Mr. Good offered the following amendment:

Amend by inserting, in line 24, after the word "garnishment," the words "or forced sale."

Pending consideration.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

TWELFTH DAY.

Hall House of Representatives, Austin, Texas.

Wednesday, January 27, 1897.

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Dashiel in the chair.

Roll called, and the following members present:

Alexander. Gilbough.  
Ayers. Good.  
Barbee. Graham.  
Barrett. Green.  
Beaird. Harris.  
Bean. Henderson.  
Bell. Huskley.  
Bennett. Hill of Gonzales.  
Bertram. Hill of Travis.  
Bird. Holland of Burnet.  
Blackburn. Holland of Harris.  
Blair. Humphrey.  
Bounds. Jones.  
Bord. Kimbell.  
Brewster. Kirk.  
Browne. Lillard.  
Bumpass. Logan.  
Burney. Lotto.  
Burns. Love.  
Callan. Martin.  
Carpenter. Maxwell.  
Carpwell. McFarland.  
Childs. McGaughhey.  
Collier. McKenny.  
Conoly. McKellar.  
Crawford. Meade.  
Crowley. Melton.  
Cureton. Mercer.  
Curry. Moore, Fort Bend.  
Dean. Moore of Lamar.  
Dennis. Morris.  
Dickinson. Morton.  
Died. Mundine.  
Dorrough. Neighbors.  
Doyle. O'Connor.  
Drew. Oliver.  
Edwards. Patterson.  
Evans of Hunt. Peery.  
Evans of Grayson. Pitts.  
Ewing. Porter.  
Field. Randolph.  
Fields. Renbelle.  
Fisher. Rhein.  
Flint. Robbins.
A quorum was announced present.

Prayer by Chaplain Jackson.

Pending reading of the Journal of yesterday,
On motion of Mr. Cureton, further reading was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, Mr. Benson was excused until next Saturday on account of sickness in his family.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

When the House adjourned yesterday it had under consideration, on its engrossment, House bill No. 77, with amendment by Mr. Good pending.

The Speaker laid the same before the House.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hill of Gonzales offered the following amendment:
Amend by inserting after the word "homestead," in line 21, the words "or any part thereof."

Pending consideration of the amendment,
Mr. Ward by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, the Hon. W. J. Bryan is now in the city of Austin; therefore be it

Resolved, That as an evidence of the high esteem in which the distinguished gentleman is held by the House of Representatives of Texas, and as a manifestation of our sympathy with the cause which he so nobly championed, that the Speaker appoint a committee of ten to wait upon him and to extend to him an invitation to visit this House, and to escort him to this chamber.

Read second time and adopted unanimously.

In accordance with above resolution, the Speaker announced the following committee: Messrs. Ward, Bounds, Holland of Harris, Vaughan of Collin, Martin, Williams, Evans of Hunt, Rogers, Burney, Edwards.

The committee retired, and while Mr. Beard was addressing the House on the amendment, the committee to escort Mr. Bryan to the Hall appeared at the bar of the House, Mr. Beard yielding the floor, while the House gave an ovation to the distinguished visitor from Nebraska.

Mr. Bryan was escorted to the rostrum, where he was invited to a seat at the right of the Speaker.

Resuming consideration of the bill, Mr. Wilcox moved to table the amendment, and the motion was lost.

The amendment was adopted.

At this moment, by unanimous consent, business was temporarily suspended, and

The Speaker introduced Mr. Bryan, who spoke briefly on legislation and legislative bodies, and said:

"Gentlemen of the Legislature: It affords me a great deal of pleasure to visit the State of Texas, and additional gratification to be able to visit your capital and legislative body. When I started out in life it was in the practice of law—when I was attempting to place the proper construction of all the laws that had been passed. And then circumstances made it possible for me to enter a legislative body and take part in the making of laws. And afterward I had a notion—which turned out to be without foundation—that I might possibly experiment in the execution of laws.

"But of all the various labors which I have had to perform, I do not know that any one equals in dignity and importance the work of making laws. Anybody can execute a law who has sufficient moral courage, but it requires, I think, more of knowledge and of general information to be able to make laws right; and I have come to regard the legislative body, whether it be of the city, county or of the State, or of the nation, as of the highest importance.

