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STATE OF DELAWARE.

Journal of the House of Representatives

AT A SESSION OF THE

General Assembly

CONVENED AND HELD AT DOVER, ON TUESDAY, THE
FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE, AND OF
THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES
THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH.

1901.

GLOBE PRINTING CO., PRINTERS,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

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1901

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OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKER,

JAMES V. McCOMMONS, Kent Co.

CLERK,

WM. T. DEIGHTON, New Castle Co.

READING CLERK,

JOHN W. GREEN, Sussex Co.

ENROLLING CLERK,

W. SCOTT VERNON, New Castle Co.

CHAPLAIN,

REV. F. S. SPENCER, Kent Co.

ATTORNEYS,

PHILIP Q. CHURCHMAN, New Castle Co.

JAMES H. HUGHES, Kent Co.

FRANK H. DAVIS, Kent Co.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,

JOSHUA SPANISH, Sussex Co.

PAGE,

ROWLAND JOHNSON, Kent Co.

MEMBERS,

JAMES HITCHEN, New Castle Co. Wilmington.
SAMUEL H. BAYNARD, New Castle Co. Wilmington.
JAMES W. ROBERTSON, New Castle Co. Wilmington.
THOMAS M. MONAGHAN, New Castle Co. Wilmington.
JOHN E. HEALEY, New Castle Co. Wilmington.
FRANK P. EWING, New Castle Co. Rockland.
WILLIAM R. FLINN, New Castle Co. Newport.
RICHARD T. PILLING, New Castle Co. Stanton.
WILLIAM CHANDLER, New Castle Co. Stanton.
CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB, New Castle Co. New Castle.
JOHN W. DAYETT, New Castle Co. Cooch's Bridge.
THEODORE F. CLARK, New Castle Co. Delaware City.
JAMES T. SHALLCROSS, New Castle Co. Middletown.
RICHARD HODGSON, New Castle Co. Townsend.
ANDREW J. WRIGHT, New Castle Co. Clayton.
THOMAS C. MOORE, Kent Co. Smyrna.
JOHN L. SCOTTEN, Kent Co. Leipsic.
JOHN W. HUTCHINSON, Kent Co. Clayton.
JAMES P. ARON, Kent Co. Wyoming.
CORNELIUS B. HOPE, Kent Co. Dover.
JOHN H. GOODEN, Kent Co. Willow Grove.
JAMES V. McCOMMONS, Kent Co. Wyoming.
WILLIAM G. HARDESTY, Kent Co. Fredericka.
DAVID VINYARD, Kent Co. Harrington.
JOHN M. WHITE, Kent Co. Milford.
GEORGE B. CLENDANIEL, Sussex Co. Lincoln City.
ROBERT R. LAYTON, Sussex Co. Bridgeville.
WALTER M. HEARN, Sussex Co. Seaford.
WILLIAM J. WEST, Sussex Co. Laurel.
DAVID W. RALPH, Sussex Co. Laurel.
SHADRACH SHORT, Sussex Co. Gumboro.
DANIEL J. LONG, Sussex Co. Roxana.
HARRY S. PRETTYMAN, Sussex Co. Hollyville.
ELI PEPPER, Sussex Co. Georgetown.
EBENEZER W. WARREN, Sussex Co. Milton.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

First Day, 1.10 P. M., January 1, 1901.

At a meeting of the House of Representatives, convened and held at Dover, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

Mr. James Hitchen, of the First Representative District.

Mr. Samuel H. Baynard, of the Second Representative District.

Mr. James W. Robertson, of the Third Representative District.

Mr. Thomas M. Monaghan, of the Fourth Representative District.

Mr. John E. Healy, of the Fifth Representative District.

Mr. Frank P. Ewing, of the Sixth Representative District.

Mr. William R. Flinn, of the Seventh Representative District.

Mr. Richard T. Pilling of the Eighth Representative District.

Mr. William Chandler, of the Ninth Representative District.

Mr. Chauncey P. Holcomb, of the Tenth Representative District.

Mr. John W. Dayett, of the Eleventh Representative District.

Mr. Theodore F. Clark, of the Twelfth Representative District.

Mr. James T. Shallcross, of the Thirteenth Representative District.

Mr. Richard Hodgson, of the Fourteenth Representative District.

Mr. Andrew J. Wright, of the Fifteenth Representative District.

Of New Castle County, and

Mr. Thomas C. Moore, of the First Representative District.

Mr. John L. Scotten, of the Second Representative District.

Mr. John W. Hutchinson, of the Third Representative District.

Mr. James P. Aron, of the Fourth Representative District.

Mr. Cornelius B. Hope, of the Fifth Representative District.

Mr. John H. Gooden, of the Sixth Representative District.

Mr. John V. McCommons of the Seventh Representative District.

Mr. William G. Hardesty, of the Eighth Representative District.

Mr. David Vinyard, of the Ninth Representative District.

Mr. John M. White, of the Tenth Representative District.
Of Kent County, and

Mr. G. B. Clendaniel, of the First Representative District.

Mr. Robert R. Layton, of the Second Representative District.

Mr. Walter M. Hearn, of the Third Representative District.

Mr. William J. West, of the Fourth Representative District.

Mr. David W. Ralph, of the Fifth Representative District.

Mr. Shadrack Short, of the Sixth Representative District.

Mr. David J. Long, of the Seventh Representative District.

Mr. Harry S. Prettyman, of the Eighth Representative District.

Mr. Eli Pepper, of the Ninth Representative District.

Mr. Ebenezer W. Warren, of the Tenth Representative District.

Of Sussex County,

Appeared and took their seats.

The names of the gentlemen who had taken their seats were called, all of whom answered to their names.

Representative Theodore F. Clark, of New Castle County, called the House to order.

And stated that a motion to elect a Speaker pro tem was now in order.

Mr. James Hitchen moved that Mr. James W. Robertson, of New Castle County, be elected temporary Speaker;

Which motion Prevailed.

Mr. James Hitchen moved that Mr. William R. Flinn be elected temporary Secretary,

Which motion Prevailed.

The result of the election for Representatives of the several counties was called for by the Speaker pro tem and were presented by Judge William H. Boyce, Judge James Penniwell and Victor B. Woolley.

Mr. Shallcross moved that we take a recess until 2.30 P. M.

Motion Prevailed.

Same Day, 2.30 P. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Roll called. Members all present.

Mr. Hitchen moved that the certificates of election of members be read,

Which motion Prevailed.

