

"An act to repeal Chapter 478, Volume 20, Laws of Delaware, being 'An act in reference to the confirmation of the report of commissioners appointed to lay out a ditch near Blackston's Cross Roads, Kent County, Delaware.' "

On motion of Mr. Abbott the bill,

House Bill No. 8, entitled

"An act prescribing regulations for doing and furnishing all printing to be used by the present session of the General Assembly,"

Was taken up and read a first time.

And, on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time by title and

Referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. Knox the bill,

Senate Bill No. 5, entitled

"An act to renew the charter of the Perpetual Savings and Loan Association, of Wilmington, Delaware,"

Was taken up and read a first time.

And, on his further motion Rule 4 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time by title and

Referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed

the Senate that the House had concurred in the following Senate bill:

Senate Bill No. 3, entitled

“An act to divert into the general fund certain moneys which had accumulated in the school fund prior to the passage of the present school law,”

And returned the same to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Abbott the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

Same Day—3 o'clock, P. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Meredith gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill,

Senate Bill No. 9, entitled

“An act to amend Chapter 49, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware by providing an Enrolling Clerk for each house of the General Assembly.”

Mr. Abbott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the President of the Senate, the following Senate joint resolutions:

Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, entitled

"Joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a joint committee to draft rules for government of intercourse between the two houses."

Senate Joint Resolution No. 4, entitled

"Senate joint resolution authorizing the President pro tem of the Senate to appoint the Senate members of a joint committee to employ an Enrolling Clerk."

Senate Joint Resolution No. 5, entitled

"Senate joint resolution appointing a joint committee to examine and audit the accounts of the State Librarian and settle with him."

Senate Joint Resolution No. 6, entitled

"Senate joint resolution in relation to settling with the Attorney General."

Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, entitled

"Senate joint resolution in relation to the employment of counsel."

Mr. Abbott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as duly and correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the President of the Senate, the following Senate joint resolution:

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, entitled

"Joint resolution authorizing appointment of joint committee to notify the Governor of organization of General Assembly."

Mr. Abbott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as duly and correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the President of the Senate, the following Senate bill:

Senate Bill No. 3, entitled

"An act to divert into the general fund certain moneys which had accumulated in the school fund prior to the passage of the present school law."

Mr. Brasure gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill,

Senate Bill No. 10, entitled

"An act authorizing the State Treasurer to pay over to the School Commissioners of United Districts Nos. 32 and 108 in Sussex County, consolidated under the title of 'The Selbyville Public Schools,' for the use of the district, certain moneys to which said district is entitled under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, entitled 'An act to consolidate School Districts Nos. 32 and 108, in Sussex County, under the title of 'The Selbyville Public Schools'."

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, presented for the signature of the Speaker of the Senate, the following duly and correctly enrolled House joint resolutions, the same having been signed by the Speaker of the House:

"House joint resolution in regards to the appointment of a joint committee to settle with the State Treasurer and State Auditor."

"House joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House to settle with the Secretary of State and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives."

Mr. Meredith, from the Committee on Incorporations, to whom had been referred the bill,

Senate Bill No. 4, entitled

"An act regulating the disposition of the funds and effects of

unincorporated associations for benevolent, charitable or beneficial purposes, organized under the warrant or charter of a parent association, upon the dissolution, surrender or vacation of said warrant or charter,"

Reported the same with favorable recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Meredith, the bill just reported

Was taken up for consideration,

And, on his further motion was read a third time by paragraphs in order to pass the Senate.

On the question, "Shall this bill pass the Senate?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—16.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the bill having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Slaughter, from the Committee on Printing, to whom had been referred the House joint resolution entitled

"House joint resolution providing for a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on Printing,"

Reported the same without recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Slaughter the bill just reported
Was taken up for consideration,

And, on his further motion was read a third time by paragraphs in order to pass the Senate.

On the question, "Shall this resolution be concurred in?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Brasure, Knox, McFarlin, Pennewill—6.

Nays—Messrs. Blakely, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, Meredith, Moore, Pyle, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—10.

So the question was decided in the negative,

And the resolution not having received the required constitutional majority,

Was not concurred in.

Ordered that the House be informed thereof and the bill returned to that body.

Mr. Lewis offered a Senate resolution "Authorizing the Senate Committee on Printing to advertise for bids for printing of the Senate,"

Which, on his motion,

Was read.

On the question, "Shall this resolution pass the Senate?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, which being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Blakely, Farlow, Hart, Lewis, Maull, Meredith, Moore, Pyle, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—10.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Brasure, Knox, McFarlin, Pennewill—5.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the resolution having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, returned to the Senate the following duly and correctly enrolled Senate joint resolutions, the same having been signed by the Speakers of both Houses:

“Senate joint resolution in relation to the employment of counsel.”

“Senate joint resolution appointing a joint committee to examine and audit the accounts of the State Librarian and settle with him.”

Also Senate Bill No. 3, entitled

“An act to divert into the general fund certain moneys which had accumulated in the school fund prior to the passage of the present school law.”

On motion of Mr. Maull the Senate adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Tuesday, January 17, 1899—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Slaughter, and Mr. President pro tem.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Abbott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as duly and correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the President of the Senate, the following House joint resolutions:

House Joint Resolution No. 1, entitled

“House joint resolution in regard to the appointment of a joint committee to settle with the State Treasurer and State Auditor.”

House Joint Resolution No. 2, entitled

“House joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House to settle with the Secretary of State and Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives.”

Mr. Abbott gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill,

Senate Bill No. 14, entitled

"An act in relation to peddlers' licenses within the city of Wilmington."

Mr. Knox gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill,

Senate Bill No. 11, entitled

"An act in relation to the collection of taxes for New Castle County."

Mr. Hart gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill,

Senate Bill No. 12, entitled

"An act to enable the Governor to appoint an additional Notary Public in New Castle County for Appoquinimink Hundred."

On motion of Mr. Meredith the bill, *

Senate Bill No. 9, entitled

"An act to amend Chapter 49, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, by providing an Enrolling Clerk for each house of the General Assembly,"

Was taken up and read a first time.

And, on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time by title and

Referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

Hon. James H. Hughes being admitted, returned Senate

joint resolution in relation to employment of counsel, together with the Governor's veto and reasons for the same,

Which, on motion,

Were read as follows:

To the Senate of the State of Delaware.

The joint resolution which has been adopted by both houses of the General Assembly and been presented to me, entitled

"Senate joint resolution in relation to the employment of counsel,"

Being Senate Joint Resolution No. 7,

Has been carefully considered by me and I now return it to the Senate with the following objections:

This resolution provides for the employment of the counsels for the General Assembly.

To prepare such law as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the new Constitution, and also to prepare such other laws as the General Assembly may request, the compensation of such counsel is to be fixed by the Committees on Claims at the adjourned session of the General Assembly.

In 1898 it was thought necessary to have a commission of Counsel to prepare the bills made necessary by the new Constitution and such commission was employed and liberally paid for such work. The employment of so many counsel then and the unusual expenditures of money in their compensation was considered the necessity of an extraordinary condition and cannot be used as precedent for the present action. While I have no desire to interfere with the rights of the General Assembly to provide its members with all necessary information and advice concerning the measures which may require their attention, yet I must decline to give my assent to any action that will lead to

an unnecessary expenditure of the moneys of the State. I am unable to see any good reason for the employment of such a number of counsel at this time, and feel it my duty to withhold from this resolution my approval, and I therewith return it to the house where it originated.

Signed, EBE W. TUNNELL,
January 17, 1899. Governor.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived,

On motion the Senate proceeded by rising and vive voce vote to choose a United States Senator to represent this State in Congress.

The Clerk was directed to call the roll of the Senate,

And the members, as their names were called,

Responded by viva voce vote, as follows, viz:

Mr. Abbott, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Allee, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Blakely, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Brasure, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Farlow, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Hart, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Knox of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Lewis, of the Senate, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Maull, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. McFarlin, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Meredith, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Moore of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Pennewill, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Pyle, of the Senate, voted for John G. Gray.

Mr. Shakespeare, of the Senate, was absent.

Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. President, pro tem, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

The vote as above ascertained having been announced as follows:

For John Edward Addicks, four votes.

For George Gray, seven votes.

For Wm. S. Hilles, two votes.

For Henry A. DuPont, one vote.

For John G. Gray, one vote.

For L. Irving Handy, one vote.

The President pro tempore thereupon announced that

There had been no choice for a United States Senator on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Abbott Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock P. M.

Same Day—3 o'clock, P. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Farlow gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill,

Senate Bill No. 13, entitled

"An act to amend Chapter 193, Volume 17, Laws of Delaware, in relation to the town of Laurel."

On motion of Mr. Knox, the bill,

Senate Bill No. 6, entitled

"An act to renew the charter of the Pusey & Jones Company, of Wilmington, Del.,"

Was taken up and read a first time.

And, on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time by title and

Referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

On motion of Mr. Knox, the bill,

Senate Bill No. 7, entitled

"An act to renew the charter of the General Steamship Company,"

Was taken up and read a first time.

And, on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time by title and

Referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

The following communication was received from his Excellency, the Governor:

THE STATE OF DELAWARE,

Executive Department.

Dover, January 17, 1899.

To the Honorable, the Senate of Delaware:

Gentlemen: In conformity with the Constitution and Laws I have the honor hereby to nominate and appoint for the consent and confirmation of the Senate, Charles T. Purnell to be a Justice of the Peace in and for Sussex County, resident at Georgetown, for the term of four years from the seventeenth day of January, A. D., 1899.

EBE W. TUNNELL,

Governor.

Mr. Slaughter, from the Committee on Printing, to whom had been referred the bill,

House Bill No. 8, entitled

"An act prescribing regulations for doing and furnishing all printing to be used by the present session of the General Assembly,"

Reported the same with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Slaughter

The amendments were read as follows:

Amend the bill by striking out all of the said bill after the enacting clause and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 1. That all printing required to be furnished and used by either House of the present session of the General Assembly, shall be under contracts made by the Committee on Printing of each House respectively, each of which said committees is hereby authorized and directed to make such a contract with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders therefor.

Section 2. That each of said committees on printing is hereby authorized and directed to forthwith advertise at least three times in two daily newspapers published in this State, for sealed proposals or bids in writing to do all the printing that may be required for the use of the House appointing said committee during the present session of the General Assembly. Said bids or proposals shall be in writing, and shall be securely sealed and delivered to the committee on printing aforesaid advertising therefor, at Dover at the time and place stated in said advertisements respectively.

Said bids or proposals shall be made for such printing by the page, a page to contain at least twenty lines with ten words to the line on the average; each line of every section of every bill or act printed shall be numbered from 1 upwards beginning with the first line of each section thereof, and shall be printed in long primer or ten point type. The maximum price for each page, when five hundred copies or less are ordered, shall be one dollar. When a cover is placed on any such printed matter only two pages shall be paid for. The front page or the cover, when one is furnished, shall have printed thereon the number of the bill, whether a Senate or House bill, and the title of the bill.

Section 3. That said several committees on printing shall select the paper to be used in the printing aforesaid and each shall state in said advertisements respectively the kind and weight of paper required, and each of said committees shall also designate the manner in which the matter to be printed shall be bound.

The lines of all printed matter, other than Bills or Acts, shall or shall not be numbered, at the option of the committee ordering the same, and all printed matter other than Bills or Acts, shall or shall not have a cover, at the option of said committee

ordering the same, on which said cover, when a cover is required, shall be printed such appropriate title, to be chosen by the committee ordering the same, as shall best describe the contents of the printed matters.

Section 4. The said advertisements shall also state when and where said bids will be received and opened, and also that each bidder shall attend, either in person or by a representative, at the time and place of opening said bids or proposals.

Section 5. That all such bids shall be opened by the Committee on Printing advertising therefor, at the time and place, so advertised, in the presence of the respective bidders or their representatives, and if any bidder shall fail to be present either in person or by a representative as aforesaid, the said committee receiving said bid shall not open said bid but shall reject the same.

If any of the said bids are opened or the seal on any bid is broken then and in such case any and all such bids shall be rejected.

If there is any collusion of any kind whatsoever among any of the persons, firms or corporations bidding, the bid of any or all such persons, firms or corporations shall be rejected.

Section 6. That the said respective committees on printing so advertising for any bid or proposals shall forthwith compare and consider said bids and proposals, and shall award the contract for doing all the printing for the House by which it is appointed to the lowest responsible bidder therefor. Said submission of the bid and awarding of the said printing shall be a contract.

Section 7. That each of said Committees on Printing shall name and prescribe the time in which all work is to be done and delivered to the House by which it is appointed at the time when the work is ordered.

Section 8. That in making any such contract it shall be the

duty of the said successful bidder or bidders to print in the most speedy, accurate, and in a good and workmanlike manner any and all bills or other matter required to be done by the said Committee on Printing with whom said contract is made; provided, however, that said committee shall not require any such printing to be done, unless the same is ordered by the House appointing said committee on printing.

