THE NEW LAWS OF NEBRASKA

A Record of Doings of the Thirtieth General Assembly

PARTY PLEDGES CAREFULLY CARRIED OUT

Some of the Measures that Have Received the Governor's Signature and Enactments that Will Be Given His Attention at an Early Day

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

The Anti-Pass Bill.

S. F. No. 2, by King of Polk—The anti-pass bill. It shall be unlawful for the railroads to give away or any person to receive a free ticket or pass from a railroad except those specifically designated persons: Officers, agents, bona fide employes, the major portion of whose time is devoted to the service of the railroad company and the dependent members of their immediate families; children under 7 years of age, officials and linemen of telegraph companies, ex-employes retired from service on account of age, or because of disability sustained while in the service of the railroad, and the dependent members of their immediate families; widows or dependent children of employes killed while in the service of the railroad; caretakers of live stock, poultry, vegetables and fruit including transportation to and from the point of delivery; employes of sleeping car, express companies, mail service employes and newsboys on trains; persons injured in wrecks and physicians and nurses attending them; one trip pass for a discharged employe and his family for use within thirty days of discharge; interchange of passes for employes of other roads. Railroads may issue free transportation to provide relief in case of general epidemic, pestilence or calamitous visitation. Railroads must file a monthly statement with the state railway commission, giving a statement of all persons to whom passes have been issued and specifying the kind of employment and the class designated for which the pass has been given. Railroads or the persons violating this law are liable to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000. Emergency clause. Bill signed March 30.

Employers' Liability Act.

S. F. No. 5, by Gibson of Douglas—Employers' liability act, providing that contributory negligence shall not be a bar to action, but may be taken into consideration by the jury in fixing the amount of damages and also providing that the acceptance of relief benefits or insurance shall not constitute a bar or defense for action, but the amount so received may be applied to the amount recovered. Applies only to the hazardous departments of railroading.

S. F. No. 6, by Root of Cass—Prohibiting the shipment of intoxicating liquors unless the words "intoxicating liquor" are placed on the outer package and prohibiting consignment to a fictitious person or into a city or incorporated village in which a license has not been granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors. Penalty a fine of from $100 to $300.

S. F. No. 7, by Root of Cass—Making the place of manual delivery of and payment for intoxicating liquors the place of sale.

S. F. No. 12, by Root of Cass—Making the maximum penalty for adultery one year in the county jail for both man and woman. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 17, by Senator Thomas of Douglas—Reducing marriage license fees to $1.50 and providing a fee of $3 to be paid to the county judge for performing the marriage. The fee is included in those which the county judge must turn into the general fund. No emergency clause.

S. F. No. 21, by Thomas of Douglas—Providing the roadbeds of permanent roads constructed under the inheritance tax law must not be less than twelve nor more than sixteen feet in width and allowing the county judge to fix a reasonable appraisor's fee. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 26, by Saunders of Douglas—To prohibit the corrupt influencing of agents, employes, or servants in relation to the principal's employer's or master's business. Providing a penalty of a fine of not less than $10, nor more than $500 or by fine and imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year.

S. F. No. 28, by Root of Cass—Giving the governor power to discharge the superintendent of the hospital of the insane at his discretion. Emergency clause.

Unclaimed Legacies.

S. F. No. 29, by Root of Cass—Authorizing county judges to receive payment of costs and fees and unclaimed legacies, to pay such costs, fees and legacies to the person entitled thereto and to pay to his successor in office any such costs, fees or legacies remaining in his possession at the close of his term. The purport of the bill is to make the county judge responsible on his bond for such funds.

S. F. No. 33, by Root of Cass—Taking away from the state board of public lands and buildings the power to hear complaints against superintendents of public institutions.

S. F. No. 34, by King of Polk—Prohibits discriminations in the price of commodities between various sections of the state. Any person, firm or corporation may not sell any commodity in general use at a higher or lower price in different sections of the state between which and the original shipping point the freights are the same. Complaint of violations of the law may be made to the secretary of state, whose duty it is to inform the attorney general. Violation of the law is punishable by forfeiture of the corporate charter.

S. F. No. 37, by Epperson of Clay—Declaring boats or other vehicles used for immoral purposes nuisances and placing the offense of conducting disorderly resorts under the jurisdiction of justice courts.

S. F. No. 41, by Ashton of Hall—Extending the operation of the inheritance tax law to small estates.

S. F. No. 46, by McKesson (by request of the state insurance department)—Legalizing a system of fees to be paid by legal reserve life insurance companies to the state insurance department. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 49, by Senator McKesson of Lancaster—Provides that accident, sickness and insurance companies must pay the state the following fees: For filing articles of incorporation and charter and issuing certificate of license, $25; filing annual statements, $20; certificates of authority to foreign companies, $2; certificates of authority to Nebraska companies, 50 cents; for certificates requiring the seal of the auditor, 50 cents. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 50, by Senator Thomas of Douglas—The compulsory school law requires attendance in metropolitan cities for the full school year when children are between the ages of 7 and 16 years of age. Exemptions are provided for children who attend private schools.