The State of Delaware, New Castle County, ss:

Be it remembered, That at the General Election held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred, for New Castle County, according to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Delaware, James Hitchen was duly elected Representative for Representative District Number One in said County in the General Assembly; which is manifest by calculating and ascertaining the aggregate amount of all the votes given for each person voted for in said Representative District, according to the provisions made by law in this behalf.

In testimony whereof, we, Charles B. Lore and William C. Spruance, the Judges constituting the Superior Court in New Castle County, who have met and ascertained the state of the election throughout the said County, as the law requires, have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of the said Superior Court to be hereunto affixed at the Court House in said County on this thirteenth day of November, A. D., 1900.

CHARLES B. LORE,
Chief Justice.

W. C. SPRUANCE,
Resident Associate Judge.

The State of Delaware, Kent County, ss:

Be it remembered, That at the General Election held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, for Kent County, according to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Delaware, James P. Aron was duly elected Representative for the Fourth Representative District for said County in the General Assembly; which is manifest by calculating and ascertaining the aggregate amount of all the votes given for each person voted for in all the hundreds and election districts of the county, according to the provisions made by law in this behalf.

In testimony whereof, we, John R. Nicholson and James Pennewill, constituting the Superior Court for Kent County, who have met and ascertained the state of the election throughout the said county as the law requires, have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of the said Superior Court to be hereunto affixed at the Court House in said county on this eighth day of November, A. D., 1900.

J. R. NICHOLSON,
Chancellor.

JAMES PENNEWILL,
Resident Associate Judge.

The State of Delaware, Sussex County, ss:

Be it remembered, That at the General Election held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred, for Sussex County, according to the Constitution and Laws of the State of Delaware, Ebenezer W. Warren was duly elected Representative for Representative District Number Ten in said County in the General Assembly; which is manifest by calculating and ascertaining the aggregate amount of all the votes given for each person voted for in the said Representative District, according to the provisions made by law in this behalf.

In testimony whereof, we, Ignatius C. Grubb and William H. Boyce, the Judges constituting the Superior Court in Sussex County, who have met and ascertained the state of the election throughout the said County, as the law requires, have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of the said Superior Court to be hereunto affixed at the Court House in said County on this tenth day of November, A. D., 1900.

IGNATIUS C. GRUBB,
Associate Judge.

WILLIAM H. BOYCE,
Resident Associate Judge.

After the above certificates had been read, Mr. Shallcross moved that the further reading of the election certificates can be dispensed with,

Which motion

Prevailed.

The Representatives-elect were then sworn in.

Mr. Hitchen moved that we go into the nomination for permanent Speaker of the House.

Motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Moore nominated J. V. McCommons.

Mr. Shallcross nominated Chauncey P. Holcomb.

Mr. Ewing moved that the nomination be closed.

Motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Shallcross moved that we proceed to elect.

Motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Flinn moved that two tellers be appointed,

Which motion

Prevailed.

The Speaker pro tem appointed Mr. James Hitchen and James Shallcross as tellers.

A vote was then taken and resulted as follows:

J. V. McCommons received 19 votes.

C. P. Holcomb received 15 votes;

Blank, 1.

Mr. Baynard moved that a committee of two be appointed to conduct the Speaker-elect to his seat,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Speaker pro tempore then appointed Mr. Baynard and Mr. Shallcross as a committee to escort the Speaker, Mr. J. V. McCommons to the chair.

Mr. McCommons upon taking the gavel said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I can assure you that I am thankful for the honor which has been conferred upon me by this honorable body, and will try to perform the duties devolving upon me to the best of my ability and in a manner satisfactory to you all.

The Speaker was then qualified according to the Constitution and laws of the State of Delaware by Mr. Samuel H. Baynard, and then assumed his duties as Speaker.

Mr. Robertson moved that we go into the nomination and election of Clerk,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Robertson nominated William T. Deighton.

Mr. Shallcross nominated A. J. Lynch.

On motion the nomination closed.

The Speaker directed the roll to be called for the election of a Clerk of the House.

The roll was then called and the ballot resulted as follows:

William T. Deighton received 20 votes.

A. J. Lynch received 15 votes.

The Speaker declared William T. Deighton duly elected Clerk of the House.

On motion the House proceeded to the nomination and election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Layton nominated Joshua S. Spanish.

Mr. Ralph nominated Joseph W. Hastings.

On motion the nomination closed.

The Speaker directed the roll to be called.

The roll was called and the vote was as follows :

Joshua S. Spanish received 20 votes.

Joseph W. Hastings received 15 votes.

Joshua S. Spanish having received the majority of all votes cast was declared duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

On motion the House proceeded to the nomination and election of a Reading Clerk.

Mr. Layton nominated John W. Green.

Mr. Shallcross nominated W. L. McFarlane.

On motion the nomination was closed.

The Speaker directed the Clerk to call the roll for the election of a Reading Clerk.

The roll was called and the vote was as follows :

John W. Green received 20 votes.

W. L. McFarlane received 15 votes.

John W. Green having received the majority of the votes cast was declared duly elected Reading Clerk.

On motion the House proceeded to the nomination and election of a Chaplain.

Mr. Robertson nominated the Rev. Frederick Spencer.

Mr. Shallcross nominated the Rev. Hugh Gibson.

A vote was then taken and resulted as follows :

Rev. Frederick Spencer received 19 votes.

Rev. Hugh Gibson received 15 votes ;

Blank, 1.

On motion the House proceeded to the nomination and election of an Enrolling Clerk.

Mr. Robertson nominated W. Scott Vernon.

Mr. Shallcross nominated Arthur McCloskey.

On motion the nomination was closed.

A vote was then taken and resulted as follows :

W. Scott Vernon received 18 votes.

Arthur McCloskey received 15 votes.

Blank, 2.

W. Scott Vernon receiving the majority of all votes cast was declared duly elected as Enrolling Clerk.

On motion the House proceeded to the nomination and election of a Page.

Mr. Hope nominated Rowland Johnson.

Mr. Shallcross nominated H. Taylor.

The nomination then was closed.

A vote was then taken and resulted as follows:

Rowland Johnson received 19 votes;

H. Taylor received 15 votes.

Rowland Johnson was then declared elected Page of the House.

Mr. Robertson offered the following resolution informing the Senate that the House was organized and ready for business.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Clerk of the House is instructed to notify the Senate that the House is duly and regularly organized and has elected James V. McCommons Speaker and William T. Deighton Clerk, and is ready to proceed to business.

Which was

Adopted.

