

MORE OF THE BILLS.

A NEW ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION MEASURE.

An Attempt to Regulate the Pardon of Criminals—Other Changes.

(From Daily, January 18th).

One of the important bills before the legislature is the assessment and taxation law brought up by Mr. Curtis (H. B. 12). It is a sweeping measure, involving an entire new law on the subject and contains several very important changes.

The first noticeable change is that relating to exemption of church property. This bill allows exemption for such portions only as are occupied and used for public worship.

Section 28, referring to assessment of banks is: "Foreign banks and private banks doing business in this state, and having no fixed amount of capital paid in and used permanently in the conduct of such business, shall be assessed on an amount equal to a general average of money used as exhibited by daily or monthly balance sheets during the year preceding the time of rendering such tax list to the assessor. If such bank or banks refuse to make such return of capital as above provided, then the assessor shall proceed to make an arbitrary assessment, which shall be as fair and as equitable as he may be able to make from the best information he possesses."

All railroad improvements except track and bridges made upon the right-of-way, shall be separately assessed as personal property. All station houses, depots, machine shops and other buildings shall be assessed in the counties where situated.

Section 46 regulates the manner of valuation for assessment as follows: "All property shall be assessed at its true and fair value in money. In determining the true and fair value of real or personal property, the assessor shall not adopt a lower or different standard of value because the same is to serve as a basis for taxation; nor shall he adopt as a criterion of value the price for which the said property would sell at auction or at forced sale, or in the aggregate with all the property of the town or district; but he shall value each article or description of property by itself, and at such sum or price as he believes the same to be fairly worth in money at the time such assessment is made. In assessing any tract or lot of real property, the value of the land, exclusive of improvements, including the mine or quarry, would sell at a fair, voluntary sale for cash. Money, whether in possession or on deposit, shall be entered in the statement at the full amount thereof. Taxable leasehold estates shall be valued at such a price as they would bring at a fair, voluntary sale for cash."

Section 52 establishes a state board of equalization, consisting of the governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer, to begin its annual session on the first Monday of September, with powers and duties similar to those prescribed in the old law.

Section 71 introduces a new mode of collecting personal property taxes, and is very important. It says: "All unpaid personal property taxes shall become due and payable on the first day of January next after they become due, and thereupon a penalty of five per cent per annum shall be charged upon all unpaid taxes and penalty from date of delinquency until paid. Immediately after the first day of December the county treasurer shall proceed to collect all delinquent personal property taxes, and if such taxes are not paid on demand he shall detain sufficient goods and chattels belonging to the person charged with such taxes, of found within the county, to pay the same with the said penalty and interest, together with all accruing costs, and shall immediately proceed to advertise the same in three public places in the county where such property is found, stating the time when and the place where such property will be sold; and if the taxes for which said property is detained and the costs which accrue therein are not paid before the date appointed for such sale, which shall not be less than ten days after the taking of such property, such sheriff shall proceed to sell such property at public auction, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay such taxes, penalty, interest and costs."

Section 81 provides: "On or before the thirtieth day of February annually, the county sheriff shall, in a book entitled 'The register of unpaid taxes of real estate for the year —', cause to be registered all unpaid taxes for the preceding year, including the penalty aforesaid, with a column for

accruing interest and no fee for this or any prior registration shall be charged or collected. Such registration book shall be deposited in the office of the county clerk on or before the said thirtieth day of March following the date of delinquency. The county sheriff shall also prepare and keep an index, showing all delinquent taxes for such year, and such index shall be so arranged as to provide for the entering thereon of the delinquent taxes for succeeding years. Such index shall be carefully kept and prepared and carefully and accurately made, and shall be kept up to date, and such index shall be the official record on which his certificates as to the payment of taxes shall be based."

