BILLS ENACTED BY THE NE-BRASKA LEGISLATURE.

Nine of the 180 Bills Were Vetoed and 124 Became Laws-Changes in Old Measures-Bills that Were Vetoed by the Governor-A Full and Complete Digest that Will be Valuable for Reference and Should be Preserved.

New Laws for Nebraska.

The legislature passed at the late session 130 bills, nine, of which were vetoed by the governor, and three were passed over the governor's veto, leaving 124 as the total number of bills to become laws. Of these 124 bills seventy originated in the house and fifty-four in the senate. Two years ago the legislature passed sixty-nine bills and four years ago seventy-seven.

The bills vetoed by the governor since adjournment were the judicial district apportionment, the act creating a board of immigration, the act amending the depository law, the Omaha charter bill, mutual fire insurance bill applying the law to cities and the bill striking from the statutes the prohibition of marriage between whites and blacks.

The following is a digest of the bills that have passed grouped under appropriate titles and under the chapter in which they will be incorporated and the chapters as divided in the consolidated statutes of 1893.

Appropriations.

House roll No. 612, by the committee on claims-An act making appropriations for the payment of miscellaneous claims owing by the state of Nebraska. Appropriating \$26,722.31. Emergency clause. House roll No. 632, by Crow—An act making

appropriations for current expenses of the state government for the two years ending March 81, 1897. Appropriation \$1,375,4.9.21. Emergency clause. House roll No. 611, by committee on claim An act making appropriation for the payment of miscellaneous items of indebted-

ness owing by the state of Nebraska. Ap-propriation \$-0,833.03. Emergency clause. riouse roll No. 631, by Crow-An act to provide for the payment of salaries of the officers of the state government, the hospitals for the insane, blind and deaf and dumb institutes, reform and industrial schools, state normal schools, soldiers' home and all state institutes and departments. Appropriation \$803,055. Emergency clause. House roll No. 365, by Robinson—An act to

appropriate \$2,356.89 now in the treasury be-longing to the library fund of the state normai school, for the purchase of books of said library.

trouse roll No. 208, by Munger-An act for the proper defense in the federal court of the maximum rate case and appropriating funds to pay the expenses of the same, the constitutionality of the maximum rate case being questioned and the state having taken an appeal to the supreme court of the United States. This law appropriates \$9,of meeting the expenses of the appeal in court costs, attor-neys fees and necessary printing already incarred, \$11,960.73 for the continued prose-cution of the case in attorneys' fees, witness fees, traveling expenses, etc., making total appropriations for the case of \$21,6.8.75.

Emergency clause. house roll No. 492 by Hairgrove—An act to provide for the supplying of a card cata-logue for the state library and appropriat-ing 56.6 out of the library fund for expense

of the same. Emergency clause. House roll No. 19, by Hairgrove-An act to appropriate \$2,000 for the purpose of fur-nishing additional shelving and vaults for the state library, plans for work to be made by state librarian and contract to be let by the board of public lands and buildings. Emergency clause.

ouse roll 420, by Fritz—An act for the relief of Dakota county, refunding said county \$,223.50, being excess state taxes paid by Dakota county for the years 1887,

1888, 1889 and 1 90.
House roll No. 255, by Rouse—An act for the relief of Henry Luebs, appropriating \$77.00 to said Luebs for excess expended by him on purchase of school land. liouse roll No. 254, by Rouse—An act for the relief of William Wiesse, refunding to him \$86.40 rental paid on school land lease upon an appraisement held by the supreme

House roll No. 77, by Crow of Douglas—An act to provide for the payment of officers, members and employes of the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature and appropriating \$5,000 for the same. Emergency

House roll No. 32, by Robinson-Appropriating the matriculation and diploma fees collected from the students of the univers-

ity of Nebraska, comprising the special library fund, for the purchase of books and authorizing the board of regents to draw the same. Emergency clause. House roll No. 33, by Robinson-An act to appropriate certain moneys known as the "Mobrill fund," received by the treasurer from the United States, to the use and benefit of the industrial college of the university of Nebraska. Emergency clause.

house roll No. 34, by Robinson—An act to

appropriate the tution fees of the college of law of the university of Nebraska for the use and support of the said college of

law. Emergency clause.

House roli No. 515, by Conaway - An act to
provide seed and feed for the destitute farmers, to provide for its distribution and appropriating \$200,000. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 494, by Burch—An act providing for the completion of the library building at the state university and equip-ping the same. The bill appropriates \$73,000 and provides for its disbursement through

the board of regents. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 531, by Griffith—Providing for the payment of incidental expenses incurred by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature and appropriating therefor the sum of \$40,000. The bili provides that all accounts for expenses shall have attached an attidavit of the claimant that the same is correct and that accounts shall be passed upon by a committee on accounts and expenditures, certified by such and verified by the presiding officer. Emergency

Chapter 5--Attorneys.