And the Clerk of the House was authorized to notify the Senate that the House is duly and regularly organized and has elected James V. McCommons Speaker and William T. Deighton Clerk, and is ready to proceed to business,

Mr. Cain, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that he had been instructed to inform that body that the Senate was organized and ready for business.

Mr. Holcomb presented a resolution providing that the rules of the last House, shall be the rules of the present House until regular rules have been adopted for the government of the present House,

Which was

Adopted.

Mr. T. C. Moore offered the following House resolution providing for a committee on the part of the House to act with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the Governor that both Houses of the General Assembly are duly organized and are ready to receive any communication he may send them.

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That Mr. Speaker is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of three to act with a like committee of two on the part of the Senate, which committee is hereby instructed to notify the Governor that both Houses of the General Assembly are duly organized and ready to receive any communication he may send them; and the Clerk is instructed to notify the Senate of the adoption of this resolution by the House, and that Representatives Baynard, Moore and Holcomb have been appointed by the Speaker members of said committee on the part of the House.

Which was

Adopted.

Mr. Cain, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, presented the following Senate resolution providing for a committee on the part of the Senate to act with a committee on the part of the House to notify the Governor that both Houses of the General Assembly are duly organized, and are ready to receive any communication he may send them.

Be it resolved by the Senate, That the resident pro tempore is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of two, to act with a like committee of three on the part of the House, which committee is hereby instructed to notify the Governor that both Houses of the General Assembly are duly organized and ready to receive any communication he may send them. And the Clerk is instructed to notify the House of the adoption of this resolution by the Senate and that Senator Allee and Senator Maull have been appointed by the

President pro tempore members of said committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Monaghan offered a resolution providing for a joint Committee on Printing, to be composed of three members of the House and two members of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Robertson action was deferred until next Monday, January 7, 1901.

Secretary of State Hughes presented Governor Tunnell's Biennial Message and other documents.

Reading deferred.

Mr. Cain, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, presented for the concurrence of the House Senate joint resolution convening the Legislature in joint session next Tuesday to canvass the vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor,

Which was

Concurred in.

Mr. Robertson offered a resolution enabling the Clerk to have all the blanks necessary for his work printed.

On motion

Adopted.

Mr. Shallcross presented objections of Mr. Scotten to Hervey D. Learned's right to a seat in the House.

Referred to the Committee on Elections when it shall be appointed.

Mr. Flinn moved to adjourn until 12 M., Friday, January 4, 1901.

Which motion

Prevailed.

And Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned until that date.

Dover, Del., January 4, 1901, 12 o'clock M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Clendaniel, Ewing, Gooden, Hearn, Healy, Hitchen, Hodgson, Holcomb, Hope, Layton, Monaghan, Pepper, Prettyman, Robertson, Short, Scotten, Vinyard, White, Wright, Mr. Speaker.—21 present.

Mr. Hitchen moved that the reading of the journal be dispensed with,

Which motion

Prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, W. Scott Vernon was duly qualified as enrolling Clerk.

Mr. Robertson moved that the House adjourn until Monday, January 7, 1901,

Which motion

Prevailed.

And Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned unto Monday, January 7, 1901, 11 A. M.

Dover, Del., January 7th, 1901—11 o'clock A. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Baynard, Chandler, Clark, Clendaniel, Dayett, Flinn, Gooden, Hardesty, Holcomb, Hearn, Healey, Hitchen, Hodgson, Hope, Hutchinson, Layton, Long, Monaghan, Moore, Pepper, Pilling, Prettyman, Robertson, Shallcross, Short, Scotten, Vinyard, Warren, West, White, Wright, Mr. Speaker. Messrs. Aron, Ewing and Ralph absent.

Journal read and approved.

On the suggestion of Mr. Robertson the Governor's Message was read. Mr. Robertson moved that reading of the reports accompanying the Governor's Message be dispensed with,

Which motion

Prevailed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF DELAWARE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

My Constitutional duty and a long established custom in this State make it necessary that I should on this occasion bring to your attention such information concerning the State and recommend to your consideration such measures

as I shall judge expedient. In attempting to comply with this duty, permit me to remind you that while I differ from a majority of you in political beliefs and party affiliations, we are representatives of the same people, bound by the same oath and should be guided by the same light, the highest welfare of our constituents. The best interest of the whole people should be first in our thoughts and we should so shape our actions as to best serve the general good. The duties of Legislators are not merely the enactment into laws, the wishes of constituents, for you will have many requests and demands from your constituents for the passage of unwise laws and the granting of unfair privileges. It is for you to discriminate between those measures which look to the general good and welfare and the schemes of selfish and designing persons who would make you the instrument of their greed or ill-founded theories. The value of your services will not be measured by the number of laws you may enact, but by the wisdom of such laws. Let me impress on you the necessity of a careful and cautious consideration of every proposed measure.

In the brief period during which it is my duty as Executive to share with you a part of your labors, I assure you that I shall endeavor to carefully and conscientiously perform my part with due regard for the interests of the State and my fellow citizens.

It will be my privilege in a few days to lay aside the duties of office and yours to be associated with my successor. In this connection, I want to thank you and the rest of my fellow citizens for the kindness and forbearance with which my duties have been lightened and my mistakes condoned.

FINANCES.

While the report of the State Treasurer, which will come to your hands later, will give you full information on this subject, I deem it my duty to call your attention briefly to the more important matters relative to the public funds and especially to such matters as may need your attention at this

Session. The following is a brief statement of the assets and liabilities of the State and the estimates of the State Treasurer of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1901.

ASSETS.

Investments, benefit of General Fund.

Bank Stock.

20 shares of National Bank of Delaware, at \$500 per share	\$ 10,000 00	
	<u> </u>	\$ 10,000 00

Mortgages.

Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company, at 3 per cent	\$185,000 00	
Breakwater and Frankford Railroad Company, at 3 per cent ...	200,000 00	
	<u> </u>	\$ 385,000 00

Benefit of School Fund.

Bank Stock.

5700 shares of Farmers' Bank at \$65.00 per share	\$370,500 00	
37 shares of National Bank of Delaware, at \$500 per share	18,500 00	
114 shares of National Bank of Smyrna, at \$70.00 per share	7,980 00	
254 shares of Union National Bank at \$78.00 per share	19,812 00	
	<u> </u>	\$ 416,790 00

Bonds.