Tax titles are protected by section 124, as follows: "Deeds executed by the county sheriff, as aforesaid, shall be prima facie evidence in all controversies and suits in relation to the right of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, to the real estate thereby conveyed of the following facts: First, that the real estate conveyed was subject to taxation at the time the same was assessed in law; second, that the taxes or assessments were not paid at any time before the sale; third, that the time before the sale; third, that the real estate conveyed has not been reallocated from the sale at the date of the deed; fourth, that the real estate was advertised for sale in the manner and for the length of time as required by law; fifth, that the real estate was sold for taxes, assessments, penalties and costs, as stated in the deed; sixth, that the grantee in the deed was the purchaser, or assignee of the purchaser; seventh, that the sale was conducted in the manner required by law. Any judgment for the sale of real estate for delinquent taxes rendered after the passage of this act, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall estop all parties from raising any objections thereto, or to tax title based thereon, which existed at or before the rendition of such judgment, and could have been presented as a defense to the application for such judgment in the court wherein the same was rendered; and as to all such questions the judgment itself shall be conclusive evidence of the regularity and validity in all collateral proceedings except in cases where the tax or assessments have been paid, or the real estate was not liable to the tax or assessment."

Mr. Grace, of Baker county, attempts to regulate the business of pardoning criminals by the following bill (No. 203):

"Whenever any person shall desire to present an application to the governor for a pardon or for commutation of any sentence, other than that of death, he shall present a petition to the circuit court of the county wherein he was sentenced, setting forth the grounds upon which he bases his application. His petition shall be filed in the circuit court and a copy thereof shall be served upon the district attorney. The hearing thereon may be had within ten to fifteen days. All the allegations of the petition shall be deemed to be denied and the court shall try the matter upon the issues thus found, in open court and without the intervention of a jury. The petitioner may be represented by any person or persons without reference to whether they are attorneys at law, and the state shall be represented by the district attorney or his deputy. The petitioner, or those who represent him, shall be entitled to have five witnesses subpoenaed on his behalf; and he may have as many more as the court shall deem necessary, and the state shall be entitled to the same rights respecting witnesses as is herein accorded the petitioner. The witnesses shall be subpoenaed in the same manner as in criminal actions; they shall receive the same compensation and be paid in the same manner as in criminal actions. Depositions may be taken and read, as in civil actions. Either party may refer to any evidence introduced at the trial when conviction was had. Witnesses who testified at the trial can only be called in this hearing, except as to matters not within his knowledge at time of trial."

"After having heard the case, the court shall make its finding of fact upon the issues and shall make such recommendations respecting the case as shall seem proper, which shall be in writing and filed with the clerk. The evidence taken may also be filed by either party, and upon the request of the petitioner the clerk shall transmit the papers in the case to the governor for his consideration. Either party may present arguments in writing to the governor, respecting the matter."

"The district attorney shall receive \$25 for his services. No fees shall be exacted from the petitioner."

Sections 1542, 43, 44, are repealed.

Representative Curtis desires to protect the consumers of fish, fruit and other products from the deception of false labels as to quantity and quality, by the following bill:

"Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any salmon canner, packer or dealer or shipper in salmon fish within the state of Oregon, or any fruit-packer, shipper or dealer in any kind of Oregon fruits to put on any can, package or box any false label, or any label designating the quality or quantity of the contents of any can, case or package that is different from the goods contained in such can, package or box."

"Sec. 2. Every canner, packer or shipper of salmon fish, fruits or other Oregon products put up, packed or canned within the state of Oregon, shall label such cans within every case of the kind and quality of salmon fish or fruit contained in such cans, where they were packed and the amount contained in such can or package, the name of the town or city where the cannery is located, or where the goods are shipped from, and if salmon fish, the river from which such fish were taken and the place they were packed."

"Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the fish commissioner to examine all boxes or shipments of salmon fish at any warehouse, depot or cannery within the state, and if he finds that the con-

tents of such cans or cases are labeled with false labels, or were packed at any other place than that designated on the can or case, he shall immediately confiscate all of such salmon fish and sell the same at public auction after giving five days' notice thereof, and the proceeds arising therefrom shall be used to defray the costs and expense of such seizure, and the balance shall be turned over to the county treasurer of the county in which such salmon fish were seized and confiscated."

"Sec. 4. All salmon or fruit shipped from another state into this state bearing false labels, shall be seized by the fish commissioner and sold as in this act provided."

"Sec. 5. Any person or persons, firm, company or corporation who shall falsely label any salmon fish or fruit, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months nor more than one year, and in addition to such fine and imprisonment shall forfeit all such salmon fish or fruit so falsely labeled contrary to the provisions of this act."