Senate file No. 19, by Crane—To amend section 19, chapter 7, compiled statutes for Section 1. Advice to officers: The county attorney shall without fee give opinions to the county commissioners and other civil officers when requested; provided further, that in all counties the county board may employ such additional counsel in civil matters as they may deem necessary, when re-quested by petition of ten freeholders, such attorney or attorneys to prosecute or defend such civil actions as the interests of the county may require, and shall receive such reasonable compensation as the board and

such counsel may agree upon. Senate file No. 42, by Watson-An act to provide for the admissson to practice of attorneys and to repeal sections 1 and 2 of chapter 7 of the compiled statutes of 1893, being sections 277 and 278 of the consolidated

Section 1. No person shall be admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law or conduct any action unless he has been previously admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court, but this section shall not apply to persons admitted under pre-existing laws. Sec. 2. The supreme court shall fix times

when examinations shall take place, prescribe and publish rules to govern such examinations, and may appoint a commission of three persons to assist in or conduct any such examination.

Good moral character, twenty-one years of age, regular student for two years with practicing attorney or graduate of law colleg- of state university are requirements.

Chapter 8-Banks. House roll No. 101, by Sutton of Douglas -An act ame ding the state banking law. The new law requires all state banks to be chartered under the seal of the state by the state banking board. Four public state-ments are required annually, instead of three, at least two directors to sign the to the general election

ALL THE NEW LAWS, statement with the cashier. Two directors are required to be present when a bank in are required to be present when a bank is examined. Bank examiners' bonds are raised from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Instead of uniform fee for examination, fees are graded according to capital of banks. Banks must keep 15 per cent of deposits on hand and in cities of 20,000 population or over 20 per cent. In corporated banks are prohibited from buying or holding any part of their stock. All banks are re-quired to set apart one-tenth of their net proceeds until they have a surplus of at least 20 per cent. No bank can hold any real estate, except bank building and fixtures, to exceed one-third of its capital unless taken to satisfy a debt and it must then be sold within five years. An examiner can close a bank and hold all property against execution or attachment pending the appointment of a receiver. Notes by any bank or banker or partnership cannot be carried as an asset. Under penalty as provided stockholders liabilities to any bank shall never exceed 50 per cent of its capital. No dividend can be made where any bad debt or loss is carried as an asset. Instead of in supreme court all receiverships hereafter will be settled by the district court where a suspended bank is

> gency clause and becomes operative Au-House roll No. 268, by Hinds-An act relating to shareholders in banks, compelling a list of the names and residents of all shareholders in the bank, the number of shares held by each and the amount of paid up capital each share represents, to be kept for the inspection of the public and creditors. The list shall be kept where the business is transacted, where ready access may be had to it. Failure to keep such list is punishable by a fine not less than \$50 nor more than

located. The bill passed without the emer-

Chapter 9-Corporations. House roll No. 434, by Munger-An act permitting foreign corporations organized for the purpose of organizing and maintain-ing institutions of learning of the grade of a college or university to issue diplomas and degrees. The law provides that whenever such institutions shall have become possessed of property and funds to the value of \$100,000 or more and have an institution estabshall lished as aforesaid, it may ask the judge of the district court in the district where located to appoint three commissioners, who shall make careful inventory of property, and their findings shall be of record in the book of incorporations in the county clerk's office, and if more than above amount is found in the college possession it shall entitle them to all benefits of the act. Emergency clause.

Senate file No. 14, by Watson-An act to amend sections 1, 2. 3, 4, 5 and 6 of chapter 19 of the laws of 1891, relating to equip-ment of railway cars and engines with automatic couplers and brakes. After January 1, 1898, it shall be unlawful

for any railway to put in use any car or engine not equipped with automatic It shall be unlawful for any corporation to run any train after January 1, 1898, that shall not have a sufficient number of cars

with automatic brakes, so that the engineer can control the train without requiring brakemen to go between the cars. Every corporation shall include in the annual report to the state railroad commissioners the number of engines and cars so

Any corporation violating this act shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$500 or not more than \$1,000 for each offense; provided that this section shall not apply to companies in receiving cars in interstate traffic. An employe injured by such engine or train contrary to this law shall not be considered as waiving his right to recover damages by continuing in the employ of said company.

No corporation shall be liable for any criminal prosecution or fine heretofore incurred for violation of the sections hereby amended. Emergency clause.

Senate file No. 77, by Sloan-An act relating to certain contracts for the conditional sale, lease or hire of railroad and street railway rolling stock, and for the recording thereof.