Section 9. That either of said Committees on Printing shall have the right and power to reject any work done if the printing or binding is not done within the time prescribed by the said committee, or is not done in an accurate and in a good and workmanlike manner, or the paper used is not of the kind or weight named and selected by the said committee, the loss, if any, to fall upon the successful bidder.

Section 10. If the successful bidder shall, from any cause, be unable to print the matter desired by the said committee, within the time prescribed by the said committee or shall neglect or be unable to perform his contract, either in whole or in part, the said committee shall notify the said successful bidder in writing that the contract is annulled, and said committee shall at once select the next lowest responsible bidder and award the contract to such bidder.

If the contract be annulled as aforesaid for any of the causes aforesaid, then and in such case the said successful bidder shall thereby lose any or all right to remuneration, and shall have no right of action for any work done or material or printed matter theretofore furnished.

Section 11. That the successful bidder shall give bond to the State of Delaware, with good and sufficient surety or sureties, to be approved by the said committee on printing awarding such contract with a penalty double the best estimate of the total amount of the contract, to be estimated by said committee, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract and a strict compliance with the provisions of this Act, which said bond shall have thereto attached a warrant of attorney for the confession of judgment thereon, and judgment on said bond

shall be entered whenever the said Committee on Printing awarding such contract shall consider it advisable.

Section 12. That either or both branches of the said General Assembly may order any bill or matter to be printed when it or they deem it advisable so to do.

Section 13. That the said Committee on Printing of both Houses respectively shall keep a true, accurate and correct copy of all matter printed as aforesaid, and shall report to the said General Assembly, before the final adjournment thereof, the amount due the person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations awarded said contract for printing, which amount shall be allowed by the General Assembly by law, and shall be paid by the Senate Treasurer.

Section 14. That this Act shall only apply to the present session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Slaughter moved that the amendments be adopted.

On the question, "Shall this amendment pass the Senate?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle and Mr. President pro tem—14.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the amendment having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered that the House be informed thereof and the bill returned to that body.

Mr. Maull, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, to whom had been referred the bill,

Senate Bill No. 9, entitled

"An act to amend Chapter 49, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, by providing an Enrolling Clerk for each House of the General Assembly,"

Reported the same with favorable recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Maull, the bill just reported

Was taken up for consideration,

And, on his further motion was read a third time by paragraphs in order to pass the Senate.

On the question, "Shall this bill pass the Senate?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—15.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the bill having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Abbott moved that the Senate go into Executive Session at 3.50 o'clock to-day.

The hour of 3.50 o'clock having arrived,

The Senate proceeded to resolve itself into Executive Session, for the consideration of appointments submitted by his Excellency, the Governor.

Senate of Delaware.

Being convened in Executive Session, pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Senate, January 17, 1899,

The communication from the Governor was read.

On the question, "Does the Senate consent to and confirm the appointment of Chas. T. Purnell to be a Justice of the Peace in and for Sussex County?"

Mr. Abbott offered the following resolution:

SENATE CHAMBER.

Dover, Delaware, January 17, 1899.

"In Executive Session, Senate of Delaware,

"Resolved, That the Senate consent to and confirm the appointment of Charles T. Purnell to be a Justice of the Peace in and for Sussex County, resident at Georgetown, for the term of four years from the seventeenth day of January, A. D., 1899."

Which, on his motion,

Was read.

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—14.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the resolution having received the required constitutional majority,

Was

Adopted.

The Senate being reconvened in regular session,

On motion of Mr. Meredith, the bill,

Senate Bill No. 8, entitled

“An act to repeal Chapter 478, Volume 20, Laws of Delaware, being an act in relation to the confirmation of the report of commissioners appointed to lay out a ditch near Blackiston’s cross roads, Kent County, Delaware,”

Was taken up and read a first time.

And, on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time by title and

Referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

On motion of Mr. Abbott the Senate adjourned until 11 o’clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Wednesday, January 18, 1899—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Shakespeare, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Knox moved that the Senate reconsider the resolution authorizing the employing of counsel.

On the further motion of Mr. Knox the resolution, with the Governor's objections to the same

Was read and

Adopted.

It having received more than the three-fifth vote of all the elected members of the Senate or required vote to pass over his veto.

On motion of Mr. Hart, the bill,

Senate Bill No. 12, entitled

"An act to enable the Governor to appoint an additional Notary Public in New Castle County for Appoquinimink Hundred,"

Was taken up and read a first time.

And, on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time by title and

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The hour of 12 o'clock, M. having arrived,

The Senate, preceded by the President pro tem and attended by the Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of voting for a U. S. Senator, in obedience to the act of Congress, entitled

"An act to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress," passed July 25th, 1866.

The Clerks were directed to call the rolls of the respective houses, and the members, as their names were called,

Responded by viva voce vote, as follows, viz:

Mr. Abbott, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Allee, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Blakely, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Brasure, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Farlow, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Hart, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Knox, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Lewis, of the Senate, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Maull, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. McFarlin, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Meredith, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Moore, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Pennewill, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Pyle, of the Senate, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Shakespeare, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. President pro tem, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Buell, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Burns, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Clark, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Conaway was absent.

Mr. Cottingham, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Davis, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Dennison, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Donahoe, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Donovan, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Ewing, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Faries, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frazier, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frizzell, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hazzard, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hering, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hitchen, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hunter, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hushebeck, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jenkins, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jester, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. King, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Lattomus, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. McNulty, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. O'Day, of the House, voted for John G. Gray.

Mr. Pilling, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Robertson, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Rose, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Satterfield, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Shallcross, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Short, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Taylor, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Tharp, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Wagamon, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. West, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Speaker, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

The vote as above ascertained having been announced as follows:

For John Edward Addicks, fifteen votes.

For Wm. S. Hilles, two votes.

For George Gray, fifteen votes.

For John G. Gray, one vote.

For Henry A. DuPont, eleven votes.

For L. Irving Handy, five votes.

The President pro tem of the Senate declared that no person having received a majority of all the votes cast for United States Senator,

There was no election to said office.

The joint meeting proceeded to another ballot,

On motion of Mr. Donahoe of the House,

The Clerks were directed to call the rolls of the respective houses, and the members, as their names were called,

Responded by viva voce vote, as follows, viz:

Mr. Abbott, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Allee, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Blakely, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Brasure, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Farlow, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Hart, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Knox, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Lewis, of the Senate, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Maull, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. McFarlin, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Meredith, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Moore, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Pennewill, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Pyle, of the Senate, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Shakespeare, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. President pro tem, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Buell, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Burns, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Clark, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Conaway was absent.

Mr. Cottingham, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Davis, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Dennison, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Donahoe, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Donovan, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Ewing, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Faries, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frazier, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frizzell, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hazzard, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hering, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hitchen, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hunter, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hushebeck, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jenkins, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jester, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. King, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Lattomus, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. McNulty, of the House,, voted for George Gray.

Mr. O'Day, of the House, voted for John G. Gray.

Mr. Pilling, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Robertson, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Rose, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Satterfield, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Shallcross, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Short, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Taylor, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Tharp, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Wagamon, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. West, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Speaker, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

The vote as above ascertained having been announced as follows:

For John Edward Addicks, fifteen votes.

For George Gray, fifteen votes.

For Henry A. DuPont, eleven votes.

For Wm. S. Hilles, two votes.

For L. Irving Handy, five votes.

For John G. Gray, one vote.

The President pro tem of the Senate declared that no person having received a majority of all the votes cast for United States Senator,

There was no election to said office.

On motion of Mr. Meredith, of the Senate, the two houses separated,

And the members of the Senate returned to their chamber.

On motion the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

Same Day—3 o'clock, P. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Farlow gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill,

Senate Bill No. 15, entitled

“An act in relation to the Levy Court of Sussex County.”

Mr. Hart gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill,

Senate Bill No. 16, entitled

“An act to amend Chapter 39, Revised Statutes, concerning religious societies.”

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had passed and requested the concurrence of the Senate in the following bill:

House Bill No. 4, entitled

“An act authorizing the Governor to appoint a Notary Public for the office of Geo. C. Maris & Son, of Wilmington, Del.”

And presented the same to the Senate.

Mr. Abbott offered the following resolution:

Which, on his motion,

Was read.

“Be it resolved by the Senate that the Clerk of the Senate is hereby instructed and authorized to procure for the use of the members and officers twenty-five copies of Reed’s Rules and Manual of General Parliamentary Law.”

On further motion of Mr. Abbott,

The resolution was Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brasure, the bill,

Senate Bill No. 10, entitled

“An act authorizing the State Treasurer to pay over to the school commissioners of United School Districts Nos. 32 and 108, in Sussex County, consolidated under the title of ‘The Selbyville Public Schools,’ for the use of the districts, certain moneys to which said districts are entitled under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, entitled ‘An act to consolidate School Districts Nos. 32 and 108, in Sussex County, under the title of ‘The Selbyville Public Schools.’ ”

Was taken up and read a first time.

And, on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time by title and

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the bill,

Senate Bill No. 14, entitled

"An act in relation to peddlers' licenses within the city of Wilmington,"

Was taken up and read a first time.

And, on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time by title and

Referred to the Committee on Cities and Towns.

Mr. Meredith, from the Committee on Incorporations to whom had been referred the bill,

Senate Bill No. 6, entitled

"An act to renew the charter of the Pusey & Jones Company,"

Reported the same with favorable recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Meredith, the bill just reported

Was taken up for consideration,

And, on his further motion was read a third time by paragraphs in order to pass the Senate.

On the question, "Shall this bill pass the Senate?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Shakespeare, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—15.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the bill having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Meredith, from the Committee on Incorporations to whom had been referred the bill,

Senate Bill No. 7, entitled

"An act to renew the charter of the General Steamship Company,"

Reported the same with favorable recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Meredith, the bill just reported

Was taken up for consideration,

And, on his further motion was read a third time by paragraphs in order to pass the Senate.

On the question, "Shall this bill pass the Senate?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Shakespeare, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—15.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the bill having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Moore moved that the Senate go into Executive Session at 4.10 o'clock, P. M., January 18.

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Shakespeare, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—15.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the hour for going into executive session

Was fixed at 4.10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Farlow the bill,

Senate Bill No. 13, entitled

“An act to amend Chapter 193, Volume 17, Laws of Delaware, in relation to the town of Laurel,”

Was taken up and read a first time.

And, on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time by title and

Referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

The hour of 4.10 o'clock having arrived,

The Senate proceeded to resolve itself into Executive Session, for the consideration of appointments submitted by his Excellency, the Governor.

Senate of Delaware

Being convened in Executive Session, pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Senate, January 18, 1899,

The communication from the Governor was read.

On the question, "Does the Senate consent to and confirm the appointment of Roman Tammany to be Superintendent of Free Schools in and for Sussex County for one year from the 12th day of July?"

Mr. Moore offered the following resolution:

SENATE CHAMBER.

Dover, Delaware, January 18, 1899.

"In Executive Session, Senate of Delaware,

"Resolved, That the Senate consent to and confirm the appointment of Roman Tammany to be Superintendent of Free Schools for Sussex County for the term of one year from the 12th day of July, A. D., 1898."

Which, on further motion of Mr. Moore,

Was read.

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Lewis, Maull, Meredith, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—5.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the negative,

It having failed to receive the required three-fifths vote of all the elected members of the Senate.

On motion the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Thursday, January 19, 1899—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Shakespeare, Slaughter, and Mr. President pro tem.

Journal read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Hart, the bill,

House Bill No. 4, entitled

“An act authorizing the Governor to appoint an additional Notary Public for the office of Geo. C. Maris & Son, of Wilmington, Del.,”

Was taken up and read a first time.

And, on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time by title and

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Hart, the bill,

Senate Bill No. 15, entitled

"An act to amend Chapter 39, Revised Statutes, concerning religious societies,"

Was taken up and read a first time.

And, on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time by title and

Referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had proceeded to reconsider the vote on Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, entitled

"Senate joint resolution in relation to the employment of counsel,"

And had adopted the said joint resolution,

Notwithstanding the veto of his Excellency, the Governor.

And returned the enrolled copy of the joint resolution to the Senate.

Mr. Knox, from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom had been referred the bill,

Senate Bill No. 12, entitled

"An act to enable the Governor to appoint an additional Notary Public for New Castle County for Appoquinimink Hundred,"

Reported the same with favorable recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Knox the bill just reported

Was taken up for consideration,

And, on his further motion was read a third time by paragraphs in order to pass the Senate.

On the question, "Shall this bill pass the Senate?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Shakespeare and Mr. President pro tem—15.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the bill having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, returned to the Senate the following Senate joint resolutions, the same having been signed by the Speaker of the House and President pro tem of the Senate:

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, entitled

"Joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a joint committee to notify the Governor of the organization of the General Assembly."