S. F. No. 51, by Wilson of Pawnee—Empowering cities of the second class and villages owning and operating electric light plants, waterworks systems, heating or other municipal plants to furnish electricity, power, steam or other product of such system or plants to any person or corporation within such city or village. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 52, by Aldrich of Butler—Providing that the physician of the Milford industrial home may be a man. No emergency clause.

Pure Food Law.

S. F. No. 64, by Burns of Lancaster—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the law a food, drug and dairy commission is created, the old food commission being abolished. The governor is made the commissioner and he appoints a chief deputy commissioner at a salary of $1,800 a year. A chemist, dairy inspector, stenographer and corps of deputy inspectors are provided for. The commissioner or any of his inspectors are authorized to sieze samples of any foods or drugs for the purpose of analysis and it is made the duty of the department to furnish county attorneys with the evidence of violation of the law. Drugs are defined as adulterated if they differ from the standard of strength or quality laid down in the United States pharmacopoeia or national formulary unless the standard of strength is plainty stated on the label of the container or if the standard of strength or purity is less than that claimed for them. Confectionery is defined as adulterated if it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, mineral substances, poisonous coloring matter or flavoring extracts or other ingredient detrimental to health or any liquor or narcotic drug. Food is defined as adulterated if substances have been mixed or packed with it to injuriously affect its strength, if a valuable constituent of the article has been abstracted, if it is mixed colored, powdered or stained so that damage or inferiority is concealed, if it contains any added poisonous substance which would render it injurious to health, if it consists wholly or in part of filthy, decomposed or putrid vegetable or animal substance. Misbranding consists in labelling any article of food or drug so as to mislead the public in general. In addition any food or drug which contains any liquor or habit forming drug must be branded with the name of the same, foods in package form must bear a statement of the correct weight on the package except in the case of the ingredients. Retailers are exempt from prosecution if they can establish a guaranty from the manufacturer that the goods comply with the provisions of the law. Adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs may be confiscated and destroyed or sold, but not for use contrary to the provisions of the law. The dairy inspector has charge under the direction of the food commissioner of the inspection of dairies, creameries, cheese factories and other places where dairy products are handled. Permits must be obtained from the state for creameries and cheese factories for testing cream or butter. Dairies, creameries, and cheese factories are compelled to maintain cleanliness and the product of diseased or unhealthy cows cannot be used. Tests for butter fat shall conform to the Babcock test. Violations of the law are punishable by fines of from $15 to $100 in addition to confiscation of objectionable goods. Effective July 1.

Strictures on Brewers.

S. F. No. 76, by Senator Gibson of Douglas—Forbids manufacturer of malt, vinous or spiritous liquors being interested in any retail liquor license. Agents, employes or representatives must not be engaged in retail trade. No such manufacturer or agent may aid in procuring a license for any one. No license issued to a manufacturer or jobber shall permit him to engage in the retail trade. No manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber or any person connected with their firms may rent any property for the retail trade or for such purposes. No persons engaged in the retail trade may rent from any jobber or manufacturer. Violations of this law are punishable by fines of from $1,000 to $10,000. This act becomes effective July 1.

S. F. No. 77, by Gibson of Douglas—Providing that in Douglas county when the city of Omaha, the board of education and the county of Douglas shall hold a joint election, the election officials shall receive $6 each, the expense to be prorated equally between the city, school district and county.

S. F. No. 87, by Sackett of Gage—A joint resolution memorializing congress to enact a law to prevent railroads and other tax debtors from interfering by injunction in the federal courts with the collection of state, county, school district and municipal taxes.

Coroner's Fees.

S. F. No. 90, by Senator Thomas of Douglas—Providing fees for a county coroner as follows: Fees for viewing body, $10; summoning and qualifying an inquest, 50 cents; drawing and returning inquisition, 1 cent for each ten words; viewing body upon which no inquest is held, $5; for distance traveled, 5 cents a mile. For physician making post mortem in counties less than 25,000, $10 each. In cases requiring dissection and analysis of poisons not to exceed $50. All cases not specifically stated the coroner is allowed the same fees that are allowed the sheriff.

S. F. No. 95, by Thomas of Douglas—Fixing the maximum salary of police captains in metropolitan cities at $150 per month. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 97, by Thomas of Douglas—Providing for the appointment of a coroner's physician in Douglas county and fixing his compensation at $900 per annum.