Section 1. In any contract for the sale of railroad or street railway equipment it shall be lawful to agree that the title shall not vest in the purchaser until the purchase price shall be fully paid, or that the seller shall retain a lien for unpaid money; that a conditional sale may be made at the termination of such contract; that rentals may be applied as purchase money. Such instru-ment shall be filed for record in the office of secreiary of state.

Senate file No. 124, by Smith-An act to pension firemen of paid fire departments. Metropolitan cities and cities of the first class shall pension firemen who have served in such department for twenty-one years, at the rate of 25 per cent of the salary; in case of death in line of duty the same pension shall go to the widow; in case of permanent injury in line of duty, such fireman shall be placed on the pension list.

Senate file No. 132, by Wright—An act to

regulate organization and operation of mutual benefit and life insurance companies. Every corporation working under the mutual assessment, co-operative or natural premium plan or of paying endowments or accident idemnity, before commencing business shall submit plans to the auditor and attorney-general for approval, and must have applications upon at least 250 lives for at least \$1,000 each, and proof that its officers have given good bonds. No agent shall act within the state unless authorized by the auditor. Each company shall make an annual statement to the auditor. Accumulations shall be invested in United States bonds, state or municipal bonds, or in notes secured by real estate mortgage or district irrigation bonds not to exceed 40 per cent of the value thereof, and deposit same with the auditor. Companies paying leath lossses or accident idemnity by assessnent shall be deemed a mutual benefit asso-

fation, but this act shall not apply to secret raternal societies. Whenever the laws of any other state shall equire of life insurance companies of this tate any deposit, taxes, fines, or require any ther duties, then the auditor shall require f companies of such other states, like paynents and duties.

Chapter 10-Countles.

House roll No. 560, by Jenness-An act to mend sections of the statutes relating to he formation of new counties or the divis-on of counties already organized. The old law is amended making 450 square miles the minimum territory to be established in a county. The new law also changes the votes necessary to form a new county from a three-fifths vote to a majority vote.

House roll Nos. 445, 446 and 447, by Harris-Are acts to define the boundary lines of Grant, Arther and Deuel counties. Under the act creating these counties the west line of Arthur and Grant and the east line of Dettel was made the twenty-fifth degree of do west from Washington. As this line had never been located it left the boundary line indefinite, and the new law establishes the boundary line between the counties on township lines according to the government survey. All three bills have

the emergency clause. House roll No. 455, by Ely—An act to levy a tax to create a special fund for the purpose of erecting a court house. The law empowers the board of commissioners of any county, upon the petition of one-fourth of the legal voters of the county, to submit at any general election the question of voting a special annual tax not to exced 5 mills, for a period of five years, to be used in the construction of a court house. Election for this purpose shall be governed by section 871, chapter 10 of the compiled statutes. The act specifies; that it shall not be construed to be in conflict with any law now in force authorizing the issue of bonds, but

shall be additional thereto. House roll No. 77, by Sutton of Douglas-An act to amend the law relative to discontinuing township organization, amending the present law by making it obligatory to have an election called at a general election to submit discontinuance of township organization, where 10 per cent of the voters of the township so petition thirty days prior

House roll No. 66, by Burns of Dodge-An act providing amendments to the law relating to township organization, amending so that the number of members constituting a county board may be reduced from present representation and making minor amendments to sections in first part of the law as now existing and changing the required voters to petition to change from township organization back to the commis-

sioner system. Senate file No. 312, by Stewart-An act to provide for the investment of sinking fund and other surplus funds of counties and townships, in grain for feed and seed for drouth sufferers, and to amend sections 936 and 937, consolidated statutes, and to repeal the same and to repeal section 938, and to legalize acts of county boards hereofore taken in conformity to this act during

Section 1. It shall be lawful for the county treasurer, wherever such necessity exists, to withdraw from deposit all sinking or other surplus funds, and to invest the same in grain for seed and feed, to be issued upon

farms. Sec. 2. Such investment shall be made only on petition of 25 per cent of the legal

Sec. 3. Upon presentation of each petition the county treasurer shall publish notice that he is ready to receive applications for feed and seed, whereupon the county beard and treasurer shall purchase seed from time to time, to meet the demends, to be purchased in open market or by bids.

Sec. 4. All applications for feed and seed shall state the amount desired, number of acres, accompanied by a statement that the applicant is a resident of the county, and with notes and security to be approved by the treasurer, the notes to run not less than twelve months, at the rate of 7 per cent., 1 per cent of which shall go to the county treasurer. Funds needed for the redemption of bonds during the years 1895, or 1896 shall not be so used.