One bond, State of Delaware, at 6 per cent	\$156,750 00	
One bond, Sussex County, at 6 per cent	5,000 00	
	<u> </u>	\$ 161,750 00

In addition to the assets of the State given above, the

State in the last few years has acquired and added in im-
 Repairs and improvements to State
 provements the following property, viz:

State Hospital, at Farnhurst	\$105,000 00
Farm adjoining Hospital, about ..	4,500 00
Armory at Wilmington	10,000 00
Addition to State Library	10,000 00
House	15,467 16

Total extraordinary expenditures for property and improvements	\$ 144,967 16
Other Assets	\$ 973,542 00
Total Assets	\$1,118,509 16

Liabilities.

250 bonds, \$1,000 each, at 3 per cent., issue of 1887, payable June 1, 1907, redeemable at option of the State on any June 1 or Decem- ber 1, in or after 1897	\$250,000 00
35 bonds, \$1,000 each, at 3 1-2 per cent., issue of 1895, payable July 1, 1915, redeemable at option of the State on any January 1 or	
245 bonds, \$1,000 each at 3 per cent., issue of 1897, payable De- cember 1, 1927, redeemable June 1 or December 1, after December July 1 in or after 1906	35,000 00
245 bonds, \$1,000 each at 3 per cent., issue of 1897, payable December 1, 1927, redeemable at option of the State on any June 1 or December 1, after December 1, 1922	245,000 00
	<hr/> \$ 530,000 00
One bond to School Fund, issued in 1881, at 6 per cent., payable July 1, 1906	\$156,750 00

Certificate of indebtedness to Delaware College, at 6 per cent., perpetual	83,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 239,750 00
Total Liabilities		\$ 769,750 00
Excess of Assets over Liabilities		\$ 348,759 16
		<hr/>

From the estimates of the State Treasurer of the Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year 1901 it appears as follows:

General Fund.		
Receipts of the General Fund	\$	386,600 97
Estimated Expenditures		319,336 20
School Fund.		
Estimated Receipts.		
Income from Investments	\$	34,296 50
Appropriation from General Fund		100,000 00
Total	\$	134,296 50
Estimated Expenditures.		
Free Text Books	\$	14,500 00
Apportionment of Dividend		124,696 50
		<hr/>

It should be borne in mind that under Chapter 275 of Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, The Farmers' Bank paid into the Treasury for the General Fund \$82,875.00, and for the School Fund \$22,035.00. These amounts have previously been a part of the investments of the State and if used for general purposes are an impairment of the capital of the State. The latter sum is a part of the investments for the benefit of the School Fund and should not be used for general purposes if it can be safely invested for the School Fund.

The State Treasurer received from the Secretary of State in 1899 for State Tax on Corporations about \$69,000.00, and has collected under the Annual Franchise Tax Law \$8,281.77. The amount received from State Tax on Corporations dur-

ing 1900 is about \$38,500.00 and the Annual Franchise Tax which will be due next month should amount to much more than last year. The State Treasurer has paid off the \$85,000 of indebtedness which was incurred under Chapter 17 of Volume 21, and Chapter 165 of Volume 21, Laws of Delaware. From the estimated receipts and expenditures given by the State Treasurer, it appears that there will be in the State Treasury a surplus of about \$70,000.00. I recommend that this surplus or so much as may be left in case the annual appropriation to schools be increased, be devoted to the redemption of the bonds of the State. There are \$250,000.00 of 3 per cent. bonds of the issue of 1887 which are redeemable on any first of June or December, and it would be wise and provident to discharge interest bearing indebtedness of the State rather than incur new obligations.

There is, I apprehend, a general impression among our people that the State Treasury is suddenly overflowing from the income from our corporation law and many schemes will be advanced for your assistance by appropriations. While the State in less than two years has received from Corporations formed under the Act of 1897 about \$115,000, the State Treasurer has found this sum little more than sufficient to meet the deficiency that has existed for several years in other revenues. Besides the revenue from corporations is uncertain and it would be unwise indeed for a Legislature to make any permanent or continuous appropriation or undertake any public improvement, however beneficial, on the expectation of such an uncertain income.

APPROPRIATION FOR DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS.

In 1898, anticipating the call of the President for troops for carrying on the war with Spain, I asked the Legislature then in session for the appropriation of \$30,000.00 to cover the expenses of an encampment, believing that to be the best means of mobilizing our troops and procuring volunteers. From that movement, a well equipped regiment was organized and responded to the call.

By a careful and economical management but \$23,150.36 was expended out of this appropriation. During the month of July, 1898, the Federal Government passed an Act to reimburse the Governors of the various States for certain of the expenses directly connected with raising the troops for the Spanish War, and authorized payment to be made upon presentation of the proper vouchers by the Governors or their duly authorized agents. In order to secure the reimbursement for the moneys expended by the State of Delaware, it was necessary that the accounts of the State should be arranged, and our claims presented, with proper vouchers, and urged before the proper officers at Washington. To secure this, I appointed as agents to take charge of the matter, Adjutant-General Garrett J. Hart and Colonel Andrew C. Gray, of my Staff, who have, during the last two years, spent much time and labor in the matter. To them is due much of the success in obtaining the return of this money to the State. Their efforts have been untiring and the result is that a larger share of Delaware's claim has been paid than that of any other State. They have secured, in cash, from the vouchers presented to the Federal Government covering the above expenditure by the State, from the said appropriation, the sum of \$20,870.83, and in addition thereto have secured the return to the State, in kind, various ordnance supplies, which the General Government refused to return in cash.

I have paid to these officers, for their fees and expenses, out of the said moneys secured by them, in presenting the said claim to the Federal Government, and securing the said allowance, the sum of \$3100. I now hold the remainder, the sum of \$17,770.83, which I will pay into the State Treasury, or otherwise, as you may direct.

INTERSTATE RELATIONS.

Our relations with our neighboring States have been most cordial. In the last two years, I have issued nineteen requisitions upon Governors of other States for criminals who have escaped from the jurisdiction of this State. I have been requisitioned by Governors of other States for the surrender of seven criminals who have escaped into this jurisdiction.

While we have a Statute providing for a hearing of such fugitives before a Judge of the State, I have, where I found the requisition papers to be in proper form, uniformly surrendered such fugitives without such hearing. In my judgment the Constitution and Statute of the United States contain all necessary regulations on this subject and I think it would be wise to amend or repeal our Statute. If the Executive of this State should refuse to surrender fugitives on requisitions from other States until such fugitives had a hearing before a Judge of this State, it would cause endless trouble and the amicable relations now existing between this and our neighboring States would become much strained. If other States have Statutes similar to ours, they are not enforced, as requisitions by me on Governors of such other States have been promptly honored.

