had been disturbed. The county officials declare that there is no clue that would indicate who the guilty parties are, or more about the occurrence than is related.

HALL county will not vote any bonds, but influential citizens have been sent east among the farmers and will solicit aid in the shape of seed, wheat, oats and corn. The donors to be paid from receipts of this year's crop. George L. Vaughan, one of Hall county's most enterprising citizens, is now in the vicinity of Batavia, Ill., his old home, and word received from him brings the information that he is meeting with good success soliciting seed from farmers. He attended a famers' meeting and explained the situation and pledges were given that seed should be furnished Nebraska's destitute farmers, and they would wait until crops were disposed of, and should they then be unable to pay, would extend without interest another year.

GEN. CHURCH HOWE a few days ago made a personal appeal to a friend in New York city for funds for the G. A. R. boys in Nebraska. The gentleman presented the matter to the Union League club and General Howe received a check for $700 as the first contribution from the Union League, with more to follow.

THE members or the Grand Army post at Ogalalla have decided to send a representatives east for the purpose of soliciting donations of seed grain for the needy among the old soldiers. A. Hult, post commander, has been selected to go and will leave for Chicago and from thence to points in Indiana.

LAW MAKING AT HOME

WORK IN THE LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA.

The Oleomargarine Bill Goes Through and Now Only Awaits the Governor's Signature—The Measure Making Provision for the Purchase of Seed Grain—Constitutional Amendments Soon to Be Considered in the Two Houses—Investigation Made Into the Financial Standing of Bondsmen.

The Nebraska Assembly.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 25th the following new bills were introduced and read for the first time: To amend the statute relating to the salary and expenses of chief and deputy oil inspectors, and providing for monthly accountings by the chief. For an act providing that when a widow shall be entitled to dower out of any lands which shall have been alienated by the husband in his life time, such lands shall be estimated in setting out the widow's dower according to their value at the time when they were aliened, and this law shall apply to all sales under execution or order of court heretofore or hereafter. Providing for the payment of the money received in redemption of real estate sold at tax sale to the owner of the certificate. Providing for the transferring of all moneys paid into the state treasury by the general government for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors' home to the general fund of said home, and to repeal all laws in conflict with this act. The senate went into committee of the whole to consider the bills on general file. Senator Hahn's bill relating to the incorporation of cities of the first class having less than $25,000 inhabitants, was recommended for passage. Senator Pope's pure food bill was also recommended to pass. The bill was amended so as to provide for one secretary instead of two as provided in the original bill. The committee arose and its report was adopted. The two bills were ordered engrossed for third reading. A communication from the governor was received transmitting to the senate the report of Senator Stewart and Representative Lamborn as delegates to the Russian thistle convention. He recommended that the legislature take such steps as seemed best to them to eradicate the thistles.

HOUSE.—On the 25th senate file 259 was taken up for third reading. This is Watson's bill permitting a change of venue to be taken by the state in criminal cases. This bill had been taken from its place on general file and ordered to third reading without being considered in committee of the whole. Barry of Greeley moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee of the whole for the purpose of striking out the enacting clause. He called for the yeas and nays on his motion to recommit. During the progress of the vote Haller called for the enforcement of the rule requiring members to vote unless excused by vote of the house. Before the result of the roll call was announced Barry moved a call of the house. After the roll call, and noting the absentees, Barry moved to suspend proceedings under the call of the house. This being agreed to, the roll call on the motion to recommit was verified, and the vote announced as 53 against and 24 for. Barry then moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee of the whole for consideration and discussion. The speaker ruled this out of order on the ground that the bill could only be recommitted for a specific amendment. Barry offered a motion to specifically amend. Miles of Saline moved the previous question. His motion prevailed and debate was shut off. Harrison offered an amendment to Barry's motion, providing that the bill take its place at the head of the general file. The speaker ruled the amendment out of order. Barry called for the yeas and nays on his motion, but the speaker did not recognize the seconds to the motion and declared the motion lost. After some further discussion without any direct results the house adjourned.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 26th, the proposed constitutional amendments came up as a special order, and the senate went into committee of the whole, with Stewart of Dawes in the chair. The first amendment taken up was the one introduced early in the session by Stewart, providing for the election of a railroad commission. This amendment contained some errors in phraseology, and the senate voted to substitute for it senate file No. 281, introduced by the committee on constitutional amendments. The amendment provides for the election of three railroad commissioners, each to serve three years. The senate voted unanimously to recommend it for passage. Watson's amendment providing for an increase in the number of judges of the supreme court from three to five was indefinitely postponed. A prolonged discussion ensued upon the reading of the amendment relating to the adoption of future amendments. In brief, the proposition includes the following: That either branch of the legislature may propose amendments to the constitution, and such amendments can only be submitted to the people when two-thirds of all the members elected to both houses agree to the same. A majority of all the votes cast for the proposition shall be necessary to ratify the proposed amendment. The discussion of the proposition took a wide range, and nearly every senator had something to say on the subject. The committee voted to indefinitely postpone the bill and rose. The amendment presenting the new test of citizenship was agreed to, after a motion by Akers to strike out the word "male" had been voted down. There were ten votes in favor of the motion and fourteen against.