Section 936. That the county board of any county or the town board of any township shall have power to use funds of county or township in the purchase of seed grain for destitute farmers, caused by crop failure of

Section 937. That the county board shall sell seed and feed to persons engaged in agriculture at actual cost, and take the promissory note of the purchaser; provided that all acts of boards in conformity with this act committed during 1895 are declared valid and lawful. Emergency clause. Senate file No. 181, by Bressler—An act

enabling counties having 125,000 inhabitants to issue bonds and operate power

Bonds shall not exceed 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of the county, two-thirds of all votes cast being required to carry the proposition. District judges shall appoint a board of five trustees who shall carry this act into effect, condemn right of way and let contracts. Irrigation canals shall have preference in use of water in times of scarcity. Emergency clause.

Senate file No. 379, by Hitchcock-An act to authorize counties, townships, precincts and villages to issue bonds to aid in construction of a highway wagon bridge across any boundary river of the state.

Bonds shall be issued by a three-fifths vote at either a special or general election, not exceeding 10 per cent of the assessed valuation, but any county or city that has heretofore made donations to any works of internal improvement may issue bonds not to ex-

House roll No. 1, by Lamborn-An act to authorize county boards to issue bonds of such county to an amount not to exceed 5 per cent of assessed valuation, in no event to exceed \$50,000, for the purpose of purchasing seed to be planted during the year 1895. And providing that bonds only shall be issued after so directed by a

vote of the people. Emergency clause. House roll No. 530, by Horst-An act providing that when a surplus remains in any precinct bond fund after the bonds are paid in full the county board is authorized upon petition of a majority of the legal voters in the pecinet to draw its warrant for the surplus and use the same to purchase seed for the destitute farmers in said precinct. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 534, by Ashby-An act authorizing county boards to use surplus county general, road and bridge funds for the purchase of grain for seed and feed, said grain to be furnished farmers at cost price and note and suitable security taken by county to secure the payment. Emergency clause.

Chapter 11-Courts. Senate file No. 7, by Crane—To amend section 1106, chapter 11, to legalize irregular records made under authority of said sec-

tion and to repeal said section. That section 1106, chapter 11, entitled "Courts," of the consolidated statutes be amended to read; "The probate books shall consist of a probate record and fee book. The latter shall be kept as follows: Title of all probate proceedings, date of each paper issued or filed and of all orders, an exact account of all fees allowed and paid, names of persons receiving the same; provided that all records heretofore made in any one of the books heretofore provided for by said section, but not in the proper books shall be

as legal as if made in the proper books. Senate file No. 9, by Watson—An act to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An Act Authorizing the Appointment of Supreme Court Commissioners and Defining Their Duties," approved March 9, 1893, and to repeal said original section.

Section 1. That section 3 shall be amended by attaching the following: "Provided that upon the expiration of the terms of said commissioners as hereinbefore provided the said supreme court shall appoint three persons having the same qualifications as required of those first appointed as commissioners of of the supreme court for a further period of three years from and after the expiration of the term first herein provided, whose duties and salaries shall be the same as those of the commissioners originally ap-

pointed." Senate file No. 15, by Crane—To amend section 3036, chapter 39, consolidated statutes of 1891, to read: "Provided, however, that in counties having over 125,000 inhabitants each bailiff shall be appointed to serve one year from the time of his appointment (unless sooner removed by the court, such power of removal being hereby given) and shall receive for his services a salary of \$900 per year, to be paid monthly by the coun-

Emergency clause. Senate file No. 44, by Graham-To provide for the keeping of an incumbrance book. Each clerk of the district is required to keep for the business of his oftice a book to be called the incumbrance book, in which the sheriff shall enter a statement of the levy of each attachment or execution on real estate. Emergency clause.

Chapter 12-Decedents. Senate file No. 100, by Stuefer, to amend section 1390, chapter 12, compiled statutes of

1893, entitled "Decedents' Estates." Section 1390. The county judge may grant authority to executors of estates and guardians of the estates of minors and spendthrifts to mortgage any real estate belonging to such estate where mortgages existing on such real estate are due or about to become due and there is no money belonging to such estate with which to pay or redeem such mortgage.

Senate file No. 79, by Sloan, an act to legalize and make valid all orders and decrees of any court under an act entitled an act to amena sections 39 and 176 of chapter 3, compiled statutes of 1887, entitled "Decedents," which said act has been declared un- the laws of the state. constitutional by the supreme court.