DEAF, DUMB, BLIND AND IMBECILE CHILDREN.

As we have no Institutions for the maintenance and instruction of these unfortunates, under the laws of this State a limited number are sent to Institutions of other States at the expense of the State. At this time there are in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, six pupils from New Castle County, three from Kent and two from Sussex. These pupils are maintained and instructed at an expense to the State of \$250.00 per annum each. There are in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb two pupils from New Castle County who are maintained and instructed at an expense of the State of \$260.00 per annum each. There are in the Pennsylvania School for the Feeble Minded six pupils from New Castle County, three pupils from Kent County and one pupil from Sussex County, who are maintained and instructed at an expense of \$200.00 per annum each. The present Statutes limit the number of deaf, dumb and blind children who can be sent from this State to 5 from each County, and the number of feeble minded or imbecile children at 14 from the State. Hence, the annual cost of supporting these 29 pupils who may be sent from this State is about \$6,700.00 per annum. The last Legislature erroneously appropriated for this purpose but \$2,800 per annum. Of this appropria-

tion but \$335.89 remains, and there are unpaid bills as follows:

Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind at Overbrook, Pa., due \$325.00.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Kendall Green, Washington, due last June, \$2,500.00.

To the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Philadelphia, there was due last June \$520.00.

To the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, there was due on December 31, 1900, \$2,000.00.

In view of the deficiency of the appropriation for the years 1899 and 1900, I have declined to issue warrants for admission of other pupils to these Institutions. It has been a condition humiliating to me as well as to the State Treasurer and I recommend that an appropriation be made at once to cover the deficiency and that a sufficient appropriation be provided in the General Appropriation Bill to cover further expenses. I herewith transmit the report of Dr. John J. Black, President of the Board of Trustees of the Delaware State Hospital at Farnhurst, relating to his annual visit to these Institutions and recommend to you the careful consideration of the valuable suggestions contained in such report.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There is no other public interest that appeals to all the people of the State so forcibly as that of our public schools. Here is the foundation of good citizenship, intelligent manhood and moral growth. The public school system in Delaware has been of slow growth. Ignorance, selfishness and a lack of appreciation of the great benefits derived from higher education, have retarded its progress and crippled its usefulness. The lack of enthusiasm for education peculiar to most agricultural communities has made the efforts of teachers and educators alike less effective. The State, considering its revenues, has been most liberal, the dividend from that

source amounting this year to \$134,296.30, but the people of the districts have not done their share, raising by taxation less than three-fourths of that amount. The great need of our schools is more money. Last year many schools were unable to keep open the required one hundred and forty days, without running in debt or raising extra money by contribution. This is a decided drawback in two important particulars. Seven months of school is not sufficient to give the children the necessary advantages and is too short a time to permit teachers to earn a living salary. The result is that many children remain at home at that season of the year when they could most easily attend school and good teachers are unable to earn a livelihood in their profession in so short a school year and are driven from our State or compelled to seek other means of livelihood. Under the present most excellent law and efficient school management, the text book list has been revised, giving to the schools the very best books published and the standard of teachers has been raised so that our schools with adequate salaries can be supplied with well trained and progressive teachers.

I would recommend that the appropriation for schools be increased but that the amount required to be raised by taxation in each District be proportionately increased. The State's liberality springing from a desire to increase the intelligence of her citizens should not relieve the Districts from their share of the burden, making them less keenly interested in the careful management of their schools.

Under the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature authorizing the Farmers' Bank to reduce its capital stock, there was paid to the State Treasurer, for stock held as a part of the investment of the School Fund, \$22,035.00. This sum has not been reinvested for the benefit of the School Fund and I recommend that it be so invested.

I herewith submit the report of the State Board of Education, which you will find most interesting. The statistics thereto appended are the first complete and accurate statistics of our schools that have ever been obtained, and form a

basis of information of great value in dealing with the school question.

I heartily concur in the Board's recommendation of a different system of distribution of the State dividend. In my judgment you will have before you no more important measure than the bill to carry such recommendation.

ELECTIONS.

Purity of the ballot and freedom of the voter to cast his ballot without influence by money or intimidation has been the aim of good citizens in Delaware for a generation, and when the Constitutional provisions containing the most stringent safeguards were adopted it was sincerely hoped and confidently believed that elections in Delaware would be again the free and uninfluenced expression of the wishes of the voters. Such is not the case. Bribery, corruption and intimidation walked brazenly through our State at the last election, and the only barrier in the way of the shameless and open violation of law and decency was our present system of voting. I am aware that the present ballot law is criticised by many voters and a few careful changes may be beneficial, but I wish to warn you against the clamor of the vote buyer and corruptor of the franchise, for its repeal. It is the most successful guarantee of good order and decency at the polls, and gives every voter a chance to go alone and undisturbed and prepare his ballot and deposit it without the surging mob at his back or the prying eye or interfering hand of the corruptor or intimidator. The system is now familiar to the voters and even slight changes would puzzle more than aid them. The ascertainment of the qualifications of voters by registration and the present ballot law make our elections at least orderly and we must await a quickening of the public conscience and a higher intelligence to enforce the law and secure the free and uninfluenced expression of the voter.

FISH.

For a people blessed as we are with such natural advan-

tages of sea coast and stream supplying us with an abundance of valuable food fish, we do not show a proper appreciation of these advantages. Our laws protecting fish and regulating their catch are scattered through several statutes difficult to find and so full of inconsistencies as to be hard to understand. Owing to such misunderstanding and the lack of enforcement, many statutes are dead letters and go unenforced. The fish in our streams and bays are a means of livelihood to many of our citizens and a delicious food supply to all. Yet the very people who depend on fishing for support, by carelessness and foolish waste of the young and unmarketable fish, destroy the source of their supply.

I recommend that the laws relating to fish and fishing be carefully revised and the most stringent provisions be enacted for the protection of our fish. I also recommend that the Fish Commissioner be provided with a reasonable contingent fund for defraying expenses of enforcement of the laws. His present salary is not sufficient to justify him in traveling over the State and sending men to ferret out violations of the laws.

STATE PRINTING AND SUPPLIES.

I called the attention of the last Legislature to this subject, but no action was taken. I deem it of so much importance that I quote from my message to the last Legislature the part referring to this subject.

"Section 8 of Article 15 of the Constitution provides: 'All stationary, printing, paper and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding and distribution of the laws, journals, official reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law: Such bids

shall be opened in the presence of the persons making the bids or their representatives.