HOUSE.—The last day for the introduction of new bills, Feb. 26, closed with a record breaker, no less than seventy-four measures being read by the chief clerk. The general appropriation bills came in two sections from the committee on finance, ways and means, sectional embrazing the salary lists of state officers, and No. 2 office expenses and supplies. There is a general reduction all along the line in the salaries of clerks and stenographers, as well as in the number so employed. Harrison moved that house roll No. 67 be made a special order for Thursday at 2 p. m. This is the measure to provide for the encouragement of the manufacture of beet sugar, and paying a bounty of 1 cent a pound, provided at least $5 a ton for beets shall be paid to the producer. The motion to make a special order prevailed. The general appropriation bills were introduced, in which were found an average decrease in the total amount of office expenses, and quite a reduction in some of the salary lists. The house then went into committee of the whole on bills on general file, and house roll No. 142, to protect the health of employes in factories, was considered. The bill contains provisions making it a misdemeanor for manufacturers of clothing to fail to provide well lighted and properly ventilated workshops for their employes. The bill was finally recommitted to the committee, and house roll No. 163, by Jenness, to protect employes from being blacklisted through the machinations of guarantee bond companies, was taken up. An extended debate occurred on the measure. It was opposed by Munger on the ground that it was demanded by no class of laboring men save the telegraphers. He also said that it would drive the guarantee companies out of the state. Barry vigorously defended it. The bill was indefinitely postponed. House roll No. 60, Jenkins' anti-cigaratte bill, was recommended for passage. Howard sent up an amendment stating that the bill was in line with prohibition, and he moved that when the committee rise they report the bill back for indefinite postponement, but it failed to prevail.

SENATE.—The senate on the 27th having received a sealed communication from the governor, went into executive session for its consideration. After the doors were opened the senate took up bills on third reading and passed the following: Senate file No. 42, providing for the admission to practice of attorneys and counsellors-at-law by the supreme court instead of by district courts, as under the present law. Senate file No 67, by Pope, amending the law relating to fees allowed to county sheriffs. Senate file No. 40, by Smith, prescribing the same penalites for daylight burglary that the present law prescribes for burglary committed. Senate file No. 47, by Dale, to authorize school districts with less than $5,000 assessed valuation to levy a higher rate of tax for school purposes. The total levy, however, shall not in any case exceed 35 mills on the dollar in any one year. Senate file No. 163, by Graham, amending the law governing the admission of inmates to the State Institution for the Feeble Minded Youth at Beatrice. Senate file No. 48, by Tefft of Cass, for the protection, preservation and propagation of birds, fishes and wild animals in the state of Nebraska, and to prevent the killing of the same during certain seasons and by certain means. Senate file No. 108, by Smith, to provide for the governing of master plumbers and the supervision of the business of plumbing and house drainage. Senate file No. 134, by Hahn, amending the charter of cities of the second class having less than 25,000 and more than 8,000. The senate then took up and passed the twelve constitutional amendments agreed to in the committee of the whole. The amendment providing that citizens of the metropolitan class may frame their own charters, which was apparently killed in committee of the whole, was recusitated by McKeeby, who moved that the vote by which it was indefinitely postponed be reconsidered and the amendment placed back with the judiciary committee. The motion was agreed to and the amendment will have another chance for life.