"Upon the legislative body rests the responsibility of making the laws. I know that there are some who think that 'be it enacted' is a very much overrated phrase, and I have found that as long as the people who entertain this view, when they have enacted all the laws which they think ne-
cessary for themselves, think that people who want other laws enacted are guilty of interference. In other words, we have been tampering with what some people choose to call the doctrine of non-interference.

"Jefferson was a great believer in personal liberty, in the freedom of the individual, in the doctrine of non-interference with his rights; yet Jefferson laid down a proposition, which I think we have more reason to remember than ever before, and that is, that it is the duty of government to enact every law that is necessary to restrain each citizen from injuring his fellow-citizen.

"Be it enacted' is more important today than it ever was before, because the inequalities which have arisen between citizens have made it necessary for the law to step in and protect the weak from the strong. The legislative body, I say, is an important one, and I have been gratified the better acquainted I have become with the laws to know that in the matter of securing just and efficient laws the State of Texas is taking the lead among the States of the Union. (Applause.) In fact, I doubt if any State in this Union has reached a more advanced position on the question of corporation law — in the regulation of these great corporations, which to a great extent are doing the work of the country.

"Within the last twelve months my attention has been called to one thing which shows the influence of the corporation in politics. I am going to suggest here something which has occurred to me, something which I have suggested in my own State, and which I have found to meet with a ready response.

"During the last twelve months we have found the corporations departing from the work for which they were called into existence, stepping beyond the laws laid down by the Legislatures and by their charters, and taking an active part in politics. I may be mistaken, but, my friends, I believe it is dangerous when any corporation, brought into existence by laws, turns its powers to the control of the politics of a city, county, State or of the nation. (Applause.) The corporation is a person—a fictitious person—created by law, and, while I have never believed that there should be any hostility raised that would deny to it the use of its name, I have insisted that the creature of law—a fictitious person brought into existence by stat
things that are not done wisely and good, that my party had better surrender the little advantage it can obtain and trust its welfare along lines that are safe and good for the people. (Applause.)

"Jackson gave utterance to a statement which, if he had never said anything else, would have stamped him a statesman, and that is that there are no necessary evils in government; that is, that the evil exists only in its abuse. I believe he has drawn a very just distinction between government and the abuse of government.

"Those of you who have ever lifted your voices in favor of any reform have found that the reformer is always abused for being against government. Those of you who have ever attacked entrenched privileges have found that those in the enjoyment of them have always shielded themselves behind government itself and set up their privileges by the side of law and order. I believe that the best friend of government is the man who tries to make the government good, and that the worst enemy of every government is the man who either seeks to secure legislation which gives favoritism or defends such legislation after it is enacted. (Applause.)

"There are two ways of making the people respect the government. One is to have a great standing army, and punish any man who dares to criticize it; to have a great apparent force ready to make it unpleasant for anyone who has anything to say either against the law as it exists or is administered. That is the monarchial idea. That is the idea that lies behind monarchy—the law that suppresses free speech and a free press.

"That is not the idea that ought to exist in a free country. There is another way of making people respect government, and that is the only wise way. That is to make the government so good that it will deserve the respect of every citizen. (Applause.) Pericles, in that famous oration which he delivered in honor of those who fell fighting for Athens, after describing his country and its advantages and its laws, declared it was for such a just government that these men resolved not to have it taken from them, and that their survivors might well be willing to suffer. I believe he there gave the one reason that actuated the people to love their country. I believe he described the one means by which you can make a people willingly to sacrifice. Make their country so just that every citizen will be willing to give up his life in order to secure the advantages of that government.

"Upon the legislative bodies throughout the land devolves the duty of making our government what it ought to be. I appreciate not only the responsibility, but the honor, there is in serving in a legislative body, and, my friends, when public sentiment is candid, as I believe it ought to be, when the people are as alert as they ought to be; when they scrutinize carefully their lawmakers and the conduct of their officials, then I believe that by holding up the hands of those who seek to make the government good and pursue with vengeance those who betray their trust, the people will then be able to secure a government they can honor, obey and die for.