Chapter 15-Elections. House roll No. 550, by Davies-An act pre scribing the manner in which two or more amendments to the constitution are to be submitted, and providing for the printing and distribution of the ballots. The law requires a separate ballot for amendments, to be prepared in official and sample ballots by the secretary of state, to be furnished the county clerks by himself twenty days prior to the day when they shall be voted upon. The county cierks shall distribute them in . their counties and election boards shall

indorse, care for and return them the same as ballots voted for officials. Senate file No. 231, by Cross-An act to

amend section 1750, chapter 15, consolidated statutes, by inserting the following: "That candidates nominated under the providence of this section shall be termed candidates 'by petition,' and their names upon the ballot shall be followed by the words, 'by petition,' and shall not be followed by any party designation by virtue of such nomi-

Chapter 18-Highways.

Senate file No 258, by Lehr—To amend section 1897, consolidated statutes, relating to letting of contracts for erection and repair of bridges, by inserting this proviso: "Provided, that the county commissioners may adopt general plans and specifications for the building of such bridges, and may let a contract for the building of all bridges that may be required to be constructed during the term of one year from the letting of the contract; and provided that such bids shall be by the lineal foot and such contract shall be let for the building of such bridges as may be required at a specified sum per lineal foot."

Chapter 23-Interest. House roll No. 31, by Robinson-An act to amend section 10, chapter 44, of the com-piled statutes of 1893, relating to interest on warrants. The law fixes the maximum rate of interest on warrants issued by subdivision less than a counor counties at 7 per cent, and state warrants issued shall draw but 5 per cent. Bonds issued by counties or smaller subdivisions cannot draw more than 7 per

cent. Emergency clause.
Senate file No. 25, by Dale—To amend section 2030, consolidated statutes of 1891, entire rand as follows: "All warrants issued by the proper authorities of the state shall draw interest from and after date of their presentation for payment at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and all warrants issued by proper authorities of any county, city, towns school districts, or any municipal subdivision less than a county, shall draw interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, and no bonds issued by any county, city, township, precinct or school district shall draw interest at a rate exceeding 7 per cent per annum."

Chapter 24-Irrigation. House roll No. 332, by Meyers-An act for the organization and government of irrigation districts, to provide for the ac-quiring of canals already built or partly built, securing right of way for such, constructing irrigating ditches, dividing certain portions of the state into irrigating districts, allowing a majority of freeholders owning lands in any district susceptible of our mode of irrigating to organize a district, authorizing such districts to vote bonds for construction and right of way, providing for taxation to raise revenues in districts, providing for election of officers to manage districts, dividing districts into divisions. District boards shall have right to enter upon any land for purposes of survey, shall esti-mate all costs, assessments made upon real property become a lien thereon, canals may be carried across streams, highways and railways, the latter to co-operate in securing feasible crossings; water commissioners where water is insufficient to meet all demands shall apportion the same equitably, rights of private parties must be recognized appeals to courts upon acts of directors of

districts. Emergency clause. House roll No. 443, by Schickadantz-An act regulating appropriation of water for irrigation and power purposes, exemption of such works from taxation and providing for

a board of irrigation. The governor shall act as president of a board of irrigation, composed of the governor, attorney-general and commissioner of public lands and buildings, which shall elect a secretary, an assistant secretary and two under secretaries, one for each of the two water divisions. The under secretaries, under direction of the state board, shall see that laws relative to distribution of water are executed in accordance with the rights of priority of appropriation. Appeal from the state board may be taken to the district court. Applications for water shall be filed with the state board, priority date from the filing of the application. Water of natural streams is declared to be public property, subject to appropriation as provided in this act. Passed with the emergency clause.

Chapter 26-Law. Senate file No. 335, by Sloan-An act to amend section 2090, chapter 26, consolidated statutes, so as to empower the secretary of state to designate newspapers which shall publish constitutional amendments for at least three months prior to election. Senate file No. 287-An act to amend sec-

tion 4, chapter 3. compiled statutes, by requiring that public notice that proposed amendments are to be voted upon shall be given as provided in section 1 of article 17 of the constitution, instead of as required by the law regulating general elections.

Chapter 35-Municipal Corporations. House roll No. 174, by Hairgrove-An act to provide for the apportionment of fines and license moneys, provides that in cities and villages whose corporate limits form, in whole or part more than one district, all moneys so derived shall be apportioned to the districts in proportion to the number of persons of school age. Emergency clause.