“No member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in any such contract when awarded to or by any such member, officer or department.”

You will readily see the motive that dictated this provision of the Constitution. The public printing and supplies of the different departments of the government are important items in the expenditure of the public funds. A law under which the benefits of a healthy competition may be secured would not only afford the State better service and greater economy, but would prove generally more satisfactory to the several departments and to those who stand ready to render the service.

The State Librarian has complied with the spirit of this provision of the Constitution in purchasing the coal to heat the State House and some other officers have felt bound to do the same with printing, but until a proper law is enacted the State cannot derive the benefits that the makers of the Constitution intended.

The State has been imposed upon not only in excessive charges for printing and supplies, but in the quality of the material used and the execution of the work.

I recommend that you provide that all printing to be done and supplies furnished, be done and furnished by contracts awarded on bids made on specifications duly advertised, and that a board, composed of persons who have no printing to award or supplies to be furnished, to be created for that purpose. In this connection I suggest for your consideration that it would be in the interest of economy and better work and material if a member of such board should be a practical printer, whose knowledge would prevent imposition and secure a better grade of work. Such a member could be designated a Public Printer or otherwise, as you think best, and

should be compensated with a moderate salary. His duties would not be arduous and his salary need not be large. Such members should be prohibited from bidding for contracts or being in any manner interested in their award. The money thus saved to the State would, I am sure, much more than pay the expenses of such a system."

You should also provide for the immediate payment for such supplies. The bills for coal now furnished for heating the State House and the lighting are not provided for, but wait the biennial session of the Legislature. Bids would be lower if immediate payment could be made. I urge you to take the necessary action on this matter.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

I call you attention to the Eleventh Biennial Report of the State Board of Health, which is herewith submitted. This report contains valuable information carefully and ably compiled and presented. We can scarcely overestimate the importance of the work of this Board. The seven prominent physicians of the State who compose the Board and who perform their duties without compensation are entitled to the gratitude and commendation of every citizen.

The Board requests that instead of printing six hundred copies of this report, as heretofore, you authorize the printing of half that number and cause the same to be bound in durable cloth.

Appended to the report is the first report of the Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory at Delaware College, established under the Act approved March 23, 1899. This report is most interesting and satisfactory, demonstrating the great importance of the wise action of the Legislature in establishing such Laboratory. The Board of Health suggests and I recommend that provision be made for larger and more convenient rooms at Delaware College for such Laboratory. The present rooms are inconvenient and inadequate for the purpose.

REPORTS.

In addition to the Reports hereinbefore referred to I herewith submit the report of the Adjutant-General.

REPRIEVES, PARDONS AND REMISSIONS.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution I now lay before you a list of reprieves, pardons and remissions granted by me since my last message to the General Assembly, with the grounds therefor fully set forth.

EBE W. TUNNELL.

LIST OF REPRIEVES, PARDONS AND REMISSIONS,
BY THE GOVERNOR, FROM JANUARY 1,
1899, TO JANUARY 1, 1901.

On January 19, A. D., 1899, upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, I commuted the sentence of Robert Stewart, convicted at the November Term, A. D., 1898, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, of the crime of Highway Robbery and sentenced to a fine of one hundred dollars, and on Saturday, November 26th, 1898, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to be whipped with twenty lashes, stand one hour in the pillory, and that he be imprisoned for the term of one year, commencing November 23, 1898, and ending November 22, 1899, by the removal of the whipping or lashes imposed and the one hour in the pillory, for the following reasons, viz:

1. That the said Robert Stewart was a Volunteer in the First Delaware Regiment and in the Volunteer Army of the United States, and as such served his period of enlistment with credit and was honorably discharged.

2. That the Board has been petitioned by a large number of citizens of Wilmington and vicinity where the said Robert Stewart is well known, to recommend this commutation of

his sentence, and the Attorney-General of the State who prosecuted the case has also recommended this action.

3. That the said Robert Stewart is a young man and this is his first offense, but by reasons of the provisions of the Statutes of the Court has not the power to omit corporal punishment as it has in cases of larceny under similar circumstances.

On April 6, A. D., 1899, upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, I granted a full pardon unto Charles Boulden, who was convicted at the September Term, A. D., 1895, of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, of the crime of Assault with intent to Commit Murder, and sentenced to forfeit and pay to the State of Delaware a fine of one thousand dollars, pay the costs of prosecution on Saturday, the twenty-first day of September, A. D., 1895, stand one hour in the pillory and be imprisoned for the term of five years, commencing September 17th, 1895, and ending September 16th, 1900, for the following reasons:—

1. That this was his first offense, but not being represented by counsel that fact, we are informed, was not brought to the attention of the Court and was not taken into consideration in his sentence.

2. That he is suffering from tuberculosis, and his longer confinement in prison may result in his death.

On May 13, A. D., 1899, upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, I granted a pardon unto Mahlon B. Foster, who was convicted at the May Term, A. D., 1898, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware in and for New Castle County, of the crime of Embezzling, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the County Jail for the said County of New Castle, for the term of two months, beginning on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D., 1898, and ending on the twenty-sixth day of July, A. D., 1898; that he

pay the costs of prosecution, upon which a writ of error was allowed and dismissed, for the following reasons, viz :

1. That it appears from the papers submitted to the Board that the jury have unanimously recommended a pardon, and also the Attorney-General and the Deputy Attorney-General.

2. That all the circumstances of the case as laid before the Board, together with the narrowness of the legal grounds upon which the verdict of the jury rests, furnish sufficient additional reasons for a pardon as to render this a proper case for the favorable action of the Board.

On June 29, A. D., 1899, upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, I granted a pardon unto Edith Murary, who was convicted at the February Term, A. D., 1899, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware in and for New Castle County, of the crime of Larceny, and sentenced to forfeit and pay nine dollars restitution money, be imprisoned for the term of six months, commencing February 8, 1899, and ending August 7, 1899, and pay the costs of the prosecution, for the following reasons, viz :

1. That we are advised by the Jail Physician that she is pregnant and will be delivered of a child before her term expires and there are no Hospital accommodations at the New Castle County Jail in which she is confined.