"Sec. 6. Inasmuch as the protection to the industries of the state require immediate legislation, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this act shall be in full force and effect immediately upon its approval by the governor."

Senate bill No. 131, introduced by Senator Mulkey yesterday is to abolish the office of state land agent but provides for the adequate management of such lands. The full text of the measure which was recommended by the present state land agent and ex-Governor Lord, is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon: "That an act entitled an act to amend section 357 of the laws of Oregon, as compiled and annotated by William Lair Hill and to repeal section 1619 of the laws of Oregon, as compiled and annotated by William Lair Hill be amended as follows:

"Section 1. That section 357 of the laws of Oregon as compiled and annotated by William Lair Hill be amended, so as to read as follows: "Section 1 (357). The governor may appoint an agent to select all lands donated to the state by the United States and to ascertain all losses sustained by the state by reason of the occupancy of sections 16 and 36 or by or through the United States government, and when such losses have been ascertained then to select from the best timber or other lands owned by the United States government, lands in lieu of said sections 16 and 36 occupied by the government. Said agent shall receive as compensation for such services a sum not exceeding \$1200 per year and reasonable traveling expenses under the supervision of the governor. That all lands in lieu of sections 16 and 36 be and the same are hereby withdrawn from sale for a period of two years. That the board of state land commissioners proceed immediately to ascertain all losses which the state has sustained by reason of the occupancy of sections 16 and 36 by or through the United States government and when such losses have been ascertained, then to select from the best timber and other lands owned by the United States government lands to make good such losses and to perfect title to them to the state; that a list of such lands so selected be kept in a book, accessible to every one, in the clerk's office of the school land board, accurately describing the land for sale and the land for which it was taken in lieu. No lands selected under the provisions of this act shall be sold for a less sum than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and the board of commissioners for the sale of schools and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom, may sell any of said lands to the highest bidder, such sales to be conducted under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe."

"Section 2. That section 3619 of the laws of Oregon as compiled and annotated by William Lair Hill, and all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this be and the same are hereby repealed."

"Section 3. Inasmuch as a large quantity of this land has been actually occupied by the United States government as a forest reserve and requires immediate attention and an emergency exists, this act shall go into effect immediately after its approval by the governor."

Measures contemplating the reduction of the salaries of several of the county officers throughout the state seems to be the order of the regular session of the legislature as well as that pursued at the special session. Senator Dufur, of Eastern Oregon, yesterday, introduced a bill, which, if passed, will affect the salaries of the county judge and county treasurer of Wasco county, by reducing the compensation of the former from \$1900 to \$800 per annum and having a similar effect on the treasurer's salary by allowing him an annual salary of \$600 instead of the present salary of \$650. The bill provides that, in event of its passage, the same will not affect the salaries of the present county officers.

Senator Haines, of Washington county, has a bill which is attracting considerable attention and is said to be the object of some opposition from bond jobbers and speculators who are holding county warrants that are drawing 8 per cent interest. To a casual reader, the bill seems to offer the easiest way for counties to get their outstanding debts to a low rate of interest. It is as follows:

"Sec. 1. When any county in this state shall have any valid outstanding indebtedness the county court of such county may borrow money for the purpose of paying such indebtedness and issue county orders for the amount of such money, or borrowed whenever said money can be borrowed at a lower rate of interest than such outstanding indebtedness then bears."

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of any county court desiring to avail itself of the provisions of this act to publish notice thereof for at least two weeks

in some newspaper published in such county and to borrow said money from the person or persons who will accept the lowest rate of interest. There is also an emergency clause.

Representative Marsh, of Washington, attempts to meet the demands of many people insisting that the age of consent be raised, by a bill of very doubtful utility, inasmuch as it gives immunity to all males under 18 years old, though it has an element of justice, in recognizing the equality of the sexes at equal ages. The bill repeals section 1733 of the code and proposes this in its place: "If any person over the age of 18 years shall carnally know any female child under the age of 18 years, or any person shall forcibly ravish any female, such person shall be deemed guilty of rape, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three nor more than twenty years."

Representative Curtis presented a bill yesterday fixing the term of office of district attorney at four years, and placing the office at a fixed salary, as follows: First district, \$3,000; Second district, \$2,500; Third district, \$2,500; Fourth district, \$2,500; Fifth district, \$3,000; Sixth district, \$2,700; Seventh district, \$2,500; Eighth district, \$3,000; Ninth district, \$2,600.