Senate Joint Resolution No. 6, entitled

"Senate joint resolution in relation to settling with the Attorney General."

Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, entitled

"Joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a joint committee to draft rules for government of intercourse between the two houses."

The hour of 12 o'clock, m. having arrived;

The Senate, preceded by the President pro tem and attended by the Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of voting for a U. S. Senator, in obedience to the act of Congress entitled:

"An act to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress," passed July 25th, 1866.

The Clerks were directed to call the rolls of the respective houses, and the members, as their names were called,

Responded by viva voce vote, as follows, viz:

Mr. Abbott, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Allee, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Blakely, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Brasure, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Farlow, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Hart, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Knox, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Lewis, of the Senate, voted for John G. Gray.

Mr. Maull, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. McFarlin, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Meredith, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Moore, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Pennewill, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Pyle, of the Senate, voted for John G. Gray.

Mr. Shakespeare, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. President pro tem, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Buell, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Burns, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Clark, of the House, voted for John G. Gray.

Mr. Conaway, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Cottingham, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Davis, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Dennison, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Donahoe of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Donovan, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Ewing, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Faries, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frazier, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frizzell, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hazzard, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hering, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hitchen, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hunter, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hushebeck, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jenkins, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jester, of the House, voted for John G. Gray.

Mr. King, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Lattomus, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. McNulty, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. O'Day, of the House, voted for John G. Gray.

Mr. Pilling, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Robertson, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Rose, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Satterfield, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Shallcross, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Short, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Taylor, of the House, voted for John G. Gray.

Mr. Tharp, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Wagamon, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. West, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Speaker, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

The vote as above ascertained having been announced as follows:

For George Gray, fifteen votes.

For John Edward Addicks, fifteen votes.

For Henry A. DuPont, eleven votes.

For John G. Gray, six votes.

For Wm. S. Hilles, two votes.

The President pro tem, of the Senate declared that no person having received a majority of all the votes cast for United States Senator,

There was no election to said office.

Mr. Pyle moved that the two houses separate,

Which motion was

Lost.

Thereupon the President pro tem ordered the Clerks to call the rolls of the respective houses, and the members, as their names were called,

Responded by viva voce vote, as follows, viz:

Mr. Abbott, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Allee, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Blakely, of the Senate, voted for Francis G. DuPont.

Mr. Brasure, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Farlow, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Hart, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Knox, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Lewis, of the Senate, voted for John G. Gray.

Mr. Maull, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. McFarlin, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Meredith, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Moore, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Pennewill, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Pyle, of the Senate, voted for John G. Gray.

Mr. Shakespeare, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. President pro tem, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Buell, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Burns, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Clark, of the House, voted for John G. Gray.

Mr. Conaway, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Cottingham, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Davis, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Dennison, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Donahoe, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Donovan, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Ewing, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Faries, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frazier, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frizzell, of the House, voted for Francis G. DuPont.

Mr. Hazzard, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hering, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hitchen, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hunter, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hushebeck, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jenkins, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jester, of the House, voted for John G. Gray.

Mr. King, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Lattomus, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. McNulty, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. O'Day, of the House, voted for John G. Gray.

Mr. Pilling, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Robertson, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Rose, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Satterfield, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Shallcross, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Short, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Taylor, of the House, voted for John G. Gray.

Mr. Tharp, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Wagamon, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. West, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Speaker, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

The vote as above ascertained having been announced as follows:

For George Gray, fifteen votes.

For John Edward Addicks, fifteen votes.

For Henry A. DuPont, ten votes.

For John G. Gray, six votes.

For Wm. S. Hilles, one vote.

For Francis G. DuPont, two votes.

The President pro tem, of the Senate declared that no person having received a majority of all the votes cast for United States Senator,

There was no election to said office.

On motion of Mr. Knox, of the Senate, the two houses sepa-

rated, and the members of the Senate returned to their chamber.

On motion the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

Same Day—3 o'clock, P. M.

Senate reassembled at the expiration of recess.

Mr. Maull, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, to whom had been referred the bill,

Senate Bill No. 8, entitled

“An act to repeal Chapter 478, Volume 20, Laws of Delaware, being an act in relation to the confirmation of the report of commissioners appointed to lay out a ditch near Blackiston's Cross Roads, Kent County, Delaware,”

Reported the same with favorable recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Maull the bill just reported

Was taken up for consideration,

And, on his further motion was read a third time by paragraphs in order to pass the Senate.

On the question, “Shall this bill pass the Senate?”

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pyle, Shakespeare, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—15.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the bill having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had passed and requested the concurrence of the Senate in the following bills:

House Bill No. 9, entitled

“An act to amend Chapter 58, Volume 15, Laws of Delaware, increasing the period of extension by the Governor of the term of indigent, deaf, dumb and blind in institutions, for instructions of such indigents.”

House Bill No. 5, entitled

“An act for the protection of manufacturers and vendors of mineral waters, porter, ale and other beverages sold in bottles.”

House Bill No. 2, entitled

“An act to give this State jurisdiction of crimes commenced in this State and completed elsewhere.”

And presented the same to the Senate.

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate amendments to House Bill No. 8, entitled

"An act prescribing regulations for doing and furnishing all printing to be used by the present session of the General Assembly."

And returned the same to the Senate.

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, returned to the Senate the following duly and correctly enrolled Senate joint resolution, the same having been signed by the Speakers of both houses:

Senate Joint Resolution No. 4, entitled

"Senate joint resolution authorizing the President pro tem of the Senate to appoint the Senate members of a joint committee to employ an Enrolling Clerk."

Also Senate Bill No. 2, entitled

"An act to authorize the school commissioners of School District No. 52, in Kent County, to borrow money to pay for a new schoolhouse."

And returned the same to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Pyle, the bill,

House Bill No. 5, entitled

"An act for the protection of manufacturers and vendors of mineral waters, porter, beer, ale and other beverages sold in bottles,"

Was taken up and read a first time.

And, on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time by title and

Referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

On motion of Mr. Shakespeare, the bill,

House Bill No. 2, entitled

"An act to give this State jurisdiction of crimes commenced in this State and completed elsewhere,"

Was taken up and read a first time.

And, on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time by title and

Referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

On motion of Mr. Blakely, the bill,

House Bill No. 9, entitled

"An act to amend Chapter 58, Volume 15, Laws of Delaware, increasing the period of extension by the Governor of the term of indigent, deaf, dumb and blind in institutions for instruction of such indigents,"

Was taken up and read a first time.

And, on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time by title and

Referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

On motion the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock, A. M., tomorrow.

Friday, January 20, 1899—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Shakespeare, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Pyle presented the report of the joint committee to settle with the Attorney General,

Which, on his motion,

Was read as follows:

January 18, 1899.

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Delaware:

We, your committee appointed to settle with the Attorney General,

Report as follows:

Amount expended by R. C. White, Attorney General, since

November 22, 1895, including the amount expended by Bernard J. McVey in the

Cordelia Botkin case\$2,697.78
Amount received during same period 1,243.17

Balance due Robert C. White, A. G.\$1,454.61

JOHN PYLE,
J. FRANK ALLEE,
Committee on the part of the Senate.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
DAVID HAZZARD,
J. JENKINS,
Committee on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Meredith the report

Was

Adopted.

The hour of 12 o'clock, m. having arrived;

The Senate, preceded by the President pro tem and attended by the Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of voting for a U. S. Senator, in obedience to the act of Congress, entitled:

"An act to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress," passed July 25th, 1866.

The Clerks were directed to call the rolls of the respective houses, and the members, as their names were called,

Responded by viva voce vote, as follows, viz:

Mr. Abbott, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Allee, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Blakely, of the Senate, voted for Francis G. DuPont.

Mr. Brasure, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Farlow, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Hart, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Knox, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Lewis, of the Senate, voted for John R. Nicholson.

Mr. Maull, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. McFarlin, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Meredith, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Moore, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Pennewill, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Pyle, of the Senate, voted for John R. Nicholson.

Mr. Shakespeare of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. President pro tem, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Buell, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Burns, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Clark, of the House, voted for John R. Nicholson.

Mr. Conaway, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Cottingham, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Davis, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Dennison, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Donahoe, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Donovan, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Ewing, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Faries, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frazier, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frizzell, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hazzard, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hering, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hitchen, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hunter, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hushebeck, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jenkins, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jester, of the House, voted for John R. Nicholson.

Mr. King, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Lattomus, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. McNulty, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. O'Day, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Pilling, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Robertson, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Rose, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Satterfield, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Shallcross, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Short, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Taylor, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Tharp, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Wagamon, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. West, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Speaker, of the House, was absent.

The vote as above ascertained having been announced as follows:

For George Gray, sixteen votes.

For John Edward Addicks, fifteen votes.

For Henry A. DuPont, eleven votes.

For John R. Nicholson, four votes.

For Wm. S. Hilles, one vote.

For Francis G. DuPont, one vote.

The President pro tem of the Senate declared that no person having received a majority of all the votes cast for United States Senator,

There was no election to said office.

The joint meeting proceeded to another ballot.

The Clerks were directed to call the rolls of the respective houses, and the members, as their names were called,

Responded by viva voce vote, as follows, viz:

Mr. Abbott, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Allee, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Blakely, of the Senate, voted for Francis G. DuPont.

Mr. Brasure, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Farlow, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Hart, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Knox, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Lewis, of the Senate, voted for John R. Nicholson.

Mr. Maull, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. McFarlin, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Meredith, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Moore, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Pennewill, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Pyle, of the Senate, voted for John R. Nicholson.

Mr. Shakespeare of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

- Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. President pro tem, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. Buell, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Burns, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Clark, of the House, voted for John R. Nicholson.
- Mr. Conaway, of the House, was absent.
- Mr. Cottingham, of the House, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. Davis, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Dennison, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Donahoe, of the House, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. Donovan, of the House, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. Ewing, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Faries, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Frazier, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Frizzell, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Hazzard, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Hering, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Hitchen, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Hunter, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Hushebeck, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jenkins, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jester, of the House, voted for John R. Nicholson.

Mr. King, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Lattomus, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. McNulty, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. O'Day, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Pilling, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Robertson, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Rose, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Satterfield, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Shallcross, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Short, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Taylor, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Tharp, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Wagamon, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. West, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Speaker, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

The vote as above ascertained having been announced as follows:

For George Gray, sixteen votes.

For John Edward Addicks, fifteen votes.

For Henry A. DuPont, eleven votes.

For John R. Nicholson, four votes.

For Wm. S. Hilles, one vote.

For Francis G. DuPont, one vote.

The President pro tem of the Senate declared that no person having received a majority of all the votes cast for United States Senator,

There was no election to said office.

The joint meeting proceeded to another ballot,

The Clerks were directed to call the rolls of the respective houses, and the members, as their names were called,

Responded by viva voce vote, as follows, viz:

Mr. Abbott, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Allee, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Blakely, of the Senate, voted for Francis G. DuPont.

Mr. Brasure, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Farlow, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Hart, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Knox, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Lewis, of the Senate, voted for John R. Nicholson.

Mr. Maull, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

- Mr. McFarlin, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.
- Mr. Meredith, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. Moore, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. Pennewill, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Pyle, of the Senate, voted for John R. Nicholson.
- Mr. Shakespeare of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. President pro tem, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. Buell, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Burns, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Clark, of the House, voted for John R. Nicholson.
- Mr. Conaway, of the House, was absent.
- Mr. Cottingham, of the House, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. Davis, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Dennison, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Donahoe, of the House, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. Donovan, of the House, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. Ewing, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Faries, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Frazier, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

- Mr. Frizzell, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Hazzard, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Hering, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Hitchen, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Hunter, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Hushebeck, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Jenkins, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Jester, of the House, voted for John R. Nicholson.
- Mr. King, of the House, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. Lattomus, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. McNulty, of the House, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. O'Day, of the House, was absent.
- Mr. Pilling, of the House, was absent.
- Mr. Robertson, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Rose, of the House, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. Satterfield, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Shallcross, of the House, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. Short, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Taylor, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Tharp, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Wagamon, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. West, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Speaker, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

The vote as above ascertained having been announced as follows:

For George Gray, sixteen votes.

For John Edward Addicks, fifteen votes.

For Henry A. DuPont, eleven votes.

For John R. Nicholson, four votes.

For Wm. S. Hilles, one vote.

For Francis G. DuPont, one vote.

The President pro tem of the Senate declared that no person having received a majority of all the votes cast for United States Senator,

There was no election to said office.

On motion of Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, the two houses separated,

And the members of the Senate returned to their chamber.

On motion the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

Same Day—3 o'clock, P. M.

Senate met at expiration of recess.

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the following Senate bill:

Senate Bill No. 9, entitled

"An act to amend Chapter 49, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, by providing an Enrolling Clerk for each house of the General Assembly."