S. F. No. 98, by Senator Root of Cass—Provides that applications for reprieve or commutation or pardon must be filed with the governor first in writing, stating the grounds on which the executive clemency is involved. The governor sats a day for hearing such an application any time between three and six weeks thereafter. Notice of such hearing must be published in some newspaper where conviction was had for two weeks. The judge or his successor, the county attorney or his successor and the attorney general must be notified. The latter must investigate the history of the case and file with the governor a report of his conclusions. The attorney general must cross question all witnesses. The hearing shall be public. It is unlawful for any person to approach or communicate with the governor concerning such pardon except at his request or by giving evidence at such hearing. Any one violating this act is punishable by a fine not exceeding $500. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 112, by Randall of Madison—Amending the laws relating to saline educational lands and making the statutes conform to the general revenue law. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 113, by Senator Randall of Madison—Reducing the rate of interest on unpaid principal on sale contracts for educational or saline lands from 6 to 5 per cent. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 114, by Thomas of Douglas—The bulk sales bill, declaring void sales, trades or other dispositions of stocks or merchandise or portions thereof in bulk otherwise than in the ordinary and regular course of the seller's business.

Suppressing Bucket Shops.

S. F. No. 137, by Epperson of Clay—To suppress bucket shops, or gambling in stocks, bonds or options. This bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any corporation, association, copartnership or person to keep or cause to be kept any bucket shop, office or store wherein is conducted the buying or selling shares of stocks, bonds, petroleum, cotton, grain, provisions or other product either on margins or otherwise, without any intention of receiving and paying for the property so bought or of delivering the property so sold. Any corporation or person, agent or employe guilty of violating this act shall be fined from $100 to $500 or imprisoned in the county jail from three to six months. Effective July 1.

S. F. No. 144, by Gibson of Douglas—To reduce the number of fire and police commissioners in South Omaha from five to three and making the mayor ex-officio chairman without a vote. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 148, by McKesson of Lancaster—To prevent foreign insurance companies from removing its suits to the federal court and providing as a penalty the revoking of their license for a period of three years. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 151, by Epperson of Clay—Providing that county teachers' institutes shall be held during the months of June, July, or August and that two or more counties may conduct joint institutes.

S. F. No. 161, by Aldrich of Butler—Allows the governor to appoint the commandant at the Milford soldiers' home and gives him a salary of $1,000 a year.

S. F. No. 165, by Senator Hanna of Cherry—Proposing a constitutional amendment to allow the investment of the school funds of the state or "such other securities as the legislature may from time to time direct."

Foreign Corporations.

S. F. No. 168, by Senator King of Polk—Provides that foreign corporations except insurance and railroad companies which maintain an agent in this state, before they are authorized to do business here, must file a certificate with the secretary of state and with the register of deeds in the county where their principal office is, designating their business headquarters in the state and appointing an agent or agents, one of whom shall be the state auditor upon whom service of process or notice of any legal proceeding may be served and notice of any proceedings served upon the auditor or agent shall be valid and binding. Emergency clause. Corporations are given twenty days to comply with the provisions of the act. Failure to do so subjects them to a fine of $1,000. Any agent failing to comply with this law may be sent to jail from 10 to 30 days.

S. F. No. 178, by Senator Wilsey of Frontier—Provides that school district bonds amounting to more than 5 per cent of the total assessment of the district may be issued in those districts which have more than 150 school children. The rate of interest on school district bonds shall not be more than 6 per cent. The old law provided for 200 school children. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 179, by Senator Byrnes of Platte—Making it unlawful for a tenant or lessee to convert to his own use the share of crops or products belonging to his landlord. Violations of this act shall be punished according to the laws governing larceny. No emergency clause.

S. F. No. 180, by Sackett of Gage—A bill providing for the removal by quo warranto of any county attorney, prosecuting officer, sheriff, police judge, mayor, police officer, police commissioner or any other officer who shall wilfully neglect to enforce the law. The attorney general shall enforce the provisions of this law.

S. F. No. 217, by King of Polk—A free high school act providing that pupils of school districts in which a full high school course is not maintained may attend high school in any other district, the cost of tuition to be assessed against the resident district at the rate of 75 cents per week. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 226, by Senator King of Polk—Abolishing the school levy statute. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 232, by Hanna of Cherry and Phillips of Holt—To allow an increase in the number of junior normal schools to eight. The terms and time of holding these schools shall be not less than six nor more than eight weeks, between June 1 and September 1. The schools shall be maintained in the school districts of Alliance, McCook and Valentine, and at five other places to be designated by the state superintendent. Emergentcy clause.

S. F. No. 234, by Burns of Lancaster—Eliminates the word incurable from the legal name of the Hastings asylum.

S. F. No. 243, by Randall of Madison—Empowers benevolent, protective and fraternal societies of the state to own, hold and control real estate. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 244, by Randall of Madison—Authorizing fraternal, benevolent and charitable associations to maintain homes for widows and orphans, permitting them to hold property to any amount and free from taxation. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 259, by King of Polk—Makes the state treasurer ex-officio treasurer of the state university and gives him authority to disburse the Morrill, Hatch, Adams and cash funds of the university without appropriation by the legislature. Emergency clause.