"I know it is difficult for the reformer to have patience with the slow progress made. I know that when he comes into a legislative body there are many things he would like to have done, and that when he measures his accomplishments by his desires he feels that his efforts have been almost without effect. But, my friends, the world does not move rapidly, and he shall have to be contented if he make but a slight impression on the public mind.

"I was down to-day in your treasury vaults and saw the money you have stored away there, and saw to, that you adhere to the bimetallic idea of keeping it in gold and silver. (Laughter and applause.) I was impressed with the fact that you have found out down here how to prevent the loss of your State money through the failure of the various institutions. I know of a State where the officials publicly announced that they were not able to pay charges against the State which were then drawing interest, although there was sufficient money in the treasury of the State to pay a large part of these charges, and the reason was that if the deposits were withdrawn some of the banks would be ruined. (Laughter and applause.) And it struck me as one of the absurdities that a State through its officials should put itself in such a condition that it can not pay its debts—must let them go on drawing interest—although it had money supposedly in the treasury; because it could not use the money without embarrassing those to whom it had been lent. I thought of this when I saw the wise precaution you have taken by keeping your money in
the treasury, and I thought that while they may call you repudiators in your ideas, they can not call you repudiators in your business practices.

"Excuse me for occupying your time so long. (Cries of 'go on,' 'you're doing us good.' I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before you, for since my term in Congress expired I haven't been able to break into any other department of government, and these occasions when I meet representatives in legislative bodies, these opportunities are the only ones I have of doing anything in a law-making way. I am very glad to visit this beautiful capital of this great State, and the more I become acquainted with the people of this State the more confident do I become of their ability to maintain the high position they have taken in public affairs." (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's address,

On motion of Mr. Rogers, the House at 10:45 a. m. took a recess for fifteen minutes.

(During the recess Mr. Bryan held an informal reception in the Hall of the House, which was concluded in the reception room.)

At 10:45 a. m. the House was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Burns moved that the House take a further recess for fifteen minutes and the motion was lost.

Mr. Evans of Grayson offered the following amendment to the pending bill:

Amend by inserting between the words "proceeds" and "of," in line 23, "to an amount not exceeding $6000."

Mr. Robbins moved the previous question, and it was not seconded.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, the amendment was tabled.

After further consideration, Mr. Dean moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question was ordered.

The bill was ordered engrossed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Tracy:

House bill No. 234, a bill to be entitled "An act to amend title 63, of the Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, in relation to landlords and tenants, by adding thereto article 3252a, to prohibit tenants from selling agricultural products or other property on which the landlord has a valid lien, and to provide a penalty therefor."

(Fixes the penalty at confinement in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than two years.)

By Mr. Wood:

House bill No. 235, a bill to be entitled "An act granting to the State Orphan Home, situated at Corsicana, Texas, 50,000 acres of land out of the unappropriated public domain of the State of Texas, and to provide for the carrying out of the provisions of this act."

(Authorizes the Commissioner of the General Land Office to survey and set apart such lands, the cost to be paid out of the available fund of the Orphan Home.)

Read first time and referred to Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Welch:

House bill No. 236, a bill to be entitled "An act to prevent the blacklisting of railroad and other employes, and providing a penalty therefor."

(Makes the offense a misdemeanor, punishable in any amount not exceeding $1000, and imprisonment in the county jail, or by both fine and imprisonment.)

Read first time and referred to Committee on Labor.

By Mr. Welch:

House bill No. 237, a bill to be entitled "An act to provide adequate penalties for incompetent persons who shall engage in the occupations of locomotive engineers or train conductors."

(Fixes the penalty for this offense at a fine from $25 to $500.)

Read first time and referred to Committee on Labor.

By Mr. Smyth:

House bill No. 238, a bill to be entitled "An act to amend articles 3304, 3306 and 3328, title 64, chapter 4, of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, relating to militia, and to add thereto article 3306c, relating to formation of battalions of the Texas Volunteer Guard, and article 3310c, requiring officers to be examined on the duties of a staff officer before being commissioned into the staff corps of the Texas Volunteer Guard, and articles 3325 and 3326, making it an offense and prescribing a penalty therefor for any member of the Texas Volunteer Guard to refuse or fail to report for duty when ordered out by proper authority to suppress riots, tumults, unlawful assemblies or to repel invasions, and to repeal all laws or parts of laws in conflict therewith."