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, also presented for the signature of the Speaker of the Senate, the following duly and correctly enrolled House bill, the same having been signed by the Speaker of the House:

House Bill No. 8, entitled

"An act prescribing regulations for doing and furnishing all printing to be used by the present session of the General Assembly."

Mr. Knox, from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom had been referred the bill,

House Bill No. 4, entitled

"An act authorizing the Governor to appoint a Notary Public for the office of George C. Maris & Son, of Wilmington, Del.,"

Reported the same with favorable recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Knox, the bill just reported

Was taken up for consideration,

And, on his further motion was read a third time by paragraphs in order to pass the Senate.

On the question, "Shall this bill pass the Senate?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Pyle, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—12.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the bill having received the required constitutional majority,

Was

Concurred in.

Ordered that the House be informed thereof and the bill returned to that body.

Mr. Maull, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, to whom had been referred the bill,

Senate Bill No. 15, entitled

"An act to amend Chapter 39, Revised Statutes, concerning religious societies,"

Reported the same with favorable recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Maull, the bill just reported

Was taken up for consideration,

And, on his further motion, was read a third time by paragraphs in order to pass the Senate.

On the question, "Shall this bill pass the Senate?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, Meredith, Moore, Pyle and Mr. President pro tem—13.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the bill having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Abbott, on behalf of the Committee on Enrolled Bills,

Reported as duly and correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker, the following Senate bills:

Senate Bill No. 2, entitled

"An act to authorize the school commissioners of School District No. 52, in Kent County, to borrow money to pay for a new schoolhouse."

Senate Bill No. 9, entitled

"An act to amend Chapter 49, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, by providing an Enrolling Clerk for each house of the General Assembly."

On motion the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock, A. M., tomorrow.

Saturday, January 21, 1899—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem.

Journal read and approved.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived,

The Senate, preceded by the President pro tem and attended by the Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of voting for a U. S. Senator, in obedience to the act of Congress, entitled

“An act to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress,” passed July 25th, 1866.

The Clerks were directed to call the rolls of the respective houses, and the members, as their names were called,

Responded by viva voce vote, as follows, viz:

Mr. Abbott, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Allee, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Blakely, of the Senate, voted for Francis G. DuPont.

Mr. Brasure, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Farlow, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Hart, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Knox, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Lewis, of the Senate, voted for John B. Pennington.

Mr. Maull, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. McFarlin, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Meredith, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Moore, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Pennewill, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Pyle, of the Senate, was absent.

Mr. Shakespeare, of the Senate, was absent.

Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. President pro tem, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Buell, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Burns, of the House, voted for Henry A. Dupont.

Mr. Clark, of the House, voted for John B. Pennington.

Mr. Conoway, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Cottingham, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Davis, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Dennison, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Donahoe, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Donovan, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Ewing, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Faries, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frazier, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frizzell, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hazzard, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hering, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hitchen, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hunter, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hushebeck, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jenkins, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jester, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. King, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Lattomus, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. McNulty, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. O'Day, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Pilling, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Robertson, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Rose, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Satterfield, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Shallcross, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Short, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Taylor, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Tharp, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Wagamon, of the House, was absent.

Mr. West, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Speaker, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

The vote as above ascertained having been announced as follows:

For George Gray, fifteen votes.

For John Edward Addicks, fifteen votes.

For Henry A. DuPont, ten votes.

For J. B. Pennington, two votes.

For Wm. S. Hilles, one vote.

For Francis G. DuPont, one vote.

For L. Irving Handy, two votes,

The President pro tem of the Senate declared that no person having received a majority of all the votes cast for United States Senator,

There was no election to said office.

The joint meeting proceeded to another ballot.

The Clerks were directed to call the rolls of the respective houses, and the members, as their names were called,

Responded by viva voce vote, as follows:

Mr. Abbott, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Allee, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Blakely, of the Senate, voted for Francis G. DuPont.

Mr. Brasure, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Farlow, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Hart, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Knox of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Lewis, of the Senate, voted for John H. Rodney.

Mr. Maull, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. McFarlin, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Meredith, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Moore of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Pennewill, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Pyle, of the Senate, voted for John H. Rodney.

Mr. Shakespeare, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

- Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. President, pro tem, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. Buell, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Burns, of the House, voted for Henry A. Dupont.
- Mr. Clark, of the House, voted for John H. Rodney.
- Mr. Conoway, of the House, was absent.
- Mr. Cottingham, of the House, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. Davis, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Dennison, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Donahoe, of the House, voted for George Gray.
- Mr. Donovan, of the House, was absent.
- Mr. Ewing, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Faries, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Frazier, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Frizzell, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Hazzard, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.
- Mr. Hering, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Hitchen, of the House, was absent.
- Mr. Hunter, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
- Mr. Hushebeck, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jenkins, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jester, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. King, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Lattomus, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. McNulty, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. O'Day, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Pilling, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Robertson, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Rose, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Satterfield, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Shallcross, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Short, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Taylor, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Tharp, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Wagamon, of the House, was absent.

Mr. West, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Speaker, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

The vote as above ascertained having been announced as follows:

For George Gray, fourteen votes.

For John Edward Addicks, fifteen votes.

For Henry A. DuPont, ten votes.

For John H. Rodney, three votes.

For L. Irving Handy, two votes.

For Francis G. DuPont, one vote.

For Wm. S. Hilles, one vote.

The President pro tem of the Senate declared that no person having received a majority of all the votes cast for United States Senator,

There was no election to said office.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of the Senate, the two houses separated,

And the members of the Senate returned to their chamber.

On motion the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock, A. M., Monday, January 23.

Monday, January 23, 1899—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Shakespeare, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Knox gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill,

Senate Bill No. 17, entitled

“An act to repeal an act entitled ‘An act in regard to pleading in civil and criminal cases.’”

Mr. Abbott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as duly and correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the President of the Senate, the following Senate bills:

Senate Bill No. 2, entitled

“An act to authorize the school commissioners of School District No. 52, in Kent County, to borrow money to pay for a new schoolhouse.”

Also Senate Bill No. 9, entitled

"An act to amend Chapter 49, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, by providing an Enrolling Clerk for each house of the General Assembly."

Mr. Blakely offered the following Senate joint resolution, entitled

"Senate joint resolution in relation to a new arrival,"

Which, on his motion,

Was read,

And, further on his motion,

Was Adopted.

Mr. Knox offered the following Senate joint resolution:

Senate Joint Resolution No. 9, entitled

"Senate joint resolution urging the Congress of the United States to provide a channel of the depth of thirty feet in the Delaware river,"

Which, on his motion,

Was read,

And, on the question, "Shall this resolution pass the Senate?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennell, Pyle, Shakespeare, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—17.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the resolution having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

The hour of 12 o'clock, m. having arrived;

The Senate, preceded by the President pro tem and attended by the Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of voting for a U. S. Senator, in obedience to the act of Congress, entitled

"An act to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress," passed July 25th, 1866.

JOINT SESSION.

The Clerks were directed to call the rolls of the respective houses, and the members, as their names were called,

Responded by viva voce vote, as follows, viz:

Mr. Abbott, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Allee, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Blakely, of the Senate, voted for Francis G. DuPont.

Mr. Brasure, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Farlow, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Hart, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Knox, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Lewis, of the Senate, voted for John H. Rodney.

Mr. Maull, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. McFarlin, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Meredith, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Moore, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Pennewill, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Pyle, of the Senate, voted for John H. Rodney.

Mr. Shakespeare, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. President pro tem of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Buell, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Burns, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Clark, of the House, voted for John H. Rodney.

Mr. Conaway, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Cottingham, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Davis, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Dennison, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Donahoe, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Donovan, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Ewing, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Faries, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frazier, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frizzell, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hazzard, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hering, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hitchen, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Hunter, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hushebeck, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jenkins, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jester, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. King, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Lattomus, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. McNulty, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. O'Day, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Pilling, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Robertson, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Rose, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Satterfield, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Shallcross, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Short, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Taylor, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Tharp, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Wagamon, of the House, was absent.

Mr. West, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Speaker, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

The vote as above ascertained having been announced as follows:

For George Gray, fourteen votes.

For John Edward Addicks, fifteen votes.

For Henry A. DuPont, ten votes.

For John H. Rodney, three votes.

For L. Irving Handy, two votes.

For Wm. S. Hilles, one vote.

For Francis G. DuPont, one vote,

Total number of votes, 46,

The President pro tem of the Senate declared that no person having received a majority of all the votes cast for United States Senator,

There was no election to said office.

The joint meeting proceeded to another ballot.

The Clerks were directed to call the rolls of the respective houses, and the members, as their names were called,

Responded by viva voce vote, as follows, viz:

Mr. Abbott, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Allee, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Blakely, of the Senate, voted for Francis G. DuPont.

Mr. Brasure, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Farlow, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Hart, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Knox, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Lewis, of the Senate, voted for John H. Rodney.

Mr. Maull, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. McFarlin, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Meredith, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Moore, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Pennewill, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Pyle, of the Senate, voted for John H. Rodney.

Mr. Shakespeare, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. President pro tem of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Buell, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks

Mr. Burns, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Clark, of the House, voted for John H. Rodney.

Mr. Conaway, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Cottingham, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Davis, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Dennison, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Donahoe, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Donovan, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Ewing, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Faries, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frazier, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frizzell, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hazzard, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hering, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hitchen, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Hunter, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hushebeck, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jenkins, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jester, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. King, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Lattomus, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. McNulty, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. O'Day, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Pilling, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Robertson, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Rose, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Satterfield, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Shallcross, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Short, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Taylor, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Tharp, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Wagamon, of the House, was absent.

Mr. West, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Speaker, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

The vote as above ascertained having been announced as follows:

For George Gray, fourteen votes.

For John Edward Addicks, fifteen votes.

For Henry A. DuPont, ten votes.

For John H. Rodney, three votes.

For L. Irving Handy, two votes.

For Wm. S. Hilles, one vote.

For Francis G. DuPont, one vote,

Total number of votes, 46,

The President pro tem of the Senate declared that no person having received a majority of all the votes cast for United States Senator,

There was no election to said office.

On motion of Mr. Farlow, of the Senate, the two houses separated,

And the members of the Senate returned to their chamber.

On motion Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

Same Day—3 o'clock, P. M.

Senate met at expiration of recess.

Mr. Shakespeare gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill,

Senate Bill No. 18, entitled

"An act providing a State Board of Agriculture."

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, returned to the Senate the following duly and correctly enrolled Senate bills, the same having been signed by the Speakers of both Houses:

Senate Bill No. 2, entitled

"An act to authorize the school commissioners of School District No. 52, in Kent County, to borrow money to pay for a new schoolhouse."

Also Senate Bill No. 9, entitled

"An act entitled 'An act to amend Chapter 49, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, by providing an Enrolling Clerk for each House of the General Assembly.'"

Mr. Maull, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, to whom had been referred the bill,

House Bill No. 2, entitled

"An act to give this State jurisdiction of crimes commenced in this State and completed elsewhere,"

Reported the same with favorable recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Maull, the bill just reported

Was taken up for consideration,

And, on his further motion was read a third time by paragraphs in order to pass the Senate.

On the question, "Shall this bill pass the Senate?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Shakespeare, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—16.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the bill having received the required constitutional majority,

Was

Concurred in.

Ordered that the House be informed thereof and the bill returned to that body.

Mr. Maull, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, to whom had been referred the bill,

House Bill No. 5, entitled

“An act for the protection of manufacturers and vendors of mineral waters, porter, beer, ale and other beverages sold in bottles,”

Reported the same with favorable recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Maull, the bill just reported

Was taken up for consideration,

And, on his further motion was read a third time by paragraphs in order to pass the Senate.

On the question, “Shall this bill pass the Senate?”

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Shakespeare, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—15.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the bill having received the required constitutional majority,

Was

Concurred in.

Ordered that the House be informed thereof and the bill returned to that body.

Mr. Maull, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, to whom had been referred the bill,

House Bill No. 9, entitled

“An act to amend Chapter 58, Volume 15, Laws of Delaware, increasing the period of extension by the Governor of the term of indigent, deaf, dumb and blind in institutions for instruction of such indigents,”

Reported the same with favorable recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Maull, the bill just reported

Was taken up for consideration,

And, on his further motion was read a third time by paragraphs in order to pass the Senate.

On the question, “Shall this bill pass the Senate?”

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Shakespeare, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—15.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the bill having received the required constitutional majority,

Was

Concurred in.

Ordered that the House be informed thereof and the bill returned to that body.

Mr. Pyle offered the following Senate resolution:

“Resolved, That the Senate visit Farnhurst on Thursday afternoon, January 26th, to leave Dover on the 3.35 o'clock P. M. train,”

Which, on his motion,

Was read.

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Shakespeare, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—15.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the resolution having received the required constitutional majority,

Was

Adopted.

