

first liens on real estate worth at least twice the money loaned thereon, or in the mortgage bonds of any railway or street railway company duly incorporated and organized under the authority of this state; and it may also make loans on the security of promissory notes, amply secured by pledge of any of the bonds in which such insurance corporations are hereby authorized to invest their funds, and every such corporation may not only loan to its policy holders, sums not exceeding one-half the annual premiums on their policies, upon notes to be secured by the policies of the persons to whom the loans may be made, but may also make loans upon the security of its own policies to an amount not exceeding ninety-five per cent. of the cash surrender value of each such policy at the time of making any loan; and such corporation may invest its funds in other states on like securities and under the same restrictions as in this state. No life insurance corporation organized under the laws of this state shall issue policies insuring fire, marine, accident or live stock risks or do any banking business.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force, from and after its passage and publication.

Approved Feb. 28, 1901.

No. 51, A.]

[Published March 1, 1901.

CHAPTER 23.

AN ACT to amend sections 3825 and 3826, Wisconsin statutes of 1898, relating to the discovery of property by proceedings in county court.

The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows:

Court may cite suspected person to appear; production of books, records, etc.; proceedings not to bar other proper actions. SECTION 1. Section 3825 of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 3825. If any executor or administrator, heir, legatee, creditor or other person interested in the estate of any deceased person shall complain to the county court on oath that any person is suspected

to have concealed, embezzled, conveyed away or disposed of any money, goods or chattels of the deceased, or that any person is indebted to the deceased, or that any person has in his possession or under his control, or has knowledge of any concealed property of the deceased, or has in his possession or under his control, or has knowledge of any deeds, conveyances, bonds, contracts or other writings which contain evidence of or tend to disclose the right, title, interest or claim of the deceased to any real or personal estate, or any claim or demand, or any last will and testament of the deceased, the said court may cite such suspected person to appear before it and may examine him on oath upon the matter of such complaint. Whenever any such suspected person shall be cited to appear before the county court pursuant to the provisions of this section or pursuant to the provisions of section 3989, Wisconsin statutes of 1898, the court may cause to be subpoenaed and brought before it witnesses and compel the production of books, records and all other papers and testimony, documents or writings which may be competent evidence in relation to said complaint against such suspected person, whether in support of or in opposition to such complaint, and may receive any competent evidence in relation to any indebtedness by such person to the deceased, and the court may then make such order in relation to the matter stated in such complaint and in relation to such indebtedness as shall be just and proper, but any such proceedings or order shall not prevent the bringing of any proper action by such administrator, heir, legatee, creditor or other person, interested in the estate as is now provided by law.

Testimony how taken; witness may be compelled to sign same; penalty for refusal to appear. SECTION 2. Section 3826 of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 3826. The examination of such suspected person and all witnesses may be by written or oral interrogatories and the testimony so given shall be signed by the party examined. All testimony so given may be taken by a stenographer and transcribed by him into long hand. If such testimony is taken by a stenographer the person giving such testimony may be required by the court to attend before the court to read and sign the same after it is transcribed into long hand, and his attendance for such purpose may be compelled by subpoena and tender or payment of witness fees and mileage in the same manner that witnesses are now compelled to attend county court. If the person so cited or subpoenaed shall refuse to appear and submit to such examination or to answer such inter-

rogatories as may be put to him touching the matter of such complaint or refuse to obey any other order of the court made in such proceedings, the court may, by warrant for that purpose, commit him to the common jail of the county, until he shall submit to the order of the county court.

Conflicting laws repealed. SECTION 3. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect and be in force, from and after its passage and publication.

Approved Feb. 28, 1901.

No. 55, A.]

[Published March 1, 1901.

CHAPTER 24.

AN ACT to make the requirements for administrators' bonds uniform with the requirements for executors' bonds, and amending section 3809 of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898.

The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows:

Bond to have one or more sureties; separate bonds. SECTION 1. Section 3809 of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898, is hereby amended by omitting the word "such" where it occurs in the third line of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one or more" and also by inserting the words "one or more" between the words "with" and "sureties" where they occur in the eighth line of said section; so that said section when so amended shall read as follows: Section 3809. Every administrator before he enters upon the execution of his trust and before letters of administration shall be granted to him, shall give a bond to the judge of the county court, with one or more sureties, as the court shall approve, with substantially the same conditions as are required of executors by section 3794, with such variations only as may be necessary to make it applicable to the case of an administrator. When two or more persons shall be appointed administrators of any estate, the county court may take a sep-