Read first time and referred to Committee on Military Affairs.
By Mr. Bennett:
House bill No. 239, a bill to be entitled “An act to amend article 3955 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, relating to the manner of selecting school trustees under the community system.”
(Makes the trustees elective in free school communities.)
Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.

By Mr. Pitts:
House bill No. 244, a bill to be entitled “An act to amend article 1010 (1), 1010 (3), 1010 (4), 1010 (5), chapter 13, title 18, of the Penal Code of the State of Texas, so as to provide for separate waiting rooms for white and negro passengers at railway depots.”
Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.

By Mr. Burney:
House bill No. 246, a bill to be entitled “An act regulating the charging of toll by owners or occupiers of public mills in the State of Texas.”
(The object of the bill is to fix a limit to the amount of toll mill men may charge.)
Read first time and referred to Committee on State Affairs.

By Mr. Stamper:
House bill No. 247, a bill to be entitled “An act to amend articles 3936 and 3937 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Texas of 1895, regulating the custody and expenditures of the school funds, and making provision for reports of treasurers of the school funds, and repealing the said sections 3936 and 3937 of the Revised Statutes.”
Read first time and referred to Committee on Education.

By Mr. Rogers:
House bill No. 248, a bill to be entitled “An act to repeal article 517, chapter 4, title 7, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, relating to the testimony of a witness.”
Read first time, and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 2.

By Mr. Carpenter:
House bill No. 249, a bill to be entitled “An act levying an occupation tax upon all persons, firms or associations of persons engaged in the business of executing orders for the future delivery of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, pork or products on commission or otherwise.”
Read first time and referred to Committee on Revenue and Taxation.

By Mr. Wolters (by request):
House bill No. 250, a bill to be entitled “An act to amend article 5009a, of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, providing for a tax levied upon liquor dealers, etc.”
(Fixes the tax for selling vinous and malt liquors at $75, and for selling either vinous or malt liquors exclusively $50.)
Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.
By Mr. Ewing:
House bill No. 251, a bill to be entitled "An act to amend article 3964 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, 1889, providing for the manner of taking the scholastic census, and repealing articles 3965, 3966, 3967, 3968, 3969, 3970 and 3971."
(Makes the penalty for such offense $10 not exceeding $100.)
Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 2.

By Mr. Savage:
House bill No. 256, a bill to be entitled "An act to prevent card playing in any place for money or any article of value; or the representative of either, by adding to the Penal Code article 381n, and to provide a penalty for a violation of same."
(Fixes the penalty at a fine of from $10 to $25.)
Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 2.

By Mr. Wilcox:
House bill No. 257, a bill to be entitled "An act to amend article 3306b of chapter 2, title 66, relating to mechanics', contractors', builders' and material men's liens."
(Provides that all subcontractors, laborers and material men shall have preference over other creditors of the principal contractor or builder, and the money due said original contractor or builder from the person owning or having the improvements made shall not be garnished by other creditors to the prejudice of such subcontractors, mechanics, etc.)
Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.

By Mr. Sluder:
House bill No. 254, a bill to be entitled "An act to amend sections 4 and 18 and 19 of an act entitled an act to incorporate the city of Waco, and to define its boundaries, approved on the 19th day of February, 1883."
(Amends the charter of the city of Waco by abolishing the office of city treasurer, and in lieu thereof establishes a city depository.)
Read first time and referred to Committee on Towns and City Corporations.

By Mr. Melton:
House bill No. 255, a bill to be entitled "An act to amend article 790 of chapter 3, title 17, of the Penal Code of the State of Texas, and to prevent the unlawful gathering of pecans, and to prevent the threshing of pecan timber."

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By Mr. Sluder:

House bill No. 200, a bill to be entitled “An act to amend article 194 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the State of Texas, relating to the suppression of offenses against personal liberty.”

Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 2.