On motion Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

Tuesday, January 24th, 1899—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Shakespeare, Slaughter, and Mr. President, pro tem.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the following Senate joint resolution:

Senate Joint Resolution No. 9, entitled

“Senate joint resolution urging the Congress of the United States to provide a channel of the depth of thirty feet in the Delaware river,”

And returned the same to the Senate.

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had adopted and requested the concurrence of the Senate in the following House joint resolution entitled

“House joint resolution requesting the Senate of the United States to approve the treaty of peace between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain,”

And presented the same to the Senate.

Mr. Abbott offered a resolution authorizing the committee on printing to have printed five hundred copies of the "Report of the State Board of Education,"

Which, on his motion,

Was read as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on printing of the Senate be and is hereby authorized to have printed, for the use of the members of the Senate, 500 copies of the Report of the State Board of Education."

And, on his further motion

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Brasuŕe, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Shakespeare, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem.—16.

Nays—Mr. Blakely—1.

So the question was decided in the affirmative;

And the resolution was

Adopted.

The report of the State Board of Education follows:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Act entitled, "An Act Concerning the Establishment of a General System of Free Public Schools," Vol. 21, Delaware Laws, Page 168, the State Board of Education submits the following report to the General Assembly.

As required by law, the State Board of Education held its first meeting at the office of the State Auditor in Dover, on Saturday, June 25th, 1898.

Up to the making of this report, the Board has held three stated meetings, and six special meetings.

Owing to the fact that the present Board differs so widely from all preceding Boards, both in its constitution and its powers, in conjunction with the extreme scantiness of material and data on school matters left by such former Boards, it was deemed expedient that the present Board should make an entirely new beginning in school work for this State. Much of the seven months which mark the brief existence of this Board has been consumed, therefore, in the labor of organization, and in the formulation of plans of work.

This Board is convinced that its first and most important duty is the collection and compilation of reliable facts and figures showing the present condition of our schools as a whole. It is manifest that no general good can be secured to our schools until their needs are thoroughly known and understood. This knowledge may only be gained through authentic school data and statistics. Such data and statistics, however, the Board finds to be deplorably lacking. The result is a surprising ignorance throughout the State of the condition of our schools generally.

It is a fact that in the great majority of the school districts, three-fourths of the annual expense is directly borne by the State through the school dividend. In many instances, the district only expends twenty-five dollars a year of the amount raised by taxation. Under these conditions, it is but just and right that the State of Delaware should see that its money is expended for the best interest of its wards, the children in our free schools. That it is not so expended is apparent, (as one illustration) from the report of the Superintendent of Schools for Sussex County, appended hereto. When it is realized that so many of the districts in one County alone are utterly unmindful of the most elementary principles governing the good health of the children, the absolute necessity of a better knowledge of school conditions, must be manifest. In yet other instances, the over-crowded condition of some of the school rooms would seem to indicate that the State does not afford, in

fact, to all of the children an opportunity to gain a common school education.

The Board finds an utter absence of reliable statistics throwing light upon the simplest of facts concerning our schools. For example, there is no certain information as to the percentage of illiteracy among either the citizens of this State, or the children of school age, nor whether such percentage is on the increase or decrease; nor, further, as to the percentage of children not taking advantage of the free education offered by this State.

Under these conditions, the present Board has compiled a series of blanks, to be immediately circulated throughout the State, which, when properly filled in, will furnish, it is hoped, complete and accurate information upon all points and matters necessary for a thorough knowledge of school conditions and school needs. The present law would seem to give ample power to the Board to ask for and secure this information in the manner it has adopted; and the Board hopes that its next succeeding report will be found to embrace all needed information on the subject in hand.

Another aim of the Board is to raise, gradually, the standard of qualifications for the teachers in our free schools. Delaware still suffers the great hardship of having no State Normal Schools to qualify and to test the capabilities of the instructors of her children. In most instances, therefore, school commissioners are compelled to rely entirely upon the teacher's certificate obtained on examination (never an entirely satisfactory test) by the County Superintendent. For this reason, the Board has, through one of its committees, carefully examined all of the questions given by the three Superintendents in every examination of teachers held since the passage of the present school law, and made such changes in and additions to those questions as to it seemed proper. It has, moreover, added botany and drawing to the list of subjects upon which teachers must be examined. In a State like Delaware, the great majority of whose citizens is devoted to, or dependent upon agricultural pursuits, the importance of nature work in our free schools must be strikingly apparent, and drawing is, of neces-

sity, the ancillary to this work. The Board cannot compel the introduction of these two subjects in our schools, but it at least can see that the teacher shall be qualified whenever the local commissioners shall realize their vast importance.

Next to a capable teacher, the latest and best text books are of the greatest importance to a school. This State furnishes books free to the pupils of her schools. It is not only a private but also a public interest, therefore, that these books should be the very best. Nevertheless, when this Board began its labors under the law, it found the State list remarkable for its inclusion of a great number of the poorest, out of date school books, and for its exclusion of very many of the best and latest publications. At the time of the passage of the present school law, the Board of Education, then existing, was considering the addition of a supplemental list of books, but owing to the fact that the law at that time seemed to forbid such action, no definite steps were taken. The present Board, by virtue of the provisions of the new school law, has, it believes, most materially improved the state list by adding a large number of text books of the most approved and recent publication. The fact that these additions supply a long and keenly felt need in our schools, is borne out by the action of the local authorities in nearly if not all of the districts in the State in adopting these new books for use in their own schools.

The importance of this work of the Board will be better appreciated when it is understood that the new and improved books cost, in the main, no more than the poor ones formerly on the list. In other words, Delaware has for years been paying first rate prices for second rate school books. On the other hand, the vital importance of this step to the children of the State, will be at once apparent to any one even slightly cognizant of the wonderful advance during the late years in text books. The State list still contains, however, many books which the Board does not approve. This class of books was suffered to remain on the list owing to the fact of certain alleged contracts entered into by former Boards of Education with certain book companies, which contracts have not yet expired. When

the time fixed by these supposed contracts shall expire, the Board hopes to further cleanse the list.

The Board has considered most carefully the advisability of recommending changes in the present school law to this General Assembly, but with the exception of the two suggestions which conclude this report, the Board is strongly of the opinion that further school legislation at this session would be most unwise.

The last preceding General Assembly at its adjourned session in 1898 expended much time and attention on the matter of formulating one complete statute covering the whole school law. Previous to that time, the school law of this State was composed of a long series of separate legislative acts running through all of the volumes of Delaware laws. An accurate knowledge of the school law then required the possession of most of the volumes of statutes and an intellect capable of construing apparently inharmonious provisions enacted by different Legislatures. The bare fact of having the whole law upon the subject of free schools embraced in a single volume, systematized and harmonized, was, therefore, a most decided advantage. To return now to the old plan of legislative patching would, in time, completely undo the good work of the last General Assembly. When the Board and the people generally are in possession of reliable information concerning our schools as a whole, it will then be time to consider the advisability of radical changes in the present law.

Acting under these convictions, the Board makes but the two following recommendations. It will be noted that they are not so much in the nature of alterations as additions, leaving entirely unaffected the law so far as regards the schools generally.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.

1st. The State Treasurer has now in his hands about twenty-nine hundred dollars, which the late State Treasurer set apart for the benefit of the schools for colored children in the city of Wilmington. Owing to the fact, however, that the present

charter of the schools for white children in that city does not seem to authorize him to pay over that amount to the School Board for the benefit of the schools for colored children, those schools have not received any advantage from the amount in question.

It is deemed proper, therefore, that an amendment to the charter of the schools for Wilmington authorizing their Board of Education to receive this amount as well as such dividends of the future, should be passed.

2nd. The Board calls attention to the facts set forth in the reports of the County School Commission for Sussex County and of Superintendent Tammamy appended hereto, concerning a peculiar tribe or race of our citizens known as Indians or Moors, located in Indian River Hundred.

Under the conditions as detailed in those reports, it would seem but wise that the Commission for that County should be authorized to lay out a school district or districts for this race or tribe, and that the general school law should be made applicable to such districts when so laid out.

EBE W. TUNNELL,
President.
DR. B. L. LEWIS,
Secretary.
J. H. HUGHES.
DR. GEO. A. HARTER.
ELIAS N. MOORE.
HENRY RIDGELY, JR.
HENRY A. HOUSTON.

December 29th, 1898.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD AS TO THE WORK OF DELAWARE COLLEGE IN THE FREE SCHOOLS OF THIS STATE.

Although Delaware College has no organic connection with the system of free public instruction in the State, she can exer-

cise her widest usefulness only through close relations with the schools. Her instruction is offered free of tuition to all the boys of the State, and when the schools bring up their work to meet her requirements, an open doorway to complete collegiate training is provided. Preparation for college work demands good mental habits and some maturity of powers as much as specific attainments. In the performance of her full duty in the promotion of the intellectual and moral welfare of the State, the college has work to do outside of her own walls. The college has gradually withdrawn concessions that have been made to the schools in the way of accepting such conditions as did not entirely unfit candidates for undertaking her work, and the schools have responded by meeting the college in each position of her steadily advancing requirements. At no time has the college felt it right or necessary to ask for a fitting for her work that did not at the same time furnish the best preparation for the pupil who intended to end his training at any stage of his school course. Our schools cannot maintain two courses; one for those who intend to go to college and another for those who do not. Such an arrangement is neither necessary nor desirable.

The habit of observing, comparing and reasoning; the power of sustained attention; an inquiring, alert and willing mind; a good knowledge of the fundamental subjects taught in the schools; and above all a taste for good reading and a reasonably ready command of good English as an instrument for the interpretation and expression of thought fit the possessor for the immediate beginning of life's duties as well as for the pursuit of higher training. The college, while endeavoring to establish relations of mutual helpfulness with the schools along all lines of work, has made special efforts to be of use in helping the schools in the direction of English Composition and Nature Study. Last winter through the kindness of our newspapers, she was able to present a series of articles intended to help the schools in English Composition, and at a number of schools, our scientific staff gave lectures and model lessons in Nature Study.

The Nature Study movement promises to do much to add life and interest to the school, and by awakening all the activi-

ties of the child will certainly contribute to the healthy drawing out and unfolding of the mental powers. Nature Study does not propose to study nature from books, but from nature directly. Putting books about nature into the hands of the beginner is fatal to true nature study. Nature must be studied at first-hand. In the language of the greatest living writer on education, "When books are introduced, nature flies out the window." The introduction of Nature Study will not add to the burden of the teacher nor impose new duties upon the scholar, but on the contrary will bring new life and purpose into the school room. It is believed that the college may assist in giving life and direction to this movement. Preparations are now making to offer to the schools of the State lectures and lessons in Nature Study by the several workers in natural science in that institution. It is proposed to have these men visit such schools as may desire them and give illustrative talks and lessons upon various nature subjects. This work has already been begun this winter with gratifying results in several of our schools. The expense of the work will be borne by the college. In order that the work may be made as effective as possible and may be carried to the places most needing help, it will be under the direction of a "Nature Study Council" of which the members are the President of the College, two members of the Board of Trustees of the College, and the three County Superintendents of Education. The work will be begun early in January. The limited amount of time at the disposal of our already busy staff of workers is the only thing that may prevent their responding to any demands that may be made upon them.

EBE W. TUNNELL.

B. L. LEWIS.

J. H. HUGHES.

DR. GEO. A. HARTER

ELIAS N. MOORE.

HENRY RIDGELY, JR.

HENRY A. HOUSTON.

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSION FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

To the State Board of Education:

The first meeting of the Commission was held at the office of H. C. Conrad, Esq., in the City of Wilmington, at ten o'clock in the morning of June 7th, 1898.

The first work of the Commission under the law creating it, was the division of New Castle County into school districts for colored schools. At this first meeting, twenty-five of these districts were laid out by the Commission, number from 103 to 128 inclusive.

The next meeting of the Commission was held on June 29th, at the same place, and changes in the boundaries of two districts were made.

The date for elections in the districts laid out by the Commission was fixed for July 16th, and printed notices and instructions were ordered prepared for distribution among the voters.

On July 25th another meeting of the Commission was held; and returns of the elections in all of the new districts save four were received. On request, the boundaries of the Marshallton district was made.

The Commission has held three other meetings, to wit: on August 8th, September 8th and December 6th.

Besides giving full instructions to clerks and school officers in the new districts laid out by the Commission, certain disputes in other districts were held under consideration.

At the meeting on August 8th, the Commission was petitioned in writing to settle a dispute which had arisen in school district No. 84. The parties in interest being present, a hearing was given both sides.

The complaint was that after the regular annual meeting of the school voters was held and kept open for more than one hour, the balloting for a school commissioner resulted in a tie vote. That then a riot was threatened, on which the meeting was adjourned by vote to the following Saturday. Notwithstanding such adjournment, Bernard Duross, holding over clerk of the district, called another meeting on the same afternoon, and declared a commissioner to have been elected at such meeting.