S. F. 259, by Senator Randall of Madison—Raises the requirement for the admission to normal schools to a two-year high school course or its equivalent.

Terminal Taxation Bill.

S. F. No. 261, by Thomas of Douglas—Terminal tax bill. Provides for the local assessment for municipal purposes of railroads, union stations, car companies, freight line companies and depots and provides that all fixed tangible property shall be listed with the local assessor for local taxation. The local assessor shall be the assessing officer. Street railways are specifically excluded from the operation of the act. All companies are compelled to furnish detailed information to the local assessors and to the state board concerning their property and business. Railway corporations must furnish annually between February 1 and March 1 a complete report, including the name of the company, its location, description of the main line and right of way, detailed description of each building, telegraph and telephone instruments and a list of all other tangible property. In addition the state board may require railroad companies to furnish details concerning reorganization or consolidation, principal offices, where books are kept, names of all the officers, the market value of all stock. Corporations must also furnish a detailed statement of all credits, moneys due, undivided profits, gross income, all business done in each city or village. Union station and depot companies must file similar schedules. Car and freight companies must also make detailed reports to the state board. County attorneys must prosecute all violations of this act. County and city clerks shall prepare separate assessment rolls for all companies and deliver them to the proper assessor before the 1st of March of each year. The assessor must make the assessment between March 1 and May 1 of each year. The assessor must list all property by item, and certify it to the state board. Any assessor who fails to make a true assessment as required of him shall be fined not exceeding $500 or imprisoned not to exceed thirty days. Entire collection of municipal taxes cannot be tied up by injunction suits. The judge before whom an injunction is brought is required to make an immediate determination of what amount the railroad shall pay in before its suit can be continued and the final adjustment shall be made on the basis of that already paid in. The state board on the first Monday of May shall assess for the purposes of municipal taxation all property of railroads except local property. From the total assessment of any railroad the board shall deduct the value of all tangible property except rolling stock. The remainder which includes the franchise and rolling stock shall be apportioned to the cities and villages on a mileage basis according to a unit system. The state board shall equalize the assessments on the third Monday of July. The board has power to raise or lower any municipal assessment.

S. F. No. 270, by Clarke of Adams—Providing for an equitable division of taxes in joint school districts.

S. F. No. 295, by Thomson of Buffalo—Making 10 per cent of a man's wages liable to execution for debt.

S. F. No. 297, by Sackett of Gage—Providing for a system for appointing county officers in Gage and other counties of the same class.

S. F. No. 309, by Clarke of Adams—Providing that where children are transferred from their own district to a school in another district nearer, the parents shall vote in the school district on school matters where the children attend.

Senators by Direct Vote.

S. F. No. 313, by King of Polk—A joint resolution making application to congress for a constitutional convention to authorize the election of United States senators by the people.

S. F. No. 316, by Senator Phillips of Holt—To disqualify a judge or justice from acting as such except by mutual consent of parties when he is a party or interested or when he is related to either party within the fourth degree, or where any attorney in any cause in the district court is related to the judge in the degree of father, son or brother. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 318, by Sackett of Gage—Fixing salaries of sheriffs and providing that they shall be paid out of the general fund and shall turn all fees into the county treasury. Douglas county's sheriff is given a salary of $4,000 a year after January 1, 1908.

S. F. No. 319, by Sackett of Gage—Providing that in the smaller counties sheriffs shall not be paid more than 75 cents a day for feeding prisoners and allowing Douglas county to let the feeding of pisoners in the county jail by contract.

S. F. No. 342, by Burns of Lancaster—Lincoln charter amendment increasing salaries of policemen to $70 a month and allows city to maintain a city park.

S. F. No. 348, by Senator Gould of Greeley—Allows the state treasurer to invest the trust funds of the state in registered state warrants. Emergency clause.

Express Rates Reduced.

S. F. No. 355, by Senator Sibley of Lincoln—Provides that before May 5 express companies shall file with the railway commission a complete schedule of all rates effective January 1. Express companies cannot charge hereafter more than 75 per cent of such rates unless the schedules are changed by the railway commission. Prepaid rates on merchandise of one pound are left as at present. Special contracts for the transportation of cream, milk and poultry are not affected. Violations of the provisions of this act are punishable by a fine of from $10 to $1,000.

S. F. No. 365, by Gibson of Douglas—Authorizes the organization of burial associations. Any persons not less than five may organize such an association with a minimum capital stock of $10,000. Effective July 1.

S. F. No. 375, by King of Polk—Curative measure providing for a repeal of the law providing for separate ballot boxes for ballots on constitutional amendments.

