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remainder of the amendments. We have adopted some already. I think that Senator Chambers' first amendment on Section 1 was a good amendment. I was happy to support that. I think at some point in time Nebraska has to modernize its law regarding such animals that are used for the disabled, to include other animals as well as that part of science progresses and that type of care progresses. But I would ask my colleagues not to support the bracket motion. And furthermore, many of those individuals that did come over in that time period, which Senator Chambers talked about, did fight against that rebel flag that's flying over South Carolina. Thank you.

PRESIDENT MAURSTAD: Thank you, Senator Hilgert. Debate on the bracket motion? Senator Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Thank you, Mr. President. Senator Hilgert doesn't have to worry about a vote being taken on this, because I mean this is going to take us the rest of the morning. And I will allow a vote to be taken on it, and they can all vote no because I've ordered them to vote no. Then I'm going to put the reconsideration motion, we're not going to get anything else done. But this is what you all wanted. I laid out the deal. If you deal with the devil, you have to make a deal with the devil. Senator Hilgert is right, there are people from Ireland who fought under the rebel...against the rebel flag, but there are also those who fought for it. And there were many of those who never went south, who gave black people more hell up north than any rebel ever did. But here is what I've got to point out, this Grosse Isle was about three miles...it was about three miles by one mile. And there were people trying to help these immigrants, despite the fact that there was great risk to themselves. There were 42 or 44 nurses and medical orderlies who died from the disease, 4 doctors, 4 Catholic priests, 2 Protestant preachers, and then a number of people who collected dead bodies, dug graves, buried them and brought supplies. These were people who did not have to be where they were, but they chose to be there. And they felt that these plague-stricken people, who were a literal threat to their lives, nevertheless were human beings and entitled to some kind of help, if it could be given. So at the risk of their own lives they helped these people to the extent that they could. During that terrible period, the fever year, 30,000 people at