2. Her pardon has been recommended by the Chief Justice and the Deputy Attorney-General.

On November 9, A. D., 1899, upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, I commuted the sentence of Herbert Watson, convicted at the September Term, A. D., 1899, of the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, of the crime of breaking into a dwelling house with intent to commit Larceny, and sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, stand one hour in the pillory on Saturday, October 7th, A. D., 1899, between ten o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to be whipped with twenty lashes and be imprisoned for the term of three years, com-

mencing September 22, 1899, and ending September 21, 1902, by the removal of the whipping or lashes imposed and the one hour in the pillory, for the following reasons, viz:

1. That the said Herbert Watson is represented to us by the Deputy Attorney-General and others to be physically and mentally weak, which was not known to the Court at the time of sentence.

2. That such action is recommended by the Court and by the prosecuting officers.

On December 20, A. D., 1900, upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, I granted a full pardon unto Jacques Dilassa (or Dilasser), convicted at the November Term, A. D., 1892, of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery, of the State of Delaware in and for New Castle County, of the crime of Assault with intent to Commit Rape, and sentenced to pay to the State of Delaware a fine of five hundred dollars, that on Saturday, December 3, 1892, to be whipped with thirty lashes, stand one hour in the pillory, and to be imprisoned for a term of Ten years, beginning on the second day of December, A. D., 1892, and ending on the first day of December, A. D., 1902, for the following reasons, viz:

1. That the said Jacques Dilassa (or Dilasser) has already served a term of eight years, which is, in our judgment, sufficient punishment for the crime for which he was convicted.

2. His pardon was recommended by the Judge who presided at his trial.

On March 8, A. D., 1900, upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, I pardoned George W. Dumpson, convicted on the thirteenth day of October, A. D., 1899, in the Municipal Court of the City of Wilmington, of the crime of Assault and Battery, and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, the costs of prosecution and to be imprisoned for the term of one year, to be kept at hard labor break-

ing stone, beginning on the thirteenth day of October, A. D., 1899, and ending on the twelfth day of October, A. D., 1900, for the following reasons, viz:

1. That as shown by the certificate of Dr. Black, the Jail Physician of New Castle County, the said George W. Dumpson is suffering from a serious affection of the eyes, known as Scrofulous Ophthalmia, and that his longer confinement in the said Jail is likely to result in blindness.

2. That the crime for which the said George W. Dumpson was convicted is not of such serious nature as to warrant a punishment that would result in the loss of his sight.

Report of State Board of Education.

The State Board of Education, as now constituted, had its origin in the Act of May 12, 1898, and hence has only been in existence a little over two years.

In that brief space of time the efforts of the Board have been:

1st. To organize and systematize the work of the public schools in the State.

2nd. To obtain reliable and comprehensive statistics that could be used as a basis of a more intelligent work and fairer and a more just distribution of State aid.

3d. The selection and adoption of better text books.

In these several lines the Board has labored assiduously and its efforts have met with some success. We take this occasion of thanking teachers and others interested in the cause of popular education for their most generous aid and co-operation. Under our system the State Board is too far removed from the local districts to be of special and intimate assistance, but through the County School Commissions and

the Superintendents we have endeavored to learn the local wants and so far as we could, to meet them. We recognize the evils of our system based as it is on what is termed local self-government. The irregular boundaries of the districts inclose local prejudices and strife and destroy uniformity and justice. Insufficient school buildings, unequal taxation, location of school houses, unequal salaries of teachers, all make it impossible that taxpayers and children enjoy equal privileges.

In order that these defects may be more readily perceived and intelligently remedied we have had compiled from the annual reports sent in by teachers complete statistics, giving a census of pupils, children of school age, and adults in each district, with size of district, condition of property, advancement of pupils, and financial condition. These statistics though necessarily voluminous are sufficiently valuable to warrant the State in publishing them. Though reports are made annually, full statistics will not need to be published oftener than ten years and the expense incurred now will not be repeated. These statistics have been obtained at much trouble and expense and we earnestly request that the Legislature empower the State Board or a Committee of the Legislature to have them printed as a part of this report.

After two years of careful investigation and examination of text books this Board, in May last, adopted a carefully revised and selected list of text books for use in the schools. We believe this list contains the best and most advanced books now published and places in the hands of the pupils of the State the best and most skillfully arranged thought of the educators of the country.

The great need of our schools at this time is more money and a more just and equitable distribution of the school dividend. For the school year beginning last September there was distributed among the schools of the State a school fund amounting to \$134,396.50, composed of \$34,296.50 income from investments for benefit of said fund and \$100,000.00 appropriated by general appropriation act. This dividend under

the present law is apportioned among the counties according to their white population as ascertained by the census of 1830. By that census the white population of New Castle County was 23,223, of Kent County 13,655, and of Sussex County 20,727, so that of the dividend for this year New Castle County, including Wilmington, received \$52,795.98, which after deducting \$2,448.54 for text books left \$50,345.44; Kent County \$33,693.96, which after deducting \$4,985.90 for text books left \$28,708.06; and Sussex County \$47,954.05, which after deducting \$7,354.56 for text books left \$40,599.49. These amounts were in turn distributed among the districts as follows: \$150 of the amount apportioned to New Castle County was given to each and every single district and to each district contained in every united, consolidated and incorporated district. The remainder was then distributed among the districts according to the number of children enrolled, the enrollment of the schools of the City of Wilmington being always treated as 10,000. New Castle County has 155 school districts, 98 single and 57 embraced in consolidated, united or incorporated schools. Each single district in the last distribution received \$150 and its share of the balance according to enrollment, and the City of Wilmington received \$22,515.75.

In Kent and Sussex County the method of distribution is different. The dividend is first divided into as many parts as there are school districts (including those embraced in consolidated, united or incorporated schools) and to each single district is given one part, and the amount set apart for the districts embraced in consolidated, united or incorporated districts as aggregated and distributed among such consolidated, united or incorporated schools (without regard to the districts embraced in them) according to the number of children enrolled in such schools. Kent County has 163 school districts, 110 single and 53 embraced in consolidated, united or incorporated districts. Each single district in the last distribution received \$206.71 before text books were deducted, and

Smyrna	\$ 993 46
Dover	1,591 18
Canterbury	413 42
Frederica	475 97
Magnolia	298 87
Woodside	182 64
Leipsic	260 12
Camden	620 13
Lebanon	326 54
Farmington	218 61
Felton	826 84
Little Creek	249 05
Harrington	794 21
Wyoming	293 33
Houston	413 42
Hartly	413 42
Clayton	575 59 and
North Milford	1,364 28

Sussex County has 237 school districts, 166 single and 71 embraced in consolidated, united or incorporated districts. Each single district in the last distribution received \$201.73 before text books were deducted, and