By Mr. Stamper:

House bill No. 231, a bill to be entitled “An act to create and add article 2973a, chapter 6, title 8, of the Penal Code of the State of Texas, relating to offenses against public justice.”

(Provides that if any person shall falsely assume the right of any minister or of any officer of any county in the State authorized to solemnize the rites of matrimony, such person shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than five years.)

Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 2.

By Mr. Lotto:

House bill No. 262, a bill to be entitled “An act to amend article 3973 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, by adding thereto article 3973e, providing for the issuance of permanent certificates to teachers who have taught five years successfully and continuously in one of the public free schools of this State; said certificate to be good for the county of their residence.”

Read first time and referred to Committee on Education.

By Mr. Fisher:

House bill No. 263, a bill to be entitled “An act to prohibit persons engaged in running pool or billiard table in a public place, or for profit, permitting minors in or about their place of business without the written consent of their parents or guardians, and to provide a penalty therefor.”

Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 2.

By Mr. Graham:

House bill No. 264, a bill to be entitled “An act to prevent the barter, sale and gift of any pistol, dirk, dagger, slingshot, sword-cane, spear or knuckles made of any metal or hard substance, etc., to any minor without the written consent of parent or guardian of such child, or of someone standing in lieu thereof, and providing a penalty for violation hereof.”

(Makes the penalty a fine of $25 to $200, or imprisonment in the county jail from 10 to 30 days, or by both fine and imprisonment.)
ing a right of action for all damages sustained thereby, and providing for the restraining of said acts by writ of injunction, and repealing all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act."

Have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

ROGERS, Acting Chairman.

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Jan. 25, 1897.

Hon. L. T. Dashiell, Speaker of the House.

Your Judiciary Committee No. 2, to whom was referred
House bill No. 107, a bill to be entitled "An act to define cold storage in local option counties, precincts, cities, towns or subdivisions, and affix penalties for keeping same."

Have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

ROGERS, Acting Chairman.

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Jan. 25, 1897.

Hon. L. T. Dashiell, Speaker of the House.

Your Judiciary Committee No. 2, to whom was referred
House bill No. 16, a bill to be entitled "An act to prevent the sowing or propagation of Johnson grass in the State of Texas, and to provide for its destruction within five years, with penalties attached for a violation of any of the provisions of this act."

Have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

ROGERS, Acting Chairman.

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Jan. 25, 1897.

Hon. L. T. Dashiell, Speaker of the House.

Your Judiciary Committee No. 2, to whom was referred
House bill No. 192, a bill to be entitled "An act to make it a penal offence for any person in this State to unlawfully sow, scatter, or place on any land the seed or roots of Johnson grass or Russian thistle, or sell or give away hay, straw, oats or grain containing or intermixed with the seeds or roots of Johnson grass of Russian thistle."

Have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass, for the reason that substitute House bills Nos. 16 and 192 on the same subject has been reported unfavorably.

ROGERS, Acting Chairman.

MAJORITY REPORT.

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Jan. 25, 1897.

Hon. L. T. Dashiell, Speaker of the House.

Your Judiciary Committee No. 2, to whom was referred
House bill No. 98, a bill to be entitled "An act to amend article 672 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the State of Texas, relating to challenges in capital cases."

Have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass.

ROGERS, Acting Chairman.

MINORITY REPORT.

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Jan. 25, 1897.

Hon. L. T. Dashiell, Speaker of the House.

Now comes a minority of your Judiciary Committee No. 2, and submit a minority report on
House bill No. 98, a bill to be entitled "An act to amend article 672 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the State of Texas, relating to challenges in capital cases."

And recommend that the bill do pass for the following reasons:

1. Under the law as it now stands, the State is placed at a great disadvantage by the defendant having double the number of peremptory challenges given the State, thereby exhausting venires upon which the State relies for good and lawful persons selected by a jury commissioner regularly constituted, often resulting in jurors selected from talemen, a great many of whom are often what are termed professional jurors, and the defeat of justice.