THE LEGISLATURE IN ROUTINE.

SENATE.

(Morning Session).

State Capitol, Jan. 17th.

The morning session of the senate was opened by prayer by Rev. John Parsons, D. D.

The reading of the journal of yesterday, upon motion, was omitted.

Senate resolution No. 9, providing that the sergeant-at-arms provide the members of the senate with three daily state papers, was introduced by Senator Cameron. Its adoption followed.

Senator Porter presented senate resolution No. 10, authorizing the president of the senate to employ two competent stenographers to act under the chief clerk for duty on the various committees. Felling objected to the resolution. A successful amendment, reducing the number to be employed to one, was accepted and the resolution was adopted.

Senator Fulton introduced senate joint resolution No. 6, instructing the secretary of state to furnish Frances Fuller Victor ten copies of her history of the Indian Wars in this state, of which she is the authoress. The resolution passed unanimously.

The introduction of bills resulted as follows:

By Dufur, senate bill No. 114—To provide for and regulate proceedings in justice's courts.

By Dufur, senate bill No. 115—Fixing salaries of county judge and county treasurer of Wasco county.

By Morrow, senate bill No. 116—To incorporate Canyon City.

By Daly of Lake, (by request) senate bill No. 117—Relating to arid lands recently set apart by congress.

By Mackay, senate bill No. 118—Relating to warehousemen and warehouse receipts.

A message was received from the house informing the senate that the speaker had affixed his signature to house concurrent resolutions Nos. 1, 4, 6 and 7.

By Patterson, senate bill No. 119—To amend sections authorizing the employment of official reporters in the circuit courts.

By Fulton, senate bill No. 120—A bill providing for submitting to the voters of the state the proposed amendments to the constitution of the state of Oregon.

By Kelly, senate bill No. 121—To amend section pertaining to collection of state road tax.

Message received from the house informing senate of the passage of house bill No. 97, amending the charter of the city of Albany.

By Fulton, senate bill No. 122—Amending sections relating to the manner in which appeals shall be taken.

By Fulton, senate bill No. 123—Amending an act authorizing appointment of official circuit reporters.

Second Reading of Bills.

By Reed, senate bill No. 8—Providing for the retention of unexpended school monies in the various districts when a surplus exists. Referred to committee on revision of laws.

By Josephi, senate bill No. 9—Relative to the changing of the name of the insane asylum and regulating the management thereof. Referred to committee on medicine, pharmacy and dentistry.

By Haines, senate bill No. 10—Providing for funding the valid indebtedness of the county by the county court. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Fulton, senate bill No. 11—Providing for an additional circuit judge in Fifth judicial district. Referred to a special committee consisting of senators from the Fifth judicial district.

By Adams, senate bill No. 12—Regulating warehouses, flouring mills, etc. To judiciary committee.

By Daly, of Lake, senate bill No. 13—Relating to assessment of property and collection of taxes. To committee on assessment and taxation.

By Morrow, senate bill No. 14—Pertaining to the extirpation of Canadian thistles, etc. To railroad committee.

By Smith, senate bill No. 15—Relating to railroad crossings. To committee on railroads.

By Kelly, senate bill No. 16—Creating offices of registrars of title. To committee on judiciary.

By Fulton, senate bill No. 17—Aiding the Oregon Historical Society by an appropriation of \$2000, and printing the value of \$1000, each for the years 1890 and 1899. To committee on judiciary.

By Mulkey, senate bill No. 18—Pertaining to compensation to be allowed state printer. To ways and means committee. At request of Senator Mulkey referred to printing committee.

By Brownell, senate bill No. 19—Providing for two additional commissioners of the supreme court. To committee on judiciary.

By Smith, senate bill No. 20—Relating to crimes against the person. To judiciary committee.

The following bills, which had been

ordered not printed, were read a second time.

Senate bill No. 62, introduced by Senator Michell, providing for the appointment of additional commissioners of the supreme court. To committee on judiciary.

By Daly, of Benton, senate bill No. 100—Incorporating city of Philomath. To committee on engrossed bills.