S. F. 376, by Senator Epperson of Clay—Any county may establish a county High school, and the course of study shall be that laid down in the Nebraska High school manual. Manual training, domestic science, normal training and the theory and practice of agriculture shall be portions of the curriculum. County boards are authorized to furnish the necessary apparatus, including a five-acre tract of land adjacent to the school. Whenever 100 freeholders in a county petition the county board for a county High school the question shall be immediately submitted at a special election. The county board shall constitute a board of trustees for any county High school, and the county treasurer shall be its treasurer, the county clerk its secretary and the county superintendent its superintendent. The county board, by virtue of being trustees, are vested with all the powers of ordinary school boards. Free tuition is provided for the pupils residing in the county. Bonds may be issued for the erection of such a High school. Only resident freeholders and persons having children of school age may vote. A special election must be held to locate the building. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 377, by Luce of Harlan—Providing for the entry of town sites by the corporate authorities of incorporated cities and villages or by the county judge and providing for the transfer of the land so entered and legalizing the transfers of such lands heretofore made.

S. F. No. 402, by Randall of Madison—Provides for systems of sewerage in cities of the second class having less than 5,000 inhabitants and provides for their maintenance and support. Emergency clause.

S. F. No. 413, by Saunders of Douglas—Permits cities and villages to extend water mains beyond the city limits.

S. F. 417, by Senator Saunders of Douglas—Permitting private citizens to contract and lay water mains. The bill was designed to apply to local conditions in Dundee. No emergency cluase.

S. F. No. 444, by Thompson of Buffalo (by request of the governor)—A curative measure legalizing issues of bonds in cities of less than 5,000 when voted to build heating and lighting plants. Emergency clause.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Child Labor Law.

H. R. No. 9, by Clarke of Douglas—The child labor law. No child under 14 can be employed in any theater, concert hall, place of amusements, places where intoxicating liquors are sold, mercantile institutions, store, office, hotel, laundry, manufactory, bowling alley, passenger or freight elevator, factory or workshop. Children between 14 and 16 to be employed in such labor must file with the employer a certificate of birth and education, the child must have completed the eighth grade or its equivalent or must be attending night school. School authorities may issue certificates and furnish affidavits that the child is of sound health and normal development. In doubtful cases a special physical examination must be made. No child under 14 can be employed during school hours at any kind of labor. An employer violating the law may be fined up to $50, a parent or guardian may be fined up to $20. No child under 16 may be employed for more than eight hours a day, nor more than forty-eight hours a week nor before 6 a. m. nor later than 8 p. m. Truant officers are made special executive officers to see to the enforcement of the law. The governor shall appoint a board of five persons, two of whom shall be women, to enforce the provisions of the law. No child under 16 may be employed in any work dangerous to life, limb, or health or morals. Emergency clause.

H. R. No. 12, by Fries of Howard—Provides for a special levy of 25 mills for the improvement of country roads and allows work without the approval of county surveyor.

Anti-Lobby Measure.

H. R. No. 18, by Jenison of Clay—Anti-lobby bill. Prohibits lobbying by agents, attorneys or employes of any person, firm or corporation. They may not by any means attempt to influence any member of the legislature to vote for or against any bill otherwise than by appearing before dresses, or by newspaper publications, legislative committees, or by public address or printed arguments or briefs. Any person retained for a compensation by any association or firm to promote or oppose bills must file in the office of the secretary of state a written statement, together with the brief description of such legislation, and no notice so filed shall be valid for more than thirty days after adjournment of the session of the legislature held in the year in which the same was filed. The secretary of state must prepare a docket for the registration of lobbyists. Then must file a complete statement of all expenses incurred to be verified and itemized under oath and filed with the secretary of state. Lobbyists may be fined $100 a day for failure to file such statement within thirty days. Any violation of the bill may be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary or county jail for not more than a year or a fine of $1,000, or both. Effective July 1.

H. R. No. 23, by Culdice of Saline—To limit the liability of villages for damages arising from defective streets and provides that the person injured must file a written notice within thirty days.

H. R. No. 27, by Thiessen of Jefferson—Allowing mutual fire insurance companies to organize on the basis of risks the same as number of members. Three hundred risks are required. No emergency clause.

Municipal Bonds.

H. R. No. 31, by Hansen of Merrick—To permit precincts, townships, cities of the second class and villages to issue bonds for the aid of municipal telephone systems and to repeal the provisions of the statute permitting the issuance of bonds in aid of railroads. Emergency clause.

H. R. No. 52, by Keifer of Nuckolls—Appropriating $20,000 for the payment of incidental expenses incurred by the present legislature. Emergency clause.

H. R. No. 54, by Harrison of Otoe—Removes the $5,000 limitation to recovery of damages in cases of death. Emergency clause.

H. R. No. 56, by E. W. Brown—Providing for the quieting of title to real estate against unenforceable liens.

H. R. No. 57, by Gliem—Appropriating $3,600 for 400 copies annotated statutes to be delivered to the secretary of state.

H. R. No. 61, by Killen of Gage—To prevent pooling of bridge contractors. Provision is made for prosecution of bridge contractors or builders who pool price to collect damage. They may also be prosecuted criminally, a fine of $1,000 and a jail sentence of six months being provided. Emergency clause.