2. Because the dissatisfaction expressed by the people of the effects of this law caused the last Democratic convention to incorporate in its platform a demand for reform in this respect, to which, at the opening of this session of the Legislature, the Governor in his message makes the following reference: "No plainer or more imperative duty confronts the Legislature than the reformation of the criminal laws in the particular to which
the members are pledged. These are
* * * (3) correction of the evil of
professional jury service by limiting
the number of exemptions and other­
wise, and (4) the equalization of per­
emptory challenges in all cases * * *.
Reasons for this legislation, though
abundant and sounding in public wel­
fare, need not be further stated or
elaborated here. It is sufficient that
after full argument these laws are de­
manded by the people, and as their
representatives you should reflect their
will.

All of which is respectfully sub­
mitted.

MARTIN,
ROGAN,
REUBELL,
LOVE,
MEADE,
WALL,
EVANS of Hunt.

MAJORITY REPORT.
Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Jan. 25, 1897.
Hon. L. T. Dashiell, Speaker of the
House.
Your Judiciary Committee No. 2, to
whom was referred
House bill No. 97, a bill to be enti­
titled “An act to amend article 689 of
the Code of Criminal Procedure of the
State of Texas, relating to challenges
in cases of felony less than capital.”
Have had the same under consid­
eration, and I am instructed to report the
same back to the House with the rec­
omendation that it do not pass.

ROGERS, Acting Chairman.

MINORITY REPORT.
Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Jan. 25, 1897.
Hon. L. T. Dashiell, Speaker of the
House.
Now comes a minority of your Judi­
ciary Committee No. 2, and submit a
minority report on
House bill No. 97, a bill to be enti­
titled “An act to amend article 689 of
the Code of Criminal Procedure of the
State of Texas, relating to challenges
in cases of felony less than capital.
And recommend that the bill do pass
for the following reasons:
1. Under the law as it now stands,
the State is placed at a great disad­
vantage by the defendant having dou­
ble the number of peremptory chal­
lenges given the State, thereby ex­
hausting venires upon which the State
relies for good and lawful persons se­
eted by a jury commissioner regu­
larly constituted, often resulting in jury­
men selected from talesmen, a great
many of whom are often what are
teredd professional jurors, and the de­
feat of justice.
2. Because the dissatisfaction ex­
pressed by the people on the effects of
this law caused the last Democratic
cvention to incorporate in its plat­
form a demand for reform in this re­
spect, to which, at the opening of this
ession of the Legislature, the Gover­
nor in his message makes the follow­
ing reference: “No plainer or more
peremptory challenges in all cases * * *. Reasons for this legislation, though
abundant and sounding in public wel­
fare, need not be further stated or
elaborated here. It is sufficient that
after full argument these laws are de­
manded by the people, and as their
representatives you should reflect their
will.”

All of which is respectfully sub­
mitted.

MARTIN,
ROGAN,
REUBELL,
LOVE,
MEADE,
WALL,
EVANS of Hunt.

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Jan. 25, 1897.
Hon. L. T. Dashiell, Speaker of the
House.
Your Judiciary Committee No. 2, to
whom was referred
House bill No. 147, a bill to be enti­
titled “An act to provide for the inspec­
tion of county convicts and providing
for reports of inspectors and persons
in charge of county convicts, and
hirers thereof, and providing penal­
ties.”

Have had the same under consid­
eration, and I am instructed to report the
same back to the House with the rec­
omendation that it do pass.

ROGERS, Acting Chairman.

By Mr. Freeman, chairman:

MAJORITY REPORT.
Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Jan. 25, 1897.
Hon. L. T. Dashiell, Speaker of the
House.
Your Committee on Public Health
and Vital Statistics, to whom was referred
House bill No. 90, a bill to be entitled "An act to regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Texas."
Have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report that the same do not pass, but that committee substitute, with amendments attached, be and the same is hereby reported back to the House with the recommendation that the same do pass.
FREEMAN, Chairman.