The order of business, introduction of bills, was returned to, and following measure was introduced:

By Dufur, senate bill No. 124—Amending sections relating to the tenancy in common and abolishing joint tenancy. The house informed the senate of the passage of house bill No. 169, incorporating the city of Cottage Grove.

Senate took and adjournment until 2 p. m.

(Afternoon Session).

Senate convened at 2 p. m., a quorum responding to roll call.

President Taylor announced the appointment of Miss Georgia Powell and J. C. Rutenic, additional clerks for the senate.

Under sixth order of business, the second reading of bills was resumed as follows:

By Haseltine, senate bill No. 21—Creating office of state biologist to serve without salary. Referred to the committee on pharmacy and dentistry.

By Daly, senate bill No. 22—Specifying the time and in what money taxes shall be paid by the counties into the state treasury. To committee on revision of laws.

Messages were received from house announcing the appointment of members of committee, consisting of Moody, Massingill and McAllister, to examine the books of state treasurer, also passage of senate bill No. 1, also informing senate of the amendment and adoption of senate joint resolution No. 4; also the passage of house bill 181, amending the charter of Drain.

Senate bill No. 7, by Knykendale—Instructing the state printer to furnish 240 additional copies of senate bill No. 3 (the Daley educational law), the supply previously ordered having been exhausted.

By Daly, of Benton, senate bill No. 23—Providing for election by the people of a commissioner of transportation. To committee on railroads.

Senate resolution No. 12, by Senator Mulkey, requesting the secretary of state to furnish the members of the senate with the journals and session laws of the sessions of 1893, 1895 and 1898, the same to be returned at close of session, was adopted.

By Mulkey, senate bill No. 24—Amending sections relating to duties of assessor. To committee on assessment and taxation.

By Brownell, senate bill No. 25—Regulating the payment of wages. To committee on railroads.

By Haines, senate bill No. 26—Providing that criminal complaints or informations be submitted to the district attorney or his deputy for signature before being filed in the courts. To committee on penal institutions.

The introduction of bills was returned to and the following measures presented:

By Fulton, senate bill No. 125—To make seashore of the Pacific coast in Clatsop county a public highway. The rules suspended and bill read a second time. The rules were further suspended, the bill was read a third time and passed.

By Daly, of Benton, senate bill No. 126—Providing for the selection and sale of state lands and for the management and investment of the funds arising therefrom.

By Wade (by request), senate bill No. 127—Giving preference to employment and appointment of honorably discharged Union soldiers.

By Clem, senate bill No. 128—To provide maximum rates of transportation of passengers by railroad companies.

By Clem, senate bill No. 129—To determine and regulate responsibility of employers pertaining to injuries sustained by employees.

By Clem, senate bill No. 130—To regulate duties of railroad companies doing business in the state of Oregon. The report of the committee on fishing industries, recommending the passage of senate bills No. 66 and No. 105, was adopted. On motion of Senator Reed, senate bill No. 66 (affecting the salaries of Douglas county officers) was read a third time and passed by a unanimous vote, 28 voting aye, two being absent.

By Mulkey, senate bill No. 131—To repeal the act creating the office of state land agent.

By Dufur, senate bill No. 132—Amending sections of the criminal code and providing that when it is shown that actions in justice's courts are brought for malicious prosecution, that the costs of the action be taxed to and collected from the complainant.

Committee on engrossed bills reported back to the senate, senate bill No. 100 (incorporating city of Philomath), with the recommendation that it pass. The report was adopted and under suspension of rules, the bill was passed.

A petition from taxpayers of Clatsop county, asking that the present road law be amended in so far as the levying and collection of the state road tax is concerned, was referred to committee on roads and highways. The petition was introduced by Senator Fulton.

Under next order of business, Senator Kelly called for the first reading of house bill No. 97, introduced by Representative Whitney, pertaining to the incorporation of the city of Albany, was read a second time and referred to committee on municipal corporations.

House bill No. 169 (by Representative McQueen) incorporating city of Cottage Grove. Rules suspended and bill read a second and a third time and passed.

Introduction of bills was returned to and the following were offered:

By Harmon, senate bill No. 133—Amending sections relating to the incorporation of Grant's Pass. Rules suspended and read a second time. Referred to committee on municipal corporations.

By Dufur, senate bill No. 134—To prevent swine from running or being at large in Sherman county.