H. R. No. 63, by Dodge of Douglas—Amending the law providing for the incorporation of hospital associations by providing for a board of trustees of not less than three members and removing the limit of $100,000 upon the property which may be held by such association and providing that they shall not hold real estate except such as may be necessary for the transaction of its business for a longer period than twenty-five years.

H. R. No. 64, by Keifer of Nuckolls—Appropriating $30,000 for the payment of salaries of members, officers and employes of the present session of the legislature. Emergency clause.

South Omaha Annexation.

H. R. No. 65, by Lee of Douglas—South Omaha annexation bill. When a petition signed by 10 per cent of the electors of Omaha and South Omaha shall be submitted to the county commissioners thirty days before a general election the commissioners shall submit the question to the people at the following election. A majority shall decide in both cities. The merger shall take place January 1 following. The merged city succeeds to all property rights and pays all debts. Emergency clause.

H. R. 70, by E. W. Brown of Lancaster—Provides for two justices of the peace and two constables for Lincoln.

District School Libraries.

H. R. No. 72, by Cone of Saunders—To provide for a library in every public school district in the state, to be maintained by funds amounting to 10 cents per pupil.

H. R. No. 73, by Cone of Saunders—Prohibiting the employment by common carriers of persons under 21 years of age as night telegraph operators or towermen and providing a penalty of $25 to $50 for violations.

H. R. No. 77, by Hart of York—Making burglary with explosives a distinct and separate crime, and providing a penalty of from twenty years to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

H. R. No. 78, by Best of Douglas—Increasing the salary of deputy register of deeds in Douglas county to $1,500 per annum and of copyist to $80 per month. Emergency clause.

H. R. No. 82, by Keifer of Nuckolls—To prevent the obstruction of highways, streets or alleys in villages by railroads for more than five minutes at a time.

H. R. No. 83, by Bryam of Burt—Giving village boards power to license, regulate and prohibit billiard halls, pool halls and bowling alleys. Emergency clause.

H. R. No. 86, by Hamer of Buffalo—To appropriate money belonging to the state normal library fund for the purchase of books for the Kearney normal school library. Emergency clause.

H. R. No. 87, by Redmond of Nemaha—To appropriate money belonging to the state library fund for normal schools for the purchase of books for the library of the Peru normal school. Emergency clause.

H. R. No. 94, by E. W. Brown of Lancaster—Authorizing county boards to make appropriations for the establishment and maintenance of detention homes.

H. R. No. 98, by Fish and Game Committee—Prohibiting the sale at any time, of game birds or fish protected by law or the possession of such game except during the open season or five days thereafter. Emergency clause.

H. R. 99, game and fish committee—Limits the open season on quail to the last two weeks in November and the open season on prairie chicken and grouse to November, October and the last two weeks in September.

H. R. No. 102, by Fish and Game Committee—Providing a penalty for unlawfully pursuing fish or game protected by law.

H. R. No. 105, by Steinauer of Pawnee—Making the minimum capital for state banks $10,000.

H. R. No. 106, by E. W. Brown of Lancaster—Providing that persons convicted of having burglar's tools in their possession may be sent to the penitentiary from one to five years. No emergency clause.

H. R. No. 110, by Scudder of Hall—To prohibit the stealing of rides on trains, engines or cars, or climbing theron. Penalty, a fail sentence of from five to sixty days hard labor or a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $25.

H. R. No. 113, by Cone of Saunders—A joint resolution memorializing congress to enact a law fixing a standard for testing grain.

H. R. No. 115, by Wilson of Custer—Providing for the closing of the affairs of school districts, which for a continuous period of one year have less than two legal voters residing therein or for two consecutive years shall fail to maintain its district organization.

H. R. No. 116, by Quackenbush of Nemaha—To allow court reporters 10 cents per 100 words for making transcripts in all cases, and providing that the county shall pay for transcripts in criminal cases where the defendant files a poverty affidavit.

H. R. No. 126, by Redmond of Nemaha (by request)—To appropriate $3,000 for the payment of salaries at the state orthopedic hospital and for the maintenance of the institution until April 1, 1907.

Board of Optometry.

H. R. No. 127, by Gilman of Lancaster—To regulate the practice of optometry and the creation of a board of examiners. The governor shall appoint a state board consisting of three persons who have actually been engaged in practice for five years. The Nebraska state optical society shall furnish the list of names from which the appointments shall be made. The terms of office shall be for three years. Every person who wishes to practice optometry before January 1, 1908, except those who have practiced for two years or more, shall take an examination. A license fee of $1 is charged each registered optomist per year. The fees are: for certificate of registration $10, for examination $15, for certificate of exemption $5 and for yearly license $1. Examiners are to be paid $5 for each day of service.

H. R. No. 137, by Brown of Lancaster—Permits mutual insurance companies to do business outside of the city or village when a reserve fund of $100,000 has been established. Emergency clause.