After a full hearing from both sides, the Commission were unanimously of the opinion that the clerk had acted unlawfully in the premises, and that the adjourned meeting and not the special one called by the clerk, was the valid and legal meeting for the election of a commissioner.

The Commission feel that the present school law should not be changed at present. It is of opinion that more time is necessary in which to determine in what regard alterations in its provisions may serve to improve it.

Owing to the work of laying out the districts for colored schools, the Commission has not yet had time to visit the schools for white children, but it has set apart this as its work for the immediate future.

ELIAS N. MOORE.

ANDREW S. ELIASON.

ARNOLD NAUDAIN, JR.

December 22nd, 1898.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSION FOR KENT COUNTY.

In accordance with the provisions of the present school law, the County School Commission for Kent County held its first meeting in Dover on the fourth day of June, in the present year, at the office of Henry Ridgely, Jr., its senior member. From that date up to the making of this report, the Commission has held six meetings.

The first work of the Commission, as fixed by the school law, was the laying out of Kent County into districts for colored schools, and up to the present, almost the entire time and attention of the Commission have been consumed in executing this duty, together with that of explaining and instructing the newly elected commissioners for colored schools as to the provisions of the new school law.

This task the Commission found to involve no small degree of difficulty and perplexity. The fact that every square foot of Kent County must be included in some district, and yet but thirty-two districts created (that being the number of schools for colored children then existing,) that there were no old district boundaries to serve as guiding lines, and the unequal distribution of the colored population over the county,—these were among the most important obstacles in the Commission's path.

As the result of its labors along this line, the Commission laid off by metes and bounds thirty-two districts for colored schools, Nos. 134 to 165 inclusive, and school elections have been held and a set of commissioners elected in each of the said districts, according to the notice and instructions of the Commission.

The work of the Commission in this regard has been but too recently completed to be as yet thoroughly tested, but the almost entire absence of complaint presented at any of its subsequent meetings would seem to bear witness to its general satisfactoriness.

In this connection, the Commission acknowledges the invaluable assistance of the Reverend W. C. Jason, President of the State College for Colored Students. Without his aid, the work of the Commission in the districting of the County would have been tenfold more burdensome, and far less satisfactory.

The fact that, owing to the lateness of the passage of the present school law, the elections in the new districts for colored schools did not take place until the month of August, coupled

with that of the entire novelty of the duties imposed upon the colored commissioners by that statute, have placed the colored people under no slight disadvantage in their work for this school year. The marked appreciation which these people have displayed of the privileges conferred upon them by the constitution and the law, and their painstaking interest in all school matters, are most encouraging signs for their successful work in the future.

The Commission as yet feels insufficiently informed to make any positive recommendation as to further legislation regarding colored schools. The crying need of the race is school houses. Scarcely any of the buildings now used for school purposes by these people are owned by the districts, and in every case under the notice of the Commission, these buildings fall short of even the decent requisites of school houses. In some instances, the crowded condition of the school room, owing to the small size of the room, is really appalling, and in many school rooms there are by no means enough benches and no desks.

The extreme inequality in the distribution of the colored population over the county, has rendered certain districts subject to yet another hardship. For illustration, Dover, with its average attendance of over one hundred and fifty colored pupils, is entitled to but the same dividend, and can raise, without a vote, but the same sum by taxation, as any of the thinly settled districts. In other words, Dover has to run two schools, and pay two teachers on the same money as does another district with only one poorly attended school.

So much of its time having of necessity been consumed in the matter of colored schools, the Commission thus far has had but little opportunity to acquaint itself with the condition of the schools for white children. This will not be the case in any other year. It proposes examining every school in this county by personal visits of at least one of its members, with the view of collecting reliable data and statistics concerning school matters.

There is, however, one very striking disadvantage with our present school system generally,—that lack of uniformity in ad-

vancement and progress among different districts. Some of our districts have made surprising advances in school work, while others lag far behind. It is almost literally true therefore, that even with the free public schools of this State, the education of the child is dependent upon the accident of its birth. The child born in one of the progressive districts receives a far better education than one born in another district. Yet the State is equally mindful of the welfare of both, and has contributed for both an equal amount of money.

Doubtless this condition of things has been brought about, in some degree, by the indiscriminate cutting and changing of district boundaries in past years. The fact remains however, that in many instances, the school district of to-day is an arbitrary inequitable division of the county, controlling the opportunities and advantages of the children of our State.

HENRY RIDGELY, JR.
HERMAN P. HAZELL.
JAMES F. ANDERSON.

December 8th, 1898.

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSION FOR SUSSEX COUNTY.

To the State Board of Education:

The School Commission in and for Sussex County, pursuant to the provisions of Section 1, Chapter 67, Vol. 21, Laws of Delaware, respectfully reports:

That the said Commission, pursuant to the provisions of Section 3 of said Act, held its first meeting on June 4th, in the Sussex County Court Room for the purpose of organization. Two further meetings were held on June 6 and 9 respectively.

The first work of the Commission was that of laying out Sussex County in districts for school for colored children. In this task, the Commission was materially assisted by the valuable information and advice furnished by Superintendent Tammany, and other prominent citizens of this county.

As a result of its labors in this direction, the Commission laid out and divided the county into thirty-two proposed districts for colored schools; that number being the number of colored schools then maintained in Sussex County. These districts were numbered in continuation of the districts already laid out in the county.

Full notice and advertisement of the metes and boundaries of the proposed districts was given by the Commission.

At its subsequent meeting on June 30th, the Commission entertained petitions to alter certain of the proposed districts, and after such petitions had been acted upon, the districts so altered were finally adopted as the districts for colored schools in Sussex County.

Elections in said districts were held subsequently under order and direction of the Commission.

Meetings were also held on July 21st, and September 8th. Much time and labor was spent by the Commission in instructing the newly elected committees in the duties of their offices.

Further meetings were held on December 8th.

The Commission have considered and acted upon a number of petitions for transfers from one school district to another.

The Commission would respectfully make the following recommendations:

1st. As the schools for colored children in some of our larger towns, employing but one teacher, have enrolled and in attendance as many as one hundred pupils (a number much too large to be instructed and disciplined by a single teacher), it is suggested by the Commission that the General Assembly be petitioned to make provision for the division and incorporation of said districts in such cases as it may be deemed necessary, and under proper restrictions and safeguards for the protection of the other schools in the event of this privilege being abused, so that their appropriation or dividend of the school fund may be

increased to such an extent as will enable them to employ an assistant teacher, and establish therein a graded school, to be regulated and governed in the same manner as are the schools for white children in the larger towns.

2d. As there are a large number of people in Indian River Hundred known as Indians or Moors, who neither affiliate nor associate with the colored people therein, but have established, maintained and patronized schools for their own children, which schools have heretofore been supported in part by the State, but which now, under the provisions of the new school law, are left wholly without assistance from that source, without which they must be closed and abandoned.

And these Indians claim not to be colored people, within the meaning and intent of the law, they being more intelligent and prosperous, and apparently of a different race and color, and as they do not patronize or receive any benefit from the schools for colored children, and are not taxable for colored school purposes, it is suggested that provision be made for the laying off and dividing of Indian River Hundred into districts for Indian schools, and that the same have all the rights and privileges and be subject to the same rules and regulations as the colored schools therein.

3d. As some of the school districts for white children in this county have been weakened and their limits contracted from time to time by the transfer of land to adjoining or contiguous districts so that the school taxes of the owners thereof might be reduced, whereby these small districts have been weakened and impoverished to such an extent that it is not only a great hardship upon the school taxables therein to raise by taxation or subscription the sum of sixty dollars so as to secure their dividend of the school fund, but in many cases almost impossible, it is suggested that upon the petition of the School Committee of any such impoverished district, setting out the tax rate and number of pupils in their own and adjoining districts and such other information as may be deemed of importance, the County Commission be empowered, after due notice to the parties to be affected thereby, of a time appointed when they may be heard, to transfer land from the adjoining districts to the

weak one and built it up, so that the tax rates and number of scholars in all of them affected may be more equitably apportioned and distributed.

4th. That as on account of ambiguity in the law, and a recent decision of our Superior Court it is not known whether a school district in its corporate capacity, or the members of a school committee as individuals are liable for the payment of the salary of a teacher whom they have employed to teach the school, and, without cause, have prevented from complying with and fulfilling his part of the contract. And as it is due our teachers that they should have the same protection in their business relations with the school committees by whom they are employed as persons in the ordinary walks of life; that their contracts should be held to be of the same force and effect as those of any other person, and that they have access to and a mode of redress in our courts of law for injuries and wrongs sustained by them, it is suggested that the school law be amended so that school districts shall be responsible in their corporate capacity for the acts of their officers, and be made amenable to the general laws regulating other corporations; that the employment of teachers be by contract in writing, which contract shall be in full force and effect from year to year until revoked by the written notice of the School Committee before a certain fixed time, and also that it be determined whether a teacher can be employed by the School Committee then in office and before the annual school meeting held on the last Saturday in June, to teach the school during the following school year.

5th. You are also invited to consider the expediency of having the School Committees immediately upon making their annual school assessment transmit a copy thereof, and after it has been settled a list of the alterations made or a certificate that there has been none, under the hand of the clerk, to the County Commission, which may thereby not only become acquainted with the financial condition of each district and ascertain the number of school taxables therein, but also be better enabled to establish and maintain a more equitable school tax rate throughout the county, and prevent fraud and mistakes being made in such assessments. Such information as this would

very greatly assist the County Commissions in acting upon petitions for the transfer of land from one district to another, and also in laying off and creating new districts.

HENRY A. HOUSTON,
ROBERT H. RICHARDS,
WOODBURN MARTIN.

December 22d, 1898.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

To the State Board of Education:

Gentlemen:—The following is a report of the schools of New Castle County:

I believe that one of the most important duties devolving upon a Superintendent who has charge of rural schools mainly is visiting the schools. The wisest plans that he may evolve or the most skillful schemes that he may study out in office are only too apt to be overthrown by the first touch of nature in the child. It is with the intelligent co-operation of the teacher in the living, working schoolroom that he is to perfect as far as possible those plans that are to add to the efficiency of the school work. It is here too, that he can best aid his teachers by skillful observation of their work and by kindly suggestions that will lead them to better and more skillful methods.

The rural teacher has little or no opportunity of visiting other schools whereby she may strengthen her own work by observing that of others. She is consequently deprived of very material help, for there is hardly a teacher who does not excel along certain lines. It is the duty of the Superintendent to observe these excellencies and to spread them among all his teachers, to carry whatever is best throughout his entire district. He is the vital nerve that brings to bear in every school room the concentrated efforts of all his teachers.

To this end I have spent as much time as possible in visiting

the schools of the county endeavoring as best I could by close observation and kindly suggestions to encourage, help and strengthen the teacher in her work.

In my first visit to the schools I observed many cases in which classes were very proficient in one or more studies and very deficient in others. This condition of affairs I am glad to say has entirely passed away. I also noticed that the work done in the primary grades was not as strong as that in the more advanced grades. Primary work is fully as important as any other both from the fact that a good foundation is necessary for future good work and also from the fact that many pupils leave school as a comparatively early age. This work has been gradually strengthened until it is at present equally as good as that in the higher grades. But improvement has taken place not only in this but in the entire school work.

In the last part of the school year nature work was taken up in a systematic way. While as yet not much has been accomplished a fairly good start has been made. It is intended that this branch of study shall in the future receive a well defined place in our school curriculum. Important as it is, it becomes doubly so in an agricultural community. In order to promote and strengthen this work our State College has offered to help and co-operate with the teachers in every way. It is now arranging for a series of meetings the object of which is to give the teachers such instructions that they may be able to teach nature study in their schools in a systematic way.

The school houses throughout the county are generally in a good condition, many of them being efficiently equipped with apparatus and appliances. There are some few, however, that have not sufficient black boards, maps, etc., but considerable improvement has been made during the last year and the schools are generally very well equipped.

While the Teachers' Institutes in this county have been productive of ever increasing good results, yet it is not to be expected that the work of the Institute is equivalent to the work of the Normal School or the School of Methods. The time is too short for extended work. For those teachers who desire to

make a more thorough study of the aims and methods of teaching this county has for three years joined with Kent in a Summer School of Methods which has been held in the latter county for some years past. The number of teachers from this county who have attended this school has not been large, yet it has been increasing year by year. The result is that throughout the county there are schools in which better and stronger work is being done.

Teachers' examinations were held the first of January and the first of July. During the year there have been issued 28 first grade, 85 second grade and 18 provisional certificates.

The certificates issued in the county that have not yet run out are 53 first grade, 85 second grade and 18 provisional.

During the fall I have visited most of the colored schools. The work that is being done in these schools is in most cases very good. Many of the teachers are graduates of Normal or Training Schools and show special aptitude for their work. As a rule the school houses are in poor condition. School is generally held in some church in the neighborhood and the pupils have only the church benches for desks.