Reading of house bills was resumed. House bill 181 (by Wilson) amending an act incorporating the city of Drain. To second reading.

Senate adjourned on motion of Senator Selling, probably as a precaution

any measure to head off any movement to employ additional clerk hire or arrange any further junketing tours.

HOUSE.

(Forenoon Session).

Capitol, Jan. 17th.

The house opened without prayer and the roll call found fifty-two members present.

H. R. No. 12 was introduced, providing for a committee of three to investigate the deaf mute and blind schools, with power to have a clerk at \$3 per day and to report within ten days to the ways and means committee, and was adopted.

Mr. Hill thought it was ridiculous to continue requiring committee clerks to report to the chief clerk every day and moved that they be allowed to report to the several chairmen. Carried.

Mr. Moody moved that the opossum bill (No. 196) be considered engrossed, read a third time and placed upon its final passage. Carried.

Mr. Whalley detected a fatal mistake in the bill, which recites that the particular "possums" protected are those brought here from Missouri, and he wanted to know if they were marked so they could be identified.

On final vote, the bill was lost by 38 nays to 16 ayes. Mr. Beach changed his vote to aye because he was informed by Mr. Fordney that possums were given to eating chickens, "all same skunks."

A communication was read from the Children's Aid Society of Albany, and a motion prevailed that a committee be appointed to investigate the offer therein made; also the offer made by the Orphans' Home board of Salem and any similar offers which may be made; said committee to report within ten days to the committee on ways and means.

House bill 169 was reported favorably by Lane county delegation and was read third time and passed. It incorporates the city of Cottage Grove.

Mr. Fordney created considerable amusement by the introduction of a bill for the protection of angle-worms in Wallowa county. It was indefinitely postponed.

On motion, it was ordered that 450 extra copies of senate bill No. 1, the Daley school law, be printed, inasmuch as the regular number printed had disappeared.

Unanimous consent was granted to take up senate bill No. 1, to authorize Antelope city to construct a water and sewer system. The bill passed, after due process.

H. R. 181, for the incorporation of Drain, was reported back, read third time and passed.

Under the regular order, the house proceeded with first reading of bills and thus disposed of Nos. 197 to 207, inclusive, which were published in Tuesday's Statesman, and then adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

(Afternoon).

A resolution from the senate was taken up and passed, presenting to Frances Fuller Victor ten copies of her historical work on the Indian war veterans.

House bills Nos. 208 to 214, inclusive, published Tuesday, were read first time as also the following new bills:

215, Flag—To establish in Salem a state home for orphan and friendless children. Read second time and referred to committee on ways and means.

216, Carter—Requiring the sheriff to collect penalty of 1 per cent per month or fraction thereof on delinquent taxes.

217, Ross—Relating to supplementary articles of incorporation.

218, Palmer—Repealing the Domestic Animal commission law.

219, Curtis—To create a state board of pilot commissioners of three members and provide for its maintenance by a tax upon pilots.

220, Young—To incorporate Warrenton.

221, McQueen—To bar the right of estate by courtesy or dower of the incurably insane.

222, Butt—To regulate business of mutual fire insurance companies.

223, Cummings (by request)—Appropriating \$3500 for relief of James H. Sharp, of Cottage Grove, for lands wrongly taken from him by the government and deeded to the state. Read second time by title and ordered to be printed.

224, Hill—Requiring county clerk to send to secretary of state summaries of assessment rolls.

225, Hill—Requiring sheriff to deduct amount of taxes due on property sold on execution and give purchaser tax receipt for same.

226, Curtis—Requiring banks to render semi-annual sworn returns to the secretary of state of all misclaimed deposits or unclaimed moneys.

227, Whalley—For codification and revision of laws relative to chattel mortgages.

228, Wilson—To protect stock from injury by trains, and requiring railway companies to maintain suitable gates at crossings.

229, Williamson—To authorize the employment of convicts upon the roads between the penitentiary and other state institutions.

231, Wilson—Fixing maximum freight rates.

232, Reeder—To prohibit importation of infected sheep.

233, Marsh—Changing age of consent, section 1733 of code.

234, Myers—Levying tax on bicycles, \$1.25, for the purpose of creating a fund for the building of bicycle tracks.