H. R. No. 142, by Clarke of Douglas—Authorizing the justice of peace to enter a judgment for cost when action is dismissed by the plaintiff and providing that a second action shall not be instituted until the costs are paid.

H. R. No. 146, by Baker of York—Provides for the sale of the real estate belonging to cemetery associations and to provide for the settling up of affairs of such associations. Emergency clause.

H. R. 147, by Harvey of Douglas—Omaha charter amendment, giving the city council the right to contract for the hauling of garbage without expense to the city or the citizens.

H. R. 157, by Lee of Douglas—Amendment to the Omaha city charter by placing the street repair department in the hands of the city engineer and providing for an appropriation of funds to his department without the city council check.

H. R. 158, by Hamer of Buffalo—Permits the municipal ownership of water works in small cities.

H. R. No. 159, by Noyes of Cass—Amends the law licensing motor vehicles to provide that owners of automobiles must take out a yearly permit at $1 a year. Effective July 1.

Leeder's Double Shift Bill.

H. R. No. 177, by Leeder of Douglas—For a double shift force of firemen in the city of Omaha.

H. R. No. 179, by McMullen of Gage—Provides for public meetings of the board of regents. Public records must be kept. No emergency clause.

H. R. No. 183, by Eller of Washington—Defining the misappropriation of funds belonging to fraternal lodges as embezzlement.

H. R. No. 185, by Dodge of Douglas—Providing that a decree of ejectment in forcible entry and detention cases may be enforced notwithstanding appeal upon the giving of a sufficient bond by the plaintiff to cover possible damage to the defendant.

H. R. No. 196, by Byram of Burt—To punish hog stealing or receiving stolen hogs by a penalty of one to five years in the penitentiary. No emergency clause.

H. R. No. 202, by E. P. Brown of Lancaster—To allow property owners to appeal from the county boards without appearing before the boards. Emergency clause.

H. R. 203, by E. P. Brown of Lancaster—Curative act providing for appeals to the supreme court in civil cases.

H. R. No. 206, by Graff of Cuming—Allowing the mayor and city council of any city having less than $25,000 to levy not more than 2 mills on the dollar a year for the creation of a municipal highway fund. No emergency clause.

H. R. No. 207, by Graff of Cuming—Empowering county boards to exercise the right of eminent domain for the protection of roads and bridges.

H. R. No. 211, by Gliem of Red Willow—Requires abstracters to furnish bonds and permits a surety bond. Emergency clause.

H. R. No. 216, by Barrett of Buffalo—Authorizing cities and villages to construct and erect within the cemeteries and public parks or other designated sites, public buildings, monuments and armories commemorating the services of soldiers and authorizing a tax to pay the expenses therefor. No emergency clause.

H. R. No. 220, by Knowles of Dodge—To compel railroads to sell 1,000-mile mileage books for $20, good for any number of persons. No emergency clause.

H. R. No. 221, by Walsh of Douglas—Allowing school districts in cities the right of eminent domain. No emergency clause.

H. R. No. 224, by Pilger of Wayne—Limits reward which county boards may offer for criminals to $200.

H. R. No. 228, by Hill of Chase—Indorsing by joint resolution the Alaska exposition.

H. R. No. 234, by Knowles of Dodge—Amending the charters of cities having more than 5,000 and less than 25,000 inhabitants by providing for the appointment of water commissioners and permitting the election of women to the office of city treasurer. Emergency clause.

H. R. No. 258, by Jones of Richardson (by request)—Amendment to 1903 drainage law, allowing issuing of bonds by drainage districts.

H. R. No. 267, by joint committee of railroads—Fixing the maximum passenger rate at 2 cents per mile. Emergency clause.

H. R. No. 277, by E. W. Brown of Lancaster—To provide for the sale of the interest of an insane wife or husband, including homestead rights.

H. R. No. 280, by Byram of Burt—Appropriating $1,849.42 for the relief of Thurston county. Emergency clause.

H. R. No. 296, by Adams of Dawes—Making appropriation of $6,000 for the traveling expenses of supreme court judges, district judges and supreme court commissioners. No emergency clause.

Railway Commission Bill.

H. R. No. 305, by joint railroad committee—Railway commission bills—Members of the railway commission must be 30 years of age. They must not have any interest in any common carrier doing business in the state. They must not engage in any business allied to or inconsistent with the business of the commission. Should a vacancy occur the governor must fill it by appointment. Salaries of the commissioners are fixed at $3,000. No person shall be secretary of the commission who shall not be able to qualify as a commissioner. The commission must organize as soon as the bill is signed. The sum of $6,000 per annum is allowed for office expenses and clerical hire. A secretary shall not receive more than $2,500 and two clerks may be engaged at not more than $1,200 per annum. The railway commission has general charge of the railway companies, express companies, car companies, sleeping car companies, freight companies, telegraph companies, street railway companies and all other common carriers. The commission must divide all freight into general and special classes and fix a reasonable rate for each class. The rates may vary as it is deemed just to the various railroads of the state. Joint freight rates, switching and terminal charges must also be fixed by the commission. Charges, service, complaints and equipment of all the railroads must be examined. A complete report must be filed biennially with the governor. The chairman shall have power to administer oaths. Witnesses may be subpoenaed and sent for. Books and papers must be brought in at the request of the commission. Shippers, officers and employes must answer all questions. Fines for the violation of the regulations may not exceed $25,000. Freight rates between Nebraska points and the points in other states must be examined. Violations of the law must be called to the attention of the attorney general while the commission may hire additional counsel. Railroads must file with the commission within thirty days after this act takes effect complete schedules, classifications and tariffs covering the passenger and freight business. Then the commission must furnish a new and complete schedule to the railways, authenticated with the seal of the commission. Within sixty days and within not less than thirty days this new rate sheet will be effective. Persons, shippers, cities or corporations may file complaints. The railroads are notified and a date is set for the hearing. In case of dispute the lowest rate shall be accepted as prima facie evidence that the charge is a just and reasonable one. After the hearing the commission shall announce a decision. After securing a transcript of the proceedings any railroad may appeal to any district court of the state for redress. The burden of proof shall rest upon the plaintiff to show that the rate or ruling is an unreasonable one. On or before August 1, 1907, and annually thereafter a complete report of the affairs of the railroad must be filed with the railway commission. This shall contain a statement of all persons who have received passes and the relation they bear to the railroad. Rebates, discriminations, preferences and special privileges of all kinds are forbidden and punishable by heavy fines. Railroads may haul freight for fairs, expositions or hospitals at a reduced rate. Actions for violations of the law may be brought against the company in any court of any county through which the road runs. The act has the emergency clause and goes into effect as soon as signed by the governor. Dr. H. J. Winnett, Robert Cowell and J. A. Williams were elected the railway commissioners. Winnett was elected for six, Cowell for four and Williams for two years. A commissioner is to be elected every two years. (Mr. Cowell has tendered his resignation from the commission).

Sale of Gasoline.

H. R. No. 312 by Cone of Saunders—Provides that every person retailing gasoline, benzine and other kindred high explosives in less than carload lots shall after the first day of July, 1907, deliver the same to the purchasers in barrels, casks, packages or cans, painted vermillion red, containing the words gasoline or benzine painted thereon. No person shall deliver coal oil in any package or can so stamped or in a package painted red. Every user of gasoline or benzine shall keep his fluid in cans or casks painted red where the quantity is more than one quart. Penalty for violation of this law is a fine of not more than $50 and imprisonment not to exceed 30 days.

H. R. No. 343, by Green of Holt—Appropriating $1,500 for the investigation of swamp fever in horses and $1,000 for the study of tuberculosis in hogs. The money is to be expended under the direction of the regents.

H. R. No. 371, by Walsh of Douglas—Provides a penalty of from one to three years in the penitentiary for stealing chickens and pigeons.

H. R. 374, by Dodge of Douglas—Providing that the cost of tax records under the scavenger act shall be borne by the county.

H. R. No. 379, by Knowles of Dodge—Provides for the creation of drainage districts by corporations of persons affected, giving them the power of eminent domain, the right to create debts, issue negotiable bonds and issue special assessments on all districts benefited. Emergency clause.

H. R. No. 389, by Farley of Hamilton—Increasing the price of supreme court reports to $2 a volume. Emergency clause.

H. R. 396, by Noyes of Cass—Provides for the use of the road drag on county roads, subject to the wishes of the county board.

H. R. 406, by McMullen of Gage—Accepts funds donated by the United States government for agricultural experiments by the state university.

Providing Registration.

H. R. No. 407, by the joint committee of privileges and elections of the house and senate—Providing registration shall be the first Tuesday in September, the first Tuesday in October and the Second Saturday preceding the November election in each year. For each and every election held in said cities other than such as are above designated there shall be a revision had of the general registration, which revision shall be made on the second Saturday preceding the day of such election. This act applies to cities having a population of more than 25,000.

H. R. 429, by Whitham of Johnson—provides for the equitable adjustment of school district boundaries, when any district embraces less than three sections of land.

H. R. 458, by Farley of Hamilton—Reduces the number of printed copies of the house and senate journals to 1,000 each and cuts down the distribution.

H. R. No. 469, by Lee of Douglas—Creating the office of county comptroller in Douglas county. He shall receive $3,500 and deputy $2,000. He shall be the general auditor of the county and shall be elected at the first general elections and every four years thereafter.

H. R. No. 470, by Lee of Douglas—Provides that the county board furnish county supplies for comptroller.

H. R. No. 471, by Lee of Douglas—Makes county comptroller ex officio city comptroller after the term of the present city comptroller has expired.

H. R. No. 472 by Lee—