Houseroll No. 392, by Conaway-An act to amend subdivision 2 of section 2859, compiled statutes, by providing in detail for the organization of boards of health in cities of the second class, to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases and to quarantine the same. The mayor, city physician, president of the council and marshal are made the board of health, who are given full power to establish rules and regulations and enforce

the same. Emergency clause. House roll No. 110, by Conaway-An act to amend the law relating to registration of voters, amending the old law by making registration apply only to cities of over 7,000 population and in such cities of over 7,000 population providing for three general registration days prior to each general election instead of five, and providing at times of revision for one day's sitting instead of three. House roll No. 457, by Wait—An act amending the laws in regard to villages, allowing village boards to create a board of

health of three members, one of whom shall be a physician, said board to have charge of all quarantine regulations, with jurisdiction extending three miles outside the village

House roll No. 346, by Burch-An act to authorize cities of the second class and incorporated villages to borrow money or issue bonds for the extension or elnargement of water works. The law applies only to cities or villages owning their own water works. The limit to the amount to be borrowed or for which bonds can be issued is 5 per cent of the assessed value of taxable property within said city or village. Funds raised by this act shall be kept as a separate fund known as a water extension fund. If money is borrowed on bonds they shall be voted by the people as the law requires and shall not draw to exceed 7 per cent per an-

num. House roll No. 28, by Brady-An act authorizing a special license tax upon insurance companies in cities of the second class and villages for the support of volunteer fire departments. The law authorizes city councils in cities of the second class and village boards by ordinance to levy a special license tax not to exceed \$5 per annum upon every fire insurance company transacting business in such city or village, the tax so raised to be used for the support of volunteer fire departments, duly organized under

Senate file No. 173, by Watson-An act to legalize all the proclamations and acts of the governor, and all ordinances passed by the cities which have heretofore been declared and have been proclaimed and organized as cities of the first class under chapter 8, of the laws of 1891, which act was declared unconstitutional by the supreme

court. Senate file No. 1, by Watson-That section I of an act entitled "An act to incorporate cities of the first class having less than 25,000 and more than 8,000 inhabitants, regulating their duties, power and government," known as chapter 15 of the general

laws of 1889, passed and approved March 14,

Section 1. That all cities having less than 25,000 and more than 10,000 inhabitants, as ascertained by the census of 1890, shall be governed by this act: provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to abolish the government of cities organ-ized as cities of the first class under the act of 1889, being chapter 15 of the general laws of 1889, but the same shall remain and be known as cities of the first class and be governed by the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. That section 2 of said act be amended as follows: Whenever any city of the second class shall have attained a population of more than 10,000 inhabitants, as ascertained and officially promulgated, or by authority of the mayor and city council of any city which is now governed by the provisions of the act hereby repealed, which census shall be taken within ninety days after the passage of the act, the mayor shall certify to such fact to the governor, who shall by proclamation so declare, and thereafter such city shall be governed by the provisions of this act. Every officer of such city shall within thirty days after the governor's preclamation is issued, qualify and give bonds as provided by this act. Emergency clause.

Senate file No. 160, by Holbrook-An act to create a board of park commissioners. Section 1. In each city of more than 5,000 and less than 25,000 inhabitants, which has already or shall hereafter acquire land for a park, a board of three park commissioners shall be appointed by the judge or judges of the district court on the second Monday of January, 1896, or on the second Monday of January following the establishment of the first park in any city, for one, two, and three years, respectively. The commission shall adopt rules, improve and beautify grounds and employ helpers to the extent of funds provided. Members of the commission shall receive \$10 per a mum. For the purposes of paving expenses enumerated the city council shall make a levy not less than if mill and not exceeding 2 mills on the dollar valuation on all taxable property. All bills for expenses shall be audited by the commission, warrants on the fund to be drawn by the chairman and paid by the city

treasurer. Senate file No. 131, by Sloan-To amend subdivision 14 of section 2802, consolidated statutes of 1893, as follows: To make contracts with and authorize any person, company or association to erect and maintain gas or electric light works in said city, and give such person, company or associations the exclusive privilege of furnishing gas or electric lights to light the streets, lanes and alleys of said city for any length of time, not exceeding six years, and to levy a tax not exceeding five (5) mills on the dollar in any one year, for the purpose of paying the costs of lighting the streets, lanes and alleys

Senate file No. 159, by Holbrook-An act to empower cities of more than 5,000 and less than 25,000 inhabitants to purchase land for parks and issue bonds therefor.

Land so taken must be within five miles of the city limits, and jurisdiction of the mayor and council shall extend over the same. The mayor and council shall have power to pledge the credit of the city to an amount not to exceed \$15,000 for the purpose of buying and improving land for parks by majority vote of the people at the general city election and at no other time.

House roll No. 264, by Harrison-An act amending sections 26, 38 and 40 and subdivisions 15 and 21 of sections 68 and 83 compiled statutes relating to cites of over 8,000 population and less than 25,000 population. Amendments provide that in claims for damages against such cities for personal injuries, the person claiming injuries shall be subject to examination by the city physician or other physicians as the city attorney may direct. A failure to submit injuries to such examination shall bar injured person from maintaining suit. Also change in minor details the law relating to equalization of taxes, making sitting of the board mandatory, also provide that such cities may purchase or construct gas and electric light works or condemn and appropriate gas and light works for the use of the city, providing a levy for such purpose and the issue of bonds if levy is insufficient. Also provide that such cities of the first class can purchase land for public parks and issue bonds for such purpose in amount not to exceed \$75,000. Also provide when city treasurers make their monthly reports to the council they shall show all funds shown by the report to be on hand or under their control. Also provide that such cities may issue bonds to purchase water works. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 139, by Allan—An act to amend section 145 of the act incorporating metropolitan cities. The act amends the section by providing for the appointment of the board of fire and police commissioners in such cities by the governor, commissioner of public lands and buildings and the attorney-general sitting as an appointing board instead of by the governor as heretofore. The number of sail commissioners is limited to three electors of said city who shall not hold any other city office. The commissioners shall be appointed within thirty days after the passage of the act and one at least shall be taken from the two political parties casting the largest vote for governor. They shall be designated to serve, one until Dec. 31 1895, one until Dec. 31 1896 and one until Dec. 31 1897 and thereafter appointments are for three years. Charges against the commissioners may be filed with the appointing board of investigation. The act defines in full the power of the commission and duties of the same and gives them power to compel attendance of witnesses the same as magistrates exercising civil or criminal jurisdiction.

House roll No. 4, by Wait-An act for the relief of volenteer firemen injured or disabled while in active service. The law applies to cities of the first class of less than 25,000, cities of the second class, and in corporated villages and provides that such injured niremen may receive from the said city not less than \$3 per week not more than \$10 per week of seven days, limiting the total amount that may be received to \$200. In villages the amount received to be not less than \$2 or more than \$5 per week with total amount received limited to \$100, payment to be provided for by ordiance.

Chapter 39-Officers.

Senate file No. 340, by McKesson-To facilitate the givng of bonds by public officials and others and to authorize acceptance of guaranty corporations as sureties. Section 1. That when bonds required or permitted to be given by laws of the state with one or more sureties, the execution of the same shall be sufficient when executed by a corporation under the laws of this or any state, having a paid up capital of \$250,0.0 provided such corporation be approved by the head of department, court, judge, officer, or body authorized to approve the same. Sec. 2. No corporation organized under

laws of any other state shall be accepted as surety until it shall have appointed the state auditor its lawful attorney, upon whom my be served lawful process, who shall accept service, and judgments against the corporation shall be binding. Sec. 3. If such corporation fail to pay judgment it shall forfeit all rights to do bus-

mess in this city. Chapter 42-Public Health. Senate file No. 29, by Caldwell-An act to regulate the practice of dentistry and to punish violators thereof, and to repeal ar-

ticle 2 of chapter 55, compiled statutes. It shall be unlawful for anyone to practice dentistry without a certificate from the state state board of health and such certificate shall be recorded with the county

Within sixty days after this act is approved the state board shall appoint three secretaries from a list recommended by the state dental society for a term of one, two and three years, respectively. Said secretaries shall assist and advise said board in the performance of duties pre-

scribed in this act.

Sold secretaries shall issue certificates, if in their opinion proof complies with provisions of this act, and when said proof shall have been on file ten days. Persons practicing dentistry shall make application for a certificate within six months after the passage of this act, appli-

cation, to be accompanied by a certified copy of former and original registration, with notary publics seal. If the applicant shall be found to practice under the act of 1887, he

shall receive a certificate. It shall be the duty of persons not intending to practice, if not a graduate from a dental college, to appear before said secretaries and be examined, and, if found to possess requisite qualifications, there shall be issued the certificate of the board.

A graduate of a reputable dental college, before beginning practice, shall present his diploma to said board with affidavit that he is a lawful is a lawful possessor of the tame, and if found entitled to practice, he shall receive a

Persons receiving certificates shall file the same or copies thereof in the office of the county clerk, where they shall be recorded in the dentist's register, the clerk to receive the same fee as is allowed for recording of conveyances

On removing to or practicing in another county the holder shall file his certificate in

the county to which he has removed. A reputable dental college or university is defined to be an institution requiring a preliminary examination for admission, attendance for at least three courses of lectures of six months each, no two to be held within one year, and having a full faculty of professors in anatomy and oral surgery, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, operative dentistry and phosthetic dentistry, and clinical instruction in the last two named; provided that the three year clause shall not apply to degrees grant-

ed prior to July 1, 1892. Nothing in this act snall prevent physicians from extracting teeth; and provided, that bonn fide students in dentistry shall be permitted to perform operations under supervision of their preceptors. If a fee is received, then such person shall no longer be considered a student.

Any person violating this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than \$25 and not more than \$50 and costs, and stand committed until such fine or costs are paid. Said secretaries shall charge a graduate a fee of \$2 for a certificate; for examination, \$10; under former registration, \$1. Said

secretaries shall receive \$3 for each day actually employed. Said board may refuse certificates to persons guilty of dishonest and dishonorable conduct, and it may revoke certificate for like causes, provided that they give the ac-

cused a hearing.

The act of 1887 is hereby repealed. Approved March 18, 1895.

Chapter 43-Public Institutions. House roll No. 585, by Lamborn-An act to provide by the method of purchasing all supplies for the legislature and to regulate the use and care of the same. The law provides that sixty days prior to the convening of the regular session of the legislature the board of public lands and buildings shall advertise for all supplies deemed necessary for the legislature, the contract let to the low-est bidder. At close of the session all supplies shall be preserved and stored for the future. The taking of supplies by anyone

shall be considered larceny.
Senate file No. 163, by Graham—To amend sections 3364 and 3365, chapter 43, consolidated statutes of 1891. Section 3,364. That feeble-minded children who have been residents of the state

for one year may be admitted to the institute for feeble minded. The board of public lands and buildings is empowerd to make such rules governing admission and distos no t hey may deem je Sec. 3365. That when parents or guardians are financially unable to provide necessary expenses the county board shall pay to the superintendent \$40 a year for each person so admitted and each year an additional sum which, added to the balance on hand, shall equal the sum of \$40 for each indigent inmate. Persons able to pay expenses shall give bond to the state in the sum of \$75 conditional on providing for clothing, transportation, expenses in case of death, inci-

dental, dental work, repairs of clothing, etc., such bond to be approved by the county judge.

House roll No. 637, by Judd—An act to amend the contract between the state of Nebraska and contractors for leasing the penitentiary. The law provides that within thirty days after the passage of the act the board of public lands and buildings and W. H. Dorgan shall each select an appraiser, resident of the state. Within thirty days thereafter the governor shall select an umpire. The three shall take oath faithfully and impartially to perform the duties devolving upon them. Said appraisers shall then immediately make an appraisal of the cash value of said contract for its unexpired term, and also an appraisal of the cash value of all property owned by said Dorgan and located at the penitentiary which has been furnished while the contract has been in force. In case the appraisers fail to agree upon the value of the contract or property, they shall submit their differences to the umpire, whose decision shall be final and

binding upon both parties. There shall be deducted from the cash value above, the cash value of supplies turned over to W. H. B. Stout as per inventory and the cost of constructing eighty cells provided for in the original contract. If Dorgan does not appoint an appraiser then the appraiser appointed by the state and

the umpire shall appraise and the result of

their appaisement shall be tendered Dorgan. If he does not accept the governor is empowered to take possession of the peniten-All existing contracts made by corpora tions or individuals with Dorgan shall remain in force and effect, compensation therefor to go to the state. The board of public lands and buildings are empowered to manage the penitentiary and to lease any

\$35,000. Emergency clause. Chapter 44-Public Instruction.

labor not to exceed a term of two years.

Appropriation to carry the law into effect,

House roll No. 15, by Griffith-An act to allow children of school age of their home district to attend school at a nearer district. The law provides that prior to such attendance in outside districts notice must be given the county superintendent who in turn must notify the county clerk who shall be empowered to place the school taxes of parents whose children attend outside school to the credit of such district. Emergency clause.

House roll No. 283, by McNitt-An act to provide for free attendance at public high schools. High schools so determined to be by the state department of education shall hereafter be open to the attendance of pupils from outside the district. The pupil must first have certificate from the county superintendent that he has advanced to high school requirements. Non-resident pupils shall attend the nearest high school. High schools that cannot accommodate outside pupils without additional building are exempt. Fifty cents per week each must be paid to the high school district for nonresident pupils, to be paid out of the county school fund. The county board in each county shall levy annually a tax sufficient

to meet this expense, not to exceed 1 mill. House roll No. 382, by Roddy-An act relating to the boundaries of school districts and providing for the annexation of territory not in district to district adjoining, and amending for such purposes section 3513 of the consolidated statutes. Emergency

Senate file No. 35%, by Pope-An act to provide for the education of children confined in poor houses and for the payment of the expenses thereof.

Section 1. That where children of school age and of sound mind shall be confined in any poor house, it shall be the duty of the county, where the same can be done, to make arrangements with the officers of the school district wherein said poor house is located, or with some school district adjacent, to have the children so chargeable to the county, attend school.

It shall be the duty of the county board

upon the report of the officers of the school district to draw a warrant on the general fund of the county, payable to the treasurer of the school district. Emergency clause.

Chapter 45-Public Lands. Senate file No. 371, by Rathbun.-An act to amend section 3830, consolidated stat-