HOUSE.—Four bills were read in the house on the 27th for the first time, having been introduced a few minutes before adjournment the previous day. House roll No. 638, by Ely, provides for the relief of Josephus W. Bush; No. 639, by Cain, provides for a state board of immigration; No. 640, by Ricketts, proposes an amendment to the constitution relative to charters of cities, and No. 641, by Barry, is one of the numerous bills to repeal the act extending the contract for the leasing of the penitentiary labor to C. W. Mosher. The house went into committee of the whole. The following were recommended for passage: House roll No. 117, providing that all warrants, state, county and city, shall be paid on presentation, and providing also that treasurers shall keep warrant registers. House roll No. 141, by Cramb, providing that adoption proceedings may be instituted by county commissioners for destitute orphan children. House roll No. 116, by Lamborn, providing for the service of summons on corporations. House roll No. 110, by Conway. Originally it provided that cities having over 7,000 and less than 25,000 inhabitants shall be provided with books of registry in the hands of the mayor and council, which shall be kept open for three days prior to an election for the purpose of registry. It was amended to include all cities of the first and metropolitan class. House roll No. 264, by Harrison, relating to claims against cities of less than 25,000 and more than 8,000. House roll No. 14, by Allen, regulating primary elections in cities of the metropolitan class. House rolls Nos. 2, 109, 257, 73, 115 and 206 were recommended for indefinite postponement. Robinson reported that he had investigated the matter of the purchase of copies of the "blue book" for the use of members, and said that he could procure them for $1.40 apiece. On motion of Haller the resolution providing for the purchase of the "blue book" was laid on the table.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 28th Senator Sloan offered a resolution extending the regrets and condolence of the senate to John T. Mallalieu on the death of Mrs. Mallalieu. The resolution was adopted. Standing committees reported several bills with the recommendation that they pass. Among these was senate file No. 1, Wilson bill relating to cities of the first class. The amendment permitting the city to take the census was attached by the committee and made a part of the bill. The irrigation bill came up for discussion. A committee amendment striking out the clause permitting corporations organized under the laws of Nebraska to acquire water rights was not agreed to, and the right as given to corportions was retained in the bill. The committee of the whole recommended that the bill be engrossed for third reading, and when the committee arose the senate adopted the report. In the committee of the whole senate file 181, the Bressler canal and water power bill, was taken up and the committee amendments read. The committee recommended the bill as amended to be engrossed for third reading, and the senate adopted the report when the committee arose. Stewart attempted to have the senate strike out of the irrigation bill the sections providing for the under secretaries, but the senate would not have this done. After another batch of bills had been introduced and read the senate adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. A message from the governor was read, announcing that he had received from United States Senator W. V. Allen a notice that there is in the national treasury $19,312 which was collected from citizens of Nebraska by the federal government in direct taxes under the act of congress passed in 1861, and that as this money has been by an act of congress passed in 1891 ordered repaid to the states from which collected, the governor recommended that a joint resolution be passed by the two houses of the legislature authorizing him to receive such money. The communication was referred to the finance committee.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 28th quite a number of petitions for the passage of Benedict's age of consent bill were read and referred, and the next order of business was reports of standing committees. During the progress of the reading about thirty minutes were consumed in adjusting a parliamentary tangle. The following bills were recommended for passage. Authorizing the employment of baliffs in district courts; providing for the prevention of blindness; providing for sworn statements to be furnished assessors by bank officials; relating to the regulation of cases of hog cholera; providing for spring elections in cities and villages; relating to the appointment of supreme court commissioners, and house roll No. 365, by Robinson, appropriating the matriculation fees of the Nebraska State Normal school, were ordered engrossed for a third reading. Cramb secured unanimous consent to resurrect house roll No. 150, which had been indefinitely postponed, and place it on general file. It authorizes county boards to bind out or apprentice miner children under the age of fourteen years who may have become public charges. The bounty sugar bill was discussed at considerable length and finally recommended for passage. The bill, as recommended for passage, provides, mainly, that there shall be paid out of the state treasury to the manufacturer of beet sugar five-eighths of 4 cent per pound for each pound of sugar manufactured under the provisions of the act. Every firm or corporation which shall build additional or new factories in the state three-eighths of 1 cent per pound shall be added, making the total bounty 1 cent a pound. This was "normal school day" in the house. Bills were ordered to the general file, on favorable reports from the committees, appropriating money for normal schools at Hartington, Wayne, Aurora and Kearney.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 1st Crane renewed his motion to not concur in the report of the committee indefinitely postponing senate files 17 and 18, regarding bonds of register of deeds and county attorneys. The motion was put on general file, and it prevailed. The report of the standing committee, indefinitely postponing Crawford's bill to reduce the legal rates for printing county delinquent tax lists, was taken up. Dale's motion not to concur was carried, and the bill was ordered placed on the general file. House roll 89, providing for an amendment to the constitution, to the effect that if, upon a submission of an amendment to the voters, a majority of those voting on the proposition favored it, then the amendment was to be declared adopted, was indefinitely postponed. Senate file 277, to prohibit minors from running passenger elevators; recommended to pass. House roll 196, which provides for the investment of the permanent school fund, was recommended to be placed on general file. A number of bills were read a second time and referred to a committee, whereupon the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House on the 1st went into committee of the whole, with Harrison in the chair, to consider house roll No. 525, the new relief bill, appropriating $100,000 in aid of drouth sufferers. The bill, as reported by the committee, provides for fuel, food and clothing, in addition to money for feed and seed. Speaker Richards moved an amendment to strike out the words "fuel, food and clothing." Carried, 29 to 23. Benedict's $50,000 amendment was lost by a heavy vote against it. The vote then recurred on the amendment of the committee to increase the amount to $200,000. It was carried. Richards moved an amendment looking to the equable distribution of the relief among the different counties, and providing that at least $1,500 shall go to such counties as have organized relief committees, should they want it. The amendment was lost. Chapman moved that the committee report house roll No. 525, the relief bill, for indefinite postponement. The amendment was lost. Bee then moved an amendment dividing the relief pro rata among the farmers needing relief, the provision applying to counties having a population of 25,000 or more, and which have a recognized auxiliary relief commission. The amendment carried and section 3 was next in line for consideration. Sections were adopted in succession until section 7 was reached, which provides a commission of five per cent for expenses for the relief commission. Hairgrove gave notice that he should move to amend by making the title of the bill read "For the relief of Mr. Ludden," and did at that time move to amend by cutting the commission to 2 per cent, which prevailed. When section 14 was reached, which provides that a commission handling over $200,000 shall give a bond in the sum of but $10,000, Hairgrave moved that the bonds be fixed at $400,000. The amendment was lost, as was one also, providing that the bonds shall be placed at $40,000. Amendments were carried making it unlawful to discriminate against soldiers drawing pensions and religious organizations. Some orher amendments were adopted and the bill was recommended for passage.

The Appropriation Bills.

The appropriation bills were reported to the house on the 26th from the committee on ways and means. The bills could not have been held much longer, for if they had not been introduced before midnight the governor alone could have brought them before the legislature.

The two bills appropriate a grand total of $2,049,752, as compared with $2,068,940 by the legislature two years ago. Of the total sum appropriated this year $752,880 is set aside for the payment of the salaries of state officers, judges of the supreme and district courts, and officers of state institutions, while $1,296,872 is for the payment of the expenses of maintaining the state government and state institutions.

The salary appropriations are divided among the several departments as per the following tabulated statement:

Governor's office	$ 13,000
Adjutant general	2,000
Secretary of state	15,400
Auditor of public accounts	28,400
Treasurer	18,400
Superintendent public instruction	8,600
Attorney general	9,400
Commissioner public lands and buildings	26,200
District courts	224,000
Supreme court	51,200
State library	4,600
Soldiers' and Sailors' home	9,880
State banking department	2,400
Kearney Industrial school	19,200
Home for the Friendless	5,000
Institute for the Deaf	26,500
Fish commission	2,400
Institute for the Blind	16,800
State board of Transportation	2,000
Peru Normal school	32,800
Hospital for the Insane at Lincoln	8,000
Asylum for the Insane at Hastings	6,000
Asylum for the insane at Norfolk	8,000
Industrial school at Geneva	6,000
Institute for Feeble-minded	11,000
Industrial home at Milford	5,900
State university	190,000
Total	$752,880

The general appropriation bill foots up $1,296,872, and is divided among the several state departments as follows:

Governor's office	$ 3,100
Adjutant general's office, including support for national guards	35,500
Secretary of state	3,900
Auditor of public accounts	3,400
State treasurer	3,650
Superintendent of public instruction	9,850
Attorney general	1,000
Commissioner of public lands and buildings	2,000
Board of public lands and buildings	20,350
Board of Educational Lands and Funds	6,000
Board of Purchase and Supplies	500
Supreme court	14,910
Banking department	1,500
State library	2,000
State Board of Transportation	625
Peru Normal school	13,400
Lincoln hospital for the Insane	94,500
Milford Industrial Home	20,500
Home of the Friendless	2,000
Hastings Asylum for the Insane	145,300
Norfolk Asylum for the Insane	75,950
Geneva Girls' Industrial School	20,000
Omaha Institute for the Deaf	53,766
Kearney Boys' Industrial School	84,750
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	5,950
Institute for the Blind	31,559
Institute for Feeble Minded	57,000
State fish commission	9,800
State penitentiary	103,820
Miscellaneous	404,901
Total	$1,296,872

The Irrigation Bill.

Following are some of the details of Aker's new irrigation bill, favorably considered in committee of the whole in the senate, and which is likely to become a Nebraska law:

Water division No. 1 shall consist of all the irrigable lands of the state drained by the Platte river, and their tributaries lying west of the mouth of the Loup river, and also all other lands lying south of the Platte and South Platte rivers that may be watered from other superficial or subterranean streams not tributary to the Platte.

Water division No. 2 is to consist of all irrigable lands that may be watered from the Loup, White, Niobrara and Elkhorn rivers and their tributaries and all other irrigable lands of the state not included in any other water division.

The bill creates a State Board of Irrigation, to be composed of the governor, attorney general and commissioner of public lands and buildings, of which the governor is to be ex-officio the president. The board shall elect a secretary, who shall be a hydraulical engineer of theoretical knowledge and practical skill and experience, and who shall receive a salary of $2,000 per annum. The board may also employ an assistant secretary at a salary of $1,300 per year.

There shall also be an under secretary for each of the two water divisions, who shall be paid $5 per day for the time they actually serve.

The principal duty of the state board of irrigation is to make proper arrangements for the determination of the priorities of the right to use the public waters of the state.

A cubic foot of water per second of time shall be the legal standard of measurement, both for the purpose of determining the flow of water in the natural streams and for the purpose of distributing therefrom, provided, however, that water heretofore sold by the miner's inch shall continue to be delivered in that way.

The person entitled to the use of the water from any ditch or canal must not under any circumstances use more water than good husbandry requires for the crop that he cultivates, and any person using an excess of water is liable to the owner of such ditch or canal for the value of such excess, and in addition thereto is liable for such damage sustained by any other person who would have been entitled to such excess of water.

Nothing in the act shall be so construed as to interfere with or impair the rights of water appropriated and required prior to the passage of this act.

As to Oil Inspection.

Senator Dale has offered a bill in the senate, having for its object the correction of many abuses that have grown up under the inspection of oils. The present law is lame in that it gives the chief oil inspector authority to hold off his final settlement with the state until the month of January each year. Senator Dale's bill provides as follows:

The state inspector of oils shall receive an annual salary of $2,000, payable from the fees of his office. He shall also be allowed such further sum as he may actually and necessarily expend, whether for traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties, or for the proper prosecution of any case of offense arising under the provisions of this act. Each deputy inspector shall be entitled to a salary, payable monthly, of not to exceed $100 per month, payable from the fees of said office, as herein provided. Each deputy inspector shall be entitled to and allowed all actual and steamboat fares, together with hotel bills not exceeding $2 per day, incurred in the discharge of his duties as such deputy inspector, and for such other sums of money as by the authority of the state inspector he may expend in the prosecutions for offenses arising under the provisions of the.

All salaries and expenses provided for in this act shall be paid by the state inspector out of the money received for the inspection of oils as provided herein:

Provided, That in case the amount of money received for such inspections according to the provisions of this act shall not be sufficient to pay the salaries and expenses of the state inspector and his deputies, as provided herein, the amount of such deficiencies shall be deducted from said salaries pro rata to each;

Provided, further, That in case the amount of money received for the inspection of oils according to the provisions of this act shall be in excess of the sum required to pay the salaries and expenses of the state inspector and his deputies as provided hereinbefore, the amount of such excess shall be paid into the state treasury for the benefit of the general fund. The state inspector shall render to the auditor of public accounts a detailed report and account, fully itemized, of all the receipts and disbursements of his office, showing the balances, if any, on hand, on or before the 10th day of each month, for the last calendar month, and he shall also incorporate copies of such accounts and reports in his annual report to the governor.

Will Regulate the Stock Yards.

It seems certain that the senate proposes to vote to pass a bill to "regulate" the Omaha Union Stock yards. The particular bill which has been singled out is the one introduced by Senator Sprecher on January 7 and reported for indefinite postponement by the committee on miscellaneous corporations yesterday. It is the least radical of the three stock yards bills offered in the senate, and possesses some features not generally contained in bills of this character.

It makes the governor of the state a live stock inspector and empowers him to appoint a sufficient number of competent assistants, whose duty it shall be to determine what live stock is unfit for the market and have the same removed. No one is to be permitted to act as live stock inspector unless so appointed by the governor.

The bill then fixes the maximum price which shall be charged for yarding and weighing stock as follows: For yarding and weighing cattle, 20 cents per head; hogs 6 cents per head; sheep 4 cents per head.

It is made unlawful for the owners of the stock yards to charge a greater price for hay and grain than double the wholesale price of the same on the day furnished. It is unlawful to sell less than 100 pounds of hay for a hundredweight or less than fifty-six pounds of shelled corn or seventy pounds of ear corn for a bushel.

Referring to commissions, the bill prohibits greater charges than the following: For selling cattle, 50 cents per head, not to exceed $10 per car; for selling hogs, $5 per single decked car, and $7 per double decked car; for selling sheep, $4 per single decked car, and $7 per double decked car.

Any person violating the provisions of the law prescribed by the bill shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined for the first offense not more than $100, for the second offense not less that $100 nor more than $500, and for each subsequent offense not less than $500, nor more than $1,000.

Referring to this bill Senator McKisson of Lancaster said today that a careful poll of the senate showed that the bill would pass with three votes to spare.

Changing the Banking Law.

The constitutionality of house roll No. 482 is being discussed by members quite earnestly. This is a bill introduced by Munger by request. It provides in the first and only section that the stockholders in any state bank organized under the provisions of the statutes of Nebraska shall be deemed and considered as partners, and liable as such for all debts of such bank. This measure was recommended for indefinite postponement by the committee of the whole debated it, and finally ordered it to the general file. Parties arguing in favor of its unconstitutionality point to section 4, article xii, Miscellaneous Corporations of the constitution, which provides as follows:

In all cases of claims against corporations and joint stock associations, the exact amount justly due shall be first ascertained and, after the corporate property shall have been exhausted, the individual subscribers thereof shall be individually liable to the extent of their unpaid subscription, and the liability for the unpaid subscription shall follow the stock.

This section is supplemented by a note:

Liability of stockholders limited to a compliance with the laws governing such corporations. Smith against Steele, 8, 18.

Those who claim that the bill is constitutional point to the ruling of the supreme court.

Comparison of Number of Employes.

There are two bills pending in the house to reduce the number of house and senate employes. Comparison of the subjoined figures shows that only Wisconsin excels Nebraska in the number of employes in proportion to the members of house and senate. The bills pending in the house now provide for a reduction of employes from sixty-six and fifty to fifty and forty in the house and senate. The following table shows the number of members and employes in different states:

STATE	Members in the house.	Number Employes	Members in the Senate	Number Employes
Connecticut	251	13	24	1
Colorado	65	65	25	51
Kentucky	100	126	38	14
Maryland	91	56	26	18
New Jersey	60	56	21	28
Maine	151	16	31	19
New York	128	87	32	56
Wisconsin	100	132	33	99
Ohio	107	44	31	24
Massachusetts	240	21	44	19
Michigan	100	68	32	40
Minnesota	114	28	54	30
New Hampshire	393	14	24	4
Vermont	241	12	30	65
Tennessee	99	13	33	19
Illinois	153	11	51	70
Pennsylvania	204	50	50	48
Nebraska	100	70	33	103
Missouri	140	124	34	45
Indiana	400	75	50	32

Protection from Prairie Fires.

Senator Stewart has offered a unique bill, and it will be recognized as peculiarly important to the citizens of the frontier counties of the state. Its somewhat lengthy title recites that it is the purpose of the act "to provide protection from prairie fires, to compel county commissioners, county supervisors, road overseers, railroad companies, property owners and occupants to provide fire guards for the protection of the people and the county against damage by prairie fires, to provide for the extinguishment of prairie fires and to empower county commissioners or county supervisors to advertise for and accept bids for the plowing and burning of fire guards."

Nebraska Immigration.

The subject of immigration to the hospitable confines of Nebraska is brought up by two new bills, one offered by Senator Smith and the other by Senator Pope. The bills are identical and provide that the secretary of the state, auditor of public accounts and commissioner of public lands and buildings shall constitute what is known as a State Board of Immigration. The actual work of the board is to be performed by the inevitable secretary at an annual salary of $2,000. The bills appropriate $25,000 for the purpose of disseminating alluring advertising matter throughout the east. Each of the six congressional districts is to have a representative to advise the board of the needs of each district in the state, but these representatives are to receive no compensation.

A Bill to Define Trusts.

Senator Hitchcok has offered a bill to define trusts and conspiracies against trade. It defines a trust as a combination of capital, skill or acts, by two or more persons, firms, corporations or association of persons, or of two or more of them for either, any or all of the following purposes: First, to create or carry out restrictions in trade; second, to limit or reduce the production, or increase or reduce the price of merchandise or commodities; third, to prevent competition in manufacture, making, transportation, sale or purchase of merchandise, produce or commodities; fourth, to fix any standard or figure whereby its price to the public shall be in any manner controlled or established upon any article intended for sale, use or consumption in this state; fifth to make or carry out any contract, obligation or agreement by which they shall bind themselves not to sell any article below a common standard figure or list price, or by which they shall in any manner establish or settle the price of any article or commodity or transportation to preclude a free and unrestricted competition in the sale or transportation of any such article, or by which they shall agree to pool, combine or unite any interest they may have in connection with the sale or transportation of any such article that its price may in any manner be affected.

A New State Official.

Senator Tefft has introduced a measure calculated to relieve the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings of a great many of its onerous burdens by providing for a new state official, to be designated as the supervisor of public buildings. This official is to be paid an annual salary of $3,000, and it made his duty to visit all state institutions, oversee all needed repairs and exercise a general supervision over the physical condition of all buildings belonging to the state. He is required to report quarterly, giving in detail the nature of all repairs, the cost of material and labor, and such other facts as the Board of Public Lands and Buildings may require.

FORTY-TWO KILLED.

Horrible Accident on Inter-Oceanic Railway in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA GALVESTON, March 2.—An excursion train coming into the city on the Inter-Oceanic railroad met with an accident yesterday afternoon. While rounding a curve on the side of a mountain five coaches jumped the track and went down the canyon. Forty-two people were killed and thirty or more seriously injured. The accident occurred about forty kilometers from this city. Wires have been down and it has been impossible so far to obtain any details of the awful disaster.