All the schools are supplied with blackboards, but there is a general lack of maps; however, the commissioners have announced their intention of supplying all needful appliances at once.

The commissioners of these schools, although their duties are new to them, have shown an interest which is highly commendable and have endeavored in every way to supply all the wants of the schools.

The great need is better school houses.

The people are desirous of securing better buildings and there is reason to believe that in the near future several new school houses will be built.

Much of the good results that has come to these schools un-

der the present law is due to the earnest efforts in their behalf by the County Commissioners. They have succeeded in starting the schools under their new management in a very successful and satisfactory manner.

I would recommend that the part of our school law which enables applicants to receive provisional certificates be stricken out. I have found in my experience many cases in which applicants after receiving provisional certificates, have been unable to obtain second grade. No applicant can obtain more than one provisional certificate. The result is that those persons who obtain provisional certificates and, who are therefore, the least qualified to teach are placed on an equal footing with those having a more general knowledge. It seems to me that persons without experience should be at least as well versed in general knowledge as those having experience.

Yours respectfully,

WILLARD T. SMITH.

Delaware City, Dec. 20th, 1898.

STATISTICS.

Table No. 1.

Whole number of school districts	117
Number of single districts	74
Number of united districts	43
Number of schools in operation	86
Number of teachers employed in schools	123
Number of teachers holding certificates	156
Number of pupils enrolled in schools	4731
Number of males enrolled	2433
Number of females enrolled	2298
Average daily attendance of pupils during year.....	2771
Average daily attendance of males	1398
Average daily attendance of females	1373
Average age of males	11.13
Average age of females	10.81

Estimated number of pupils in County between 6 and 21 years of age	5029
Average monthly salary of male teachers	\$45.05
Average monthly salary of female teachers	32.22
Average length in months of school year	9.63
Number of books in school libraries at beginning of year	237
Number of books added during year	117
Wilmington not included.	
New Castle not included.	

Table No. 2.

Colored Schools.

Number of school districts	25
Number of schools in operation	25
Number of teachers employed	27
Number of teachers holding certificates	35
Monthly salary of teachers	\$26.00
Length in months of school year	8
Amount paid for tuition	\$4365.49
Amount paid for contingencies	120.16
Amount paid for books, &c.....	134.10
Wilmington not included.	

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE
SCHOOLS FOR KENT COUNTY.

To the State Board of Education:

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit the following report and recommendations:

LOW SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle now in the way of securing a body of teachers well educated and trained for their special work is the small remuneration offered for teaching as compared with that of other occupations requiring a like amount of preparation.

The teachers in these days should not be obliged to engage in another calling a part of the year to bring a too meagre salary up to a figure at which he may be able to exist. His income from teaching should warrant him in devoting his entire time from one year's end to the other to teaching and to the preparation for teaching. One cannot be farmer or trader or housekeeper and teacher at the same time. Just in proportion as one is occupied in another calling to that extent he is not teacher. If he is obliged to be farmer half the year then he cannot be more than half teacher, and perhaps not that.

The money thus applied is largely misapplied. First, free the teacher from the necessity of engaging in any other calling a part of the year than that of teaching, and then raise the standard required for a certificate to a degree that will render it impossible to do so.

HIGHER SCHOLARSHIP NEEDED.

All new candidates should have the equivalent of a good high school education before being granted the first certificate to teach. To secure this higher scholarship the following additional subjects should be added as requirements for the first certificate:

Elements of Algebra, Geometry, Rhetoric and Physics. This provision should not be made to apply to those who now hold certificates, nor to new candidates after having received their first certificate.

GREATER MATURITY IN NEW CANDIDATES.

Not infrequently a new candidate fails because he is unable to command that respect and deference which are so essential to the successful government of a school. The remedy must be sought in a greater degree of maturity both in scholarship and in years.

The lowest age limit at which a new candidate may receive a certificate to teach according to the present ruling of the State

Board of Education is 18 years. This age limit should be raised to 20 years. This rule should not, however, be made to apply to those candidates who merit a first grade certificate at the age of 18 years.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Our ultimate aim should be to provide a well educated, well trained teacher for every school in the State. To realize this aim fully a State Normal School, first class in all its appointments, is an absolute necessity.

While working and waiting for this institution we may, however, do much to improve the quality of teaching through other agencies that are more easily within our reach.

We should endeavor first to free the teachers from the necessity of engaging in other occupations, encourage higher scholarship and offer the best facilities possible for professional training.

Indeed, it is not at all improbable that the only way to the realization of a State Normal School in Delaware is through the influence of a number of smaller agencies. These must awaken public sentiment to the necessity of a special professional training of those who are to be teachers.

One of the ways to create a demand for better teaching is to make better teachers.

The establishment of a chair of Pedagogy in Delaware College as a step toward the founding of a State Normal School should receive serious consideration whenever the number of those who would be likely to come under its influence would warrant it.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF METHODS.

The Summer School of Methods which has been held in Dover for five weeks during each summer for several years past

has grown from a very small unpretentious beginning to be one of the most helpful schools of its kind in the country. Its one aim is to foster a spirit of professional study, to teach teachers how to teach, how to govern, how to manage their schools in order to secure the best results possible. Its purpose is not in any way to do the work of other schools, but to supplement their work in so far as it relates to those who wish to become teachers.

In the days of John Locke the teacher looked upon the mind as a *tabula rasa*, a bit of wax, or a sheet of white paper, upon which he might make such characters as he chose. This is called the mechanical theory of education. It is now exploded among all students of pedagogy. But how is it with our new candidate just come from the public school? Have these false theories of education been exploded in his mind? Does he even know of the existence of such theories, much less the right theories upon which a true system of teaching must be built up?

In the absence of a State Normal School, the Dover Summer School of Methods has undertaken to supplant as far as possible false practices of teaching with true ones.

Few new candidates begin teaching in Kent County now without some training in this school. Its influence upon them is shown very decidedly in their teaching, in their scholarship, in the improvement in their papers handed in at teachers' examinations.

How often we hear the serpent referred to for its wisdom. Here is one valuable lesson for us as teachers. The serpent constantly sheds his old skin while a new one as constantly forms. So must the teacher in like manner through professional study be ever in a state of transition. Go into a state of professional hibernation and soon the thick skin of obsolete practices will so encumber the movements of the teacher as to render him of small service in a school room. Herein lies the fact that so many teachers of long experience have outlived whatever usefulness they may have had.

It is only when long experience in teaching is coupled with

close study of pedagogical literature that the superiority of the teacher is measured by the number of years spent in the school room.

It is in this field of knowledge, a field that the other schools do not enter, that the Dover Summer School of Methods is doing such an excellent work.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.

Idleness is the mother of vice. It is incompatible with good morals. Most children must of necessity be idle unless they are in school. The State establishes and maintains a system of free public schools on the ground that its safety and perpetuity as a Democratic-Republican form of government depends on the intelligence and morality of its subjects.

The stability of this form of government increases with the growth of universal intelligence and morality.

If any portion of the children of a community fail to come under the influence of the school, then the purposes for which the State established the school is defeated so far as they are concerned. The State may not depend on them for its preservation. The increase in the number of this class of persons and the necessity of a military, police government, increase in an equal ratio.

On the other hand willing obedience to the constituted civil authorities grows with the growth of an intelligent, enlightened conscience. The State cannot afford to be thwarted in its purposes. It must seek the foundation of its strength in the minds and hearts of all its subjects.

BETTER FACILITIES FOR PUPILS LIVING IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

Most of the money paid on account of teachers' salaries is appropriated by the State. This money the State should so distribute as to secure the best educational results possible.

Under present conditions many rural schools have in their highest classes only one, two or three pupils. These small classes monopolize much of the teacher's time that is needed for the other pupils of lower grades. Very often a dozen of these classes could be combined into one, and taught by a single teacher. As it is there are twelve teachers doing a work that one teacher alone could do better if the proper conditions were applied. From a business point of view this does not look like the best way to invest the State's school fund. Furthermore, the school days of many pupils living in the country are very limited, and their opportunities should be made just as good as possible while they last. Hence, provision should be made by which the advanced pupils could enter some high school in the county and thus be removed from the district school.

Again the superior advantages offered both to the pupils who remain in the districts, and to those who are admitted to high school privileges will have a tendency to raise the standard of scholarship. Some of these pupils would eventually become candidates for teachers' certificates, and in these days, when the State needs a stronger scholarship in the teaching fraternity it should in every possible way supply the conditions for its attainment.

Very truly yours,

C. C. TINDAL,
Superintendent.

December 22, 1898.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS FOR SUSSEX COUNTY.

To the State Board of Education in and for the State of Delaware:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit to you a partial report upon the condition of the Free Schools of Sussex County, Delaware, based upon reports submitted by the teachers and two hundred and twenty-four (224) official visits made during the last school year (1897-98.)

The accompanying table of statistics, I very much regret,

fails to give information upon some most important points, but this is because the proper blanks have not been furnished. When proper blanks have been distributed to teachers and school officers reliable statistics will be compiled.

Statements have recently appeared in public print making the rate of illiteracy in Delaware appear higher than in most of the other states of the Union and even higher than in the Fiji Islands. We are in no position to deny these statements for no statistics upon this point have been collected, and in the absence of statistics are disposed to question the statements. If such is the case the sooner we know it the better. It is of the highest importance that blanks for the tabulation of statistics be put into the hands of our teachers at once and the prompt and careful gathering and return of these statistics be made obligatory.

Permit me to make the following suggestions:

1st. Our school law should be amended so that in the future all contracts between school boards and teachers must be in writing; the same to remain in force from year to year as in other states and terminate only after thirty days' notice has been given by either party.

The case, *Smith vs. Washington District No. 57, Sussex County* in our Superior Court furnishes conclusive evidence of the wisdom of some such provision. The time for making these contracts should be specified. Under our law as now enacted no provision is made for the protection of teachers. We can see no reason why they are not entitled to the same safeguards and protection that those in other professions and lines of business now enjoy.

2nd. I find many of the school houses in Sussex County are not now located at or even near the center of the district. This is the result of "petitioning out" or transfers by act of Legislature until often you find the line of the district runs within a very short distance of the school building. In one case, I am informed, the school house is within two hundred yards of the boundary of the district. In other cases this has continued un-

til some districts have become so impoverished that it is almost impossible to maintain a school in the impoverished district.

3rd. In some localities consolidation and acts of incorporation should be effected. This is conspicuously the case at Roxana, Baltimore Hundred. Here we have four schools within a radius not greater than one and one-half miles. If these schools were consolidated and boundaries slightly changed much better facilities would be given and at much reduced cost.

4th. The provision requiring clerks to report immediately to the County Superintendent the name of the teacher employed and the salary agreed upon is almost entirely ignored. At the opening of Sussex schools this year (Nov. 1st.) but thirteen (13) clerks had made the required report. Even now (Dec. 20) scarcely one-half have reported in spite of the fact that notice has been published in all the county papers calling attention to this part of our school law. The result of this neglect on the part of clerks is, that the Superintendent is unable to tell what teachers are employed or unemployed and totally unable to communicate with them.

5th. I found, while making my official visit last year (1897-98,) that the school houses in at least nine (9) districts were utterly unfit for school purposes. Five (5) were on private property. In a large number no attention whatever is made to ventilation, light, etc. A very large percentage of the rural schools are seldom if ever cleaned. Seventy-six (76) have no privies and fifteen (15) have but one. Sixty-one (61) are entirely without apparatus of any sort. In twenty-one (21) the furniture is the rudest, home-made sort, uncomfortable, obliging pupils to sit in constrained positions and two (2) are without furniture of any sort. I failed to find a rural school where any effort is made to beautify and make attractive the surroundings. The importance of these facts needs but to be mentioned to be appreciated. This lamentable condition will be thought the more remarkable when it is understood that the districts I have just referred to are districts for white schools.

6th. The most imperative need of Sussex County schools is good primary teachers. Scarcely any of our teachers engaged

in primary work have had any training for their work. How to solve this most vital question has been a subject of much serious consideration and should be kept agitated until the remedy is reached. I am not disposed to criticise unfavorably. Our primary teachers do admirably considering that they have had no professional training. The wonder is that they do so well. The fact remains, and is apparent, that the most imperative need of our schools is more and better primary teachers.

7th. Our present school law fails to provide schools for that class of citizens living mostly in Indian River Hundred, known as "Indians" or "Moors." They are not negroes and do not affiliate with negroes. They maintain separate churches and are now, without state aid, maintaining separate schools. They are thrifty, substantial citizens. I would suggest the Legislature authorize the Sussex County School Commission to divide Indian River Hundred into at least two districts for Indian Schools, and that these districts draw dividends from the school fund under the same conditions as now provided by law for colored districts.