MINORITY REPORT.
Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Jan. 25, 1897.
Hon. L. T. Dashiell, Speaker of the House.
We, a minority of your Committee on Public Health and Vital Statistics, to whom was referred
House bill No. 90, a bill to be entitled "An act to regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Texas."
Beg to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass.
BERTRAM, MANSON, WALL.
By Mr. Dies, chairman:
Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Jan. 27, 1897.
Hon. L. T. Dashiell, Speaker of the House.
Your Committee on Engrossed Bills have carefully examined and compared
House bill No. 30, a bill to be entitled "An act to amend article 904 of title 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, relating to appeal and writ of error, and to repeal all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith."
And find the same correctly engrossed.
DIES, Chairman.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.
Senate Chamber,
Austin, Texas, Jan. 26, 1897.
Hon. L. T. Dashiell, Speaker of the House.
Sir: I am directed by the Senate to inform the House that the Senate has passed
Senate bill No. 6, a bill to be entitled "An act to prescribe the time when suits for personal injuries and for injuries resulting in death shall be instituted, and to fix the period of limitation in such action."
Senate bill No. 22, a bill to be entitled "An act to amend title 17, chapter 3, of the Penal Code of the State of Texas, by adding article 794a after article 794 of said chapter, for the purpose of preventing stock from running at large in counties, districts and subdivisions of counties where stock are forbidden by law from running at large, and to provide a penalty therefore."
Senate bill No. 31, a bill to be entitled "An act to amend article 838, chapter 6, title 17, of the Penal Code of the State of Texas, defining the crime of burglary."
House bill No. 104, a bill to be entitled "An act to amend article 5043k of the Revised Statutes of 1895, relating to the Live Stock Sanitary Commission and the movement of livestock thereunder."
Bq the following vote: Yeas 21, nays none.
Senate concurrent resolution No 5, providing for a Joint Committee on Judicial District.
House concurrent resolution No 6, providing for the printing of the rules of the House and Senate under the supervision of the House and Senate joint committee on printing.
Respectfully,
WILL LAMBERT,
Secretary Senate.

SENATE BILLS ON FIRST READING.
Senate bills Nos. 6 and 22 and 31, received from the Senate to-day, were read first time and referred as follows:
No. 6 to Judiciary Committee No. 1.
Nos. 22 and 31 to Judiciary Committee No. 2.
Further time was granted for consideration of the following bills:
House bills Nos. 21 and 25, on request of Mr. Rogers, chairman.
House bills Nos. 43 and 95, on request of Mr. Freeman, chairman.
House bills Nos. 128, 163, 138, 150,
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126 and 154, on request of Mr. Williams, chairman.

SPEAKER'S TABLE.

On motion of Mr. Beaird, the regular order was suspended to take up and place on its second reading, House bill No. 82, a bill to be entitled "An act to amend article 878 of title 17, chapter 9, of the Penal Code, of the State of Texas, and to make the receiving or concealing of stolen property a criminal offense, and to provide appropriate penalties for said offense, and to repeal all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act."

Providing that if any person shall receive or conceal property, which has been acquired by another, in such manner as that the acquisition comes within the meaning of the term theft, knowing the same to have been so acquired, he shall be punished in the same manner as if he had stolen the property.

The bill was laid before the House, read second time, and Mr. Rogan offered the following amendment:

Amend by striking out section 3.

(Mr. McGaughey in the chair.)

The amendment was adopted.

The bill was ordered engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Shropshire, the regular order of business was suspended to take up and place on its second reading, House bill No. 140, a bill to be entitled "An act to amend article 4744, title 97, chapter 4, of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, 1895, relating to the powers and duties of overseers of roads."

With amendment by the committee. The bill was laid before the House, read second time, and the committee report was adopted.

Mr. Freeman offered the following amendment:

Strike out the word 'shall' and insert 'may' in line 15.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Henderson offered the following amendment:

Strike out "gravel" in line 15.

Tabled on motion of Mr. Shropshire. The bill was ordered engrossed.

Mr. Beaird moved to suspend the regular order of business to take up and place on its second reading, House bill No. 81.

Pending consideration of which, Mr. Love moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock a.m. to-morrow, and Mr. Mercer until 9 a.m. to-morrow.

The motion of Mr. Love prevailed, and the House, at 12.18 p.m., adjourned accordingly.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Hall House of Representatives, Austin, Texas, Thursday, January 28, 1897.

The House met at 10 o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Dashiel in the chair.

Roll called, and the following members present: