end of every coal mine shall make or cause to be made an accurate map or plan of such mine, on a scale of one hundred feet to the inch, which map or plan shall exhibit all the workings or excavations, the shafts, levels, slopes, planes, gangways, cross-cuts, borings, faults, etc., of such mine; and that show the direction of the adjacent therein, and shall accurately delineate the boundary line between one mine and a joining mine, and show its relative and positive location. The said map or plan, or a true copy thereof, shall be subjected to the inspector within sixty days after the passage of this act, and thereafter may need to be kept so such mine for the inspection of any miner or operator. The said owner, operator or superintendent shall, as often as once in every six months thereafter, accurately place or cause to be placed on the map or plan and on each copy thereof, all the additional excavations which have been made during the six months in that mine. The several maps or plans so prepared in the mines which are located in the State hereof, shall be the property of the State and shall remain in the care of the said inspector, to be transferred by him to his successor in office, and it is the exclusive duty of the same to see that the same are kept in the custody of the owner or agent. If the said State inspector or his successor shall find or have good reason to believe that any map or plan of any coal mine made or supplied in pursuance of the provisions of this act, is inaccurate or defective, he is hereby authorized to cause a correct plan or map of said coal mine to be made at the expense of the owner or operator thereof, the cost of which shall be recoverable by law.

Provided, however, that if the map or plan which is claimed to be inaccurate shall prove to have been proved correct, then the State shall be held liable for the expense incurred in making such resurvey."

ADJOURNED TO THURSDAY EVENING.

The judiciary committee recommended Mr. Hutchinson and Judge of Parole Hill, clerks of the secretary of state.

Mr. Cushing moved to recommit the bill to the judiciary committee on account of the provision making a charge of 25 cents on each $1,000 of stock with which we are not familiar.

Mr. Lewis opposed, as it would not be expected that the committee would eliminate that provision, and if the House desired to strike it out it could do so on the floor of the House. A vote on recommital defeated Mr. Cushing's proposition and adopted the committee's report.

RULE TO THE LAST DAY.

Senate concurrent resolution 3, providing for the introduction of any bill in either house after the 25th day of the session was read, and Mr. Mattson was given leave to lay it with a motion to a vote.

Mr. Robinson moved an amendment to amend.

Messrs. Nye, Cowles, Taylor and Mattson opposed amendment and a vote on the resolution failed to be a big majority.

SECOND READING.

House bill 104, by Mr. Cowles, by request, relating to manufacture and sale of polychlorine, was read second time and referred to the public health committee.

House bill 111, by Mr. Gibson, by request, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians, went to the judiciary committee in the face of Mr. Morrison's request to send it to the Indian committee.

Senate bill 65, substitute, providing for the service of writs by mail in certain cases, went to the judiciary committee.

Senate concurrent resolution 4, as reservation lands, the text of which appeared in yesterday's NEWS, was referred to the committee on mineral resources.

Senate bill 93, declaring the talent and operation of the law providing for certification on warrants and bonds in certain cases, went to the judiciary committee.

CUBAN RESOLUTION KILLED.

House joint resolution 5, by Mr. Condon, supporting the action of Congress in relation to Cuba, was placed on final passage and killed by a vote of 14 to 11. The resolution caused considerable haulage and inconvenient questions directed at Mr. Condon while on his feet in its defense. Mr. Gibson asked if it would be a proper thing for the Legislature to precipitate a war between the United States and Cuba, to which Mr. Condon replied that in his case it would be justifiable.

PRINT THE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Cooke, of the committee on railroads, reported that his committee desired leave to print Senate bill 1, the Baldwin railroad bill, 117, except the tariff sheet, and the House gave permission.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Senate joint resolution 4, asking Congress to appropriate for the payment of excess expenses of the Columbian exposition, was read third time and passed by a unanimous vote with the exception of Mr. Gibson.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Senate bill 72, providing for the election of representatives to Congress, was passed by 20 affirmatives, nay, with six absent.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Senate bill 70, providing for the short ballot, etc., of electors of President and Vice President, was read the third time.

Mr. Mandell offered an amendment providing that in case of the death of one of the electors, the political party to which he was sworn shall appoint his successor. The amendment failed and the bill passed by a vote of 15 with 8 absent.

FOR RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Cannon then gave notice that tomorrow he would move to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Cannon's resolution was lost.

REGENTS' BILLS.

Senate bill 15, defining and regulating the duties and powers of regents, and providing the method of appointment of a superintendent of public instruction, was read third time.

Mr. Morrison offered an amendment to strike out the portion of the act providing the position of superintendent of public instruction, which amendment was lost, and the bill was then passed by a vote of 15 to 12.

Mr. Gibson moved to strike out the clause following the enactment of the act, providing that the act should take effect and be in force from and after its passage, which motion was seconded by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Lewis moved the motion be not

THE REVENUE BILL.

A Topic of Absorbing Interest in the Senate Today.

THE BILL FINALLY DISCUSSED.

Mortgage Taxation Discussed—Cannon and Smith Look Horns—Taxing Banks, Etc.—Other Legislation.

The Senate was in full working mode today, a majority thereof sitting through the afternoon session of the revenue bill. The senate began at 10 a. m. and was opened by prayer by Senator Christensen.

A communication was received from the House announcing the passage of the five and place resolutions, which were concurred in by the senate.

The judiciary committee reported in favor of the passage of S. B. 108, defining the rights which citizens may be required to administrators of the estates of deceased.

Cannon's resolution providing that no bills be introduced after the twenty-fifth day, except by request of heads of the departments, was passed. Later, the B. was modified the Senate that it should be referred to the finance committee.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The consideration of the revenue bill continued yesterday afternoon, at times growing rather warm. An amendment was adopted, by a vote of seven to six, limiting the exemption of municipal property to that used for municipal purposes. The House had exempted property that the municipal was used for revenue. A clause was added, exempting from taxation municipal property from which no revenue is derived.

Yesterday afternoon a question came up, by reason of assessment, (Brown) by Cannon, taking mortgages, and including property owners at the amount of assessment. The proposed amendment was as follows:

A mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other instrument by which a debt is secured, made for the purpose of indemnifying, or assuring a creditor against loss or liability, or to secure the payment of money to the creditor or other person, or to secure the performance of any other act, or to secure the payment of money or the performance of any other act for the benefit of a creditor, or other person, shall be taxable as a credit against the mortgagee, trustee, or other person, or against the person who may be the owner of the property at the value of such security, shall be assessed and taxed to the owner of the property and the value of such security shall be assessed and taxed to the owner thereof, in the county, city or district in which the property affected thereby is situated. The same method shall apply to the property of the mortgagee, trustee, or other person, and be taxed to the owner of the property affected thereby, and in no case shall the property be taxed to the owner of the property and taxed to the owner of the property affected thereby, and in no case shall the property be