8th. The Annual Institute of Sussex County teachers for 1898-99 convened in Armory Hall, Milford, Dec. 30, and remained in session according to law three full days. The corps of instructors (the same being used in both Kent and New Castle Counties) was of the very best, and I believe much valuable aid was given our teachers. The institute has become, in Sussex County at least, the event of the school year. It is on the whole well attended by the teachers and especially so by the public. Crowded houses marked almost every session.

This year fifteen teachers failed to attend any of the sessions. Most attended all the sessions. Some were present only part of the time. But two absentees furnished excuse for absence. I would suggest the propriety of requiring, under forfeiture of salary, the attendance of all teachers upon all the sessions of the institute. This is the case in other states. Why not in Delaware?

It was my purpose, in the beginning, to call your attention to a number of other matters in this connection, but finding that

the report of Sussex School Commission fully covers these points it is unnecessary for me to deal with them. The recommendations embodied in the Commission's report now in your hands meet my hearty approval. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ROMAN TAMMANY,

Superintendent.

Georgetown, Del., Dec. 20th, 1898.

On motion of Mr. Knox, the bill,

Senate Bill No. 17, entitled

"An act to repeal an act entitled 'An act in regard to pleading in civil and criminal cases,' "

Was taken up and read a first time.

And on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time, by title, and

Referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

On motion of Mr. Pennewill, House joint resolution entitled

"House joint resolution requesting the Senate of the United States to approve the treaty of peace between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain,"

Was read,

And, on his further motion

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Shakespeare, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—15.

Nays—None.

Not voting, Messrs. Lewis and Pyle.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the resolution having received the required constitutional majority,

Was

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Shakespeare the resolution providing for a trip to Farnhurst was amended by striking out the words "3.36 o'clock, P. M., January 26" and inserting in lieu thereof "1.30 o'clock, P. M., Friday, January 27."

The hour of 12 o'clock, m. having arrived;

The Senate, preceded by the President pro tem and attended by the Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of voting for a U. S. Senator, in obedience to the act of Congress, entitled

"An act to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senator in Congress," passed July 25th, 1866.

JOINT SESSION.

Roll of the two houses called.

Journals read and approved.

The Clerks were directed to call the rolls of the respective houses, and the members, as their names were called,

Responded by viva voce vote, as follows, viz:

Mr. Abbott, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Allee, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks,

Mr. Blakely, of the Senate, voted for Francis G. DuPont.

Mr. Brasure, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Farlow, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Hart, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Knox, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Lewis, of the Senate, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Maull, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. McFarlin, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Meredith, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Moore, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Pennewill, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Pyle, of the Senate, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Shakespeare, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. President pro tem of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Buell, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Burns, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Clark, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Conaway, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Cottingham, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Davis, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Dennison, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Donahoe, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Donovan, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Ewing, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Faries, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frazier, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frizzell, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hazzard, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hering, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hitchen, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hunter, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hushebeck, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jenkins, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jester, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. King, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Lattomus, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. McNulty, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. O'Day, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Pilling, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Robertson, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont

Mr. Rose, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Satterfield, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Shallcross, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Short, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Taylor, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Tharp, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Wagamon, of the House, was absent.

Mr. West, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Speaker, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

The vote as above ascertained having been announced as follows:

For George Gray, fifteen votes.

For John Edward Addicks, fifteen votes.

For Henry A. DuPont, twelve votes.

For L. Irving Handy, five votes.

For Wm. S. Hilles, one vote.

For Francis G. DuPont, one vote.

Total number of votes cast, 49,

The President pro tem of the Senate declared that no person

having received a majority of all the votes cast for United States Senator,

There was no election to said office.

The joint meeting proceeded to another ballot.

The Clerks were directed to call the rolls of the respective houses, and the members, as their names were called,

Responded by viva voce vote, as follows, viz:

Mr. Abbott, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Allee, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Blakely, of the Senate, voted for Francis G. DuPont.

Mr. Brasure, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks

Mr. Farlow, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Hart, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Knox, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Lewis, of the Senate, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Maull, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. McFarlin, of the Senate, voted for Wm. S. Hilles.

Mr. Meredith, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Moore, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Pennewill, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Pyle, of the Senate, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Shakespeare, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. President pro tem of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Buell, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Burns, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Clark, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Conaway, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Cottingham, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Davis, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Dennison, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Donahoe, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Donovan, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Ewing, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Faries, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frazier, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frizzell, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

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Mr. Hering, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

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Mr. Hunter, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hushebeck, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jenkins, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jester, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. King, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Lattomus, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. McNulty, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. O'Day, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

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Mr. Short, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Taylor, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Tharp, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Wagamon, of the House, was absent.

Mr. West, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Speaker, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

The vote as above ascertained having been announced as follows:

For George Gray, fifteen votes.

For John Edward Addicks, fifteen votes.

For Henry A. DuPont, twelve votes.

For L. Irving Handy, five votes.

For Wm. S. Hilles, one vote.

For Francis G. DuPont, one vote.

Total number of votes cast, 49,

The President pro tem of the Senate declared that no person having received a majority of all the votes cast for United States Senator,

There was no election to said office.

On motion of Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, the two houses separated,

And the members of the Senate returned to their chamber.

On motion the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

Same Day—3 o'clock, P. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Blakely offered a Senate resolution authorizing the State

Librarian to supply the Senate with twenty copies of each of Volumes 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, Laws of Delaware,

Which, on his motion,

Was read.

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pyle, Shakespeare, Slaughter and Mr. President pro tem—14.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the resolution having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Mr. Knox gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill,

Senate Bill No. 19, entitled

“An act providing of what judges the Supreme Court shall consist when acting under paragraph 5 of Section 12 of Article 4 of the Constitution of this State.”

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, presented for the signature of the Speaker of the Senate, the following duly and correctly enrolled House bills, the same having been signed by the Speaker of the House:

House Bill No. 4, entitled

“An act authorizing the Governor to appoint a Notary Public for the office of George C. Maris & Son, of Wilmington, Delaware.”

Also, House Bill No. 2, entitled

“An act to give this State jurisdiction of crimes commenced in this State and completed elsewhere.”

Also, House Bill No. 5, entitled

“An act for the protection of manufacturers and vendors of mineral waters, porter, beer, ale and other beverages sold in bottles.”

Also, House Bill No. 9, entitled

“An act to amend Chapter 58, Volume 15, Laws of Delaware, increasing the period of extension by the Governor of the term of indigent, deaf, dumb and blind in institutions for instruction of such indigents.”

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had passed and requested the concurrence of the Senate in the following bill:

House Bill No. 19, entitled

“An act fixing the compensation of persons appointed by the Court of General Sessions to lay out and vacate roads.”

On motion the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Wednesday, January 25, 1899—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Shakespeare, Slaughter, and Mr. President pro tem.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Meredith offered the following resolution:

Senate resolution instructing the State Librarian to procure and furnish certain keys for the use of the officers and members of the Senate of the State of Delaware.

“Be it resolved by the the Senate of the State of Delaware that the State Librarian is hereby directed and required to furnish forthwith, keys for the outside door of the State House, to the President pro tem, to the Clerk, to the Sergeant-at-Arms and attorneys, in order that they and the members shall have access to the State House at any hour without hindrance or inconvenience; and further that the attorneys be furnished with two keys for Room No. 4 on the third floor of the State House, which room has been set apart for their use.”

The yeas and nays were ordered, which on being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Farlow,

Hart, Maull, McFarlin, Meredith, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Shakespeare and Mr. President pro tem—14.

Nays—Lewis, Slaughter—2.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the resolution having received the required constitutional majority,

Was

Adopted.

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had passed and requested the concurrence of the Senate in the following bills:

House Bill No. 20, entitled

“An act to repeal Chapter 556, Volume 18, Laws of Delaware, entitled ‘An act for the protection of fish in Indian river, Rehoboth bay and the tributaries thereof.’ ”

Also, the House has adopted and requests the concurrence of the Senate in the following joint resolution entitled

“House joint resolution requesting the Senate of the United States to approve the treaty of peace between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.”

Also, House Bill No. 11, entitled

“An act to amend ‘An act to increase the school fund for the united districts of Laurel and vicinity,’ passed at Dover, April 7th, 1897, by increasing the amount of money to be collected for school purposes,”

And presented the same to the Senate.

Mr. Sheppard, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the following Senate bills:

Senate Bill No. 6, entitled

“An act to renew the charter of the Pusey & Jones Company.”

Also, Senate Bill No. 7, entitled

“An act to renew the charter of the General Steamship Company,”

And returned the same to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Brasure, the bill,

House Bill No. 20, entitled

“An act to repeal Chapter 556, Volume 18, Laws of Delaware, entitled ‘An act for the protection of fish in Indian river, Rehoboth bay and the tributaries thereof,’ ”

Was taken up and read a first time.

And on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time, by title, and

Referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. Knox gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill,

Senate Bill No. 20, entitled

“An act in relation to the taxing of costs in cases of writs of prohibition or writs of mandamus.”

Mr. Knox gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill,

Senate Bill No. 21, entitled

“An act providing for special sessions of the Supreme Court in cases of writs of prohibition and mandamus, issued under paragraph 5, Section 12 of Article 4 of the Constitution.”

Mr. Slaughter gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill,

Senate Bill No. 22, entitled

“An act to amend Chapter 6, Volume 17, Laws of Delaware, as amended by Chapter 5, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, and published as amended, as Chapter 6, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, and to authorize the purchase of law books by the State Librarian under the direction of the Supreme Court.”

Mr. Slaughter gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill,

Senate Bill No. 23, entitled

“An act to exempt from execution process and attachment process and from distress for rent, pianos, organs and other musical instruments.”

Mr. Farlow offered Senate Joint Resolution No. 10, entitled

“Senate joint resolution in reference to polygamy.”

On his motion the resolution

Was read.

On his further motion,

The yeas and nays were ordered, which, on being taken were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Farlow, Hart, Knox, Lewis, Maull, McFarlin, Moore, Pennewill, Pyle, Shakespeare, Slaughter—13.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the resolution having received the required constitutional majority,

Was

Adopted.

Mr. Lewis gave notice that on to-morrow or some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill,

Senate Bill No. 24, entitled

“An act in relation to the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of Delaware.”

Mr. Abbott, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as duly and correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the President of the Senate, the following House bills:

House Bill No. 2, entitled

“An act to give this State jurisdiction of crimes commenced in this State and completed elsewhere.”

Also House Bill No. 4, entitled

“An act authorizing the Governor to appoint a Notary Public for the office of Geo. C. Maris & Son, of Wilmington, Del.”

Also House Bill No. 5, entitled

“An act for the protection of manufacturers and vendors of mineral waters, porter, beer, ale and other beverages sold in bottles.”

Also House Bill No. 9, entitled

“An act to amend Chapter 58, Volume 15, Laws of Dela-

ware, increasing the period of extension by the Governor of the terms of indigent, deaf, dumb and blind in institutions for instruction of such indigents."

On motion of Mr. Farlow, the bill,

House Bill No. 11, entitled

"An act to amend 'An act to increase the school fund for the united school districts of Laurel and vicinity,' passed at Dover, April 7, 1897, by increasing the amount of money to be collected for school purposes,"

Was taken up and read a first time.

And on his further motion Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill,

And the bill was read a second time by title and

Referred the the Committee on Revised Statutes.

The hour of 12 o'clock, M., having arrived,

The Senate, preceded by the President pro tem and attended by the Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of voting for a United States Senator, in obedience to the act of Congress, entitled:

"An act to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress," passed July 25th, 1866.

JOINT SESSION.

Roll of the two houses called.

The Journals were read and approved.

The Clerks were directed to call the rolls of the respective houses, and the members, as their names were called,

Responded by viva voce vote, as follows, viz:

Mr. Abbott, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Allee, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Blakely, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Brasure, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Farlow, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Hart, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Knox, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Lewis, of the Senate, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Maull, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. McFarlin, of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Meredith, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Moore, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Pennewill, of the Senate, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Pyle, of the Senate, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Shakespeare of the Senate, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Slaughter, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. President pro tem, of the Senate, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Buell, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Burns, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Clark, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Conaway, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Cottingham, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Davis, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Dennison, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Donahoe, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Donovan, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Ewing, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Faries, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frazier, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Frizzell, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hazzard, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hering, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hitchen, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Hunter, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Hushebeck, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jenkins, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Jester, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. King, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Lattomus, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. McNulty, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. O'Day, of the House, voted for L. Irving Handy.

Mr. Pilling, of the House, was absent.

Mr. Robertson, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Rose, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Satterfield, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Shallcross, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Short, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Taylor, of the House, voted for George Gray.

Mr. Tharp, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Wagamon, of the House, was absent.

Mr. West, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

Mr. Speaker, of the House, voted for Henry A. DuPont.

The vote as above ascertained having been announced as follows:

For John Edward Addicks, fifteen votes.

For George Gray, fifteen votes.

For Henry A. DuPont, fourteen votes.