South Milford received	\$ 818 13
Slaughter Neck	118 20
Milton	650 34
Millsboro	806 92
Blackwater	403 46
Selbyville	403 46
Burris	374 29
Georgetown	1,213 24
Lowe's Cross Roads	213 30
Greenwood	520 09
Frankford	806 92
Rehoboth	279 16
Ellendale	235 26
Blades	268 18
Lincoln	418 77
Prime Hook Neck	348 70

Lewes	1,148 01
Dagsboro	634 06
Ocean View	271 84
Gumboro	360 20
Laurel	1,139 51
Seaford	1,253 48
Bridgeville	451 12
Whitesville	260 87
Bethel	363 86
Good Hope	220 62 and
Delmar	440 15

The following schools, viz: Canterbury, Camden, Felton, Hartly and Houston, in Kent County and Millsboro, Blackwater, Selbyville and Frankford in Sussex County, by special acts of the Legislature receive more than their just share of the dividend. Instead of being required to share in the distribution of the money distributed among consolidated, united or incorporated districts according to the children enrolled, these schools receive a single district's share for each district embraced in such school.

Thus Camden, for example, received \$620.13, while Magnolia with about the same enrollment receives \$298.87, Canterbury with 81 enrollment receives \$413.42, while Farmington with 79 enrollment receives but \$218.61. Felton with 136 enrollment receives \$826.84, while Frederica with 172 enrollment receives but \$475.97.

In Sussex County Frankford with 113 enrollment receives \$806.92, while Lincoln with 117 enrollment receives but \$418.77, and Millsboro with 153 enrollment receives \$806.92, while Dagsboro with 175 enrollment receives but \$634.06, and Greenwood with 143 enrollment receives but \$520.09. Such a system is so manifestly unjust that we need scarcely suggest that it is your duty to deprive districts of such special and unfair privileges.

As it is the desire to so distribute the State's aid as to do the most general good, without regard to county or district

lines, we are convinced that a more equitable and beneficial method of distribution would be according to the number of teachers employed. It costs as much to support a school with 30 pupils enrolled as one with 50, and if from local causes the enrollment in a school of two departments falls below that of another school of like grade it is not economy or justice to reduce the dividend of the one and increase that of the other. It is also most desirable that the dividend shall be fixed and certain.

In New Castle County outside of the City of Wilmington there are 153 teachers employed, in Kent County 171, and in Sussex County 213, making in all 537. Under the present law Wilmington received this year \$22,471.81, leaving \$111,970.18 to be distributed among the other schools of the State. This amount distributed among the schools in proportion to the number of teachers employed would have given \$208.51 for each teacher. Giving Wilmington \$25,000.00, and each teacher \$210.00 and \$5 additional for text books would require but an additional appropriation of \$16,553.32. There are a few additional teachers needed in graded schools and we would recommend that the appropriation be a little more than required so as to permit districts adding other teachers to draw such teachers portion. On the basis suggested above an addition to the present appropriation of \$20,000.00 would allow an increase of about 14 teachers, an ample allowance for all possible increase in the number of teachers for the next two years.

We therefore recommend that the appropriation for schools be increased to \$120,000.00, making the whole school fund, including income from investments, amount to \$154,296.50, and that in lieu of the present method of distributing the school fund the following be adopted: \$25,000.00 be given to Wilmington, and \$235.00 be given to each school for each teacher employed for at least 140 days; each white school district raising by taxation for each teacher so employed \$100, and each colored school district \$50 for each teacher so employed. The State Treasurer to deduct the amount expended by each district for text books from such district's share.

It will be necesasry in order to guard against an unnecessary increase in the number of teachers employed in consolidated or incorporated schools that no school shall be entitled to an additional teacher's share until such school shall certify to the State Treasurer that the amount required to be raised by taxation to entitle to such dividend has been assessed, and until the State Treasurer shall received a certificate from the County School Commission that such additional teacher is needed in such school and that such school is provided with a suitable room for such additional teacher. In order that there shall be as little uncertainty as to the share of each district as possible, we suggest that the present law providing for redistribution of unexpended moneys in hands of districts be also amended, so that such unused amount shall be deducted from such district's share, but shall not be redistributed but retained in the Treasury.

We are convinced that the present general school law is the best Delaware has ever had and should not be changed. A few minor amendments might be advantageous, but would destroy the advantage we now have in having the school laws, except that relating to the school fund, in one statute. We sincerely hope the Legislature will avoid any radical changes. With a new system of distributing the school fund in the line herein suggested, giving the schools more money and every school its just share, we can confidently predict that the schools of Delaware will soon equal those of other states.

ADMISSION TO GRADED SCHOOLS.

We take pleasure in reporting the success that has followed the enactment of the law providing graded school facilities for the children of the State. This act was passed in 1899, and under the powers vested in us by such act we selected 11 schools in New Castle County, 19 in Kent County and 11 in Sussex County as such graded schools, assigning the rural districts to such schools. Under this assignment and the rules adopted by the Board to carry the law into operation and regulate the admission of pupils, there has not been the

slightest friction. Last year 67 pupils were admitted into the graded schools of New Castle County at a cost of \$817.87; 54 into the graded schools of Kent County at a cost of \$668.77, and 46 into the graded schools of Sussex County at a cost of \$559.31. Under the law but 150 pupils in each county can be admitted at one time, and the graded schools receive \$15 per annum for each pupil.

This year there have been reported as admitted into graded schools in New Castle County 67, in Kent County 53, and in Sussex County 31. This system is a great advantage to both graded schools and the pupils admitted, giving one the benefit of more money and the other advantages that could not be obtained in home districts. We regret that this law does not apply to the schools of Wilmington, thus depriving many pupils in that vicinity of the advantages and the schools of that city of a share of the appropriation for that purpose.

We recommend that the law be amended so as to apply to Wilmington schools.

To many of the children of the State this is the only means of obtaining a higher education than is afforded in the rural districts, and its benefits are incalculable. Most of our teachers are from such graded schools, and the young men and women who go forth from such schools to the battles of life are made stronger and better for its duties.

SCHOOL OF METHODS.

The most excellent results from the Summer School of Methods, conducted for several years in Kent County by Superintendent Tindal, has recommended it as the best substitute for a Normal School in a small State like Delaware, where the money which would be required to maintain a Normal School is so much needed for more urgent purposes. We have observed the effects of the training of this school on the teachers of Kent County and earnestly urge its continuance. We cannot too highly commend Prof. Tindal who, under most discouraging circumstances and by self-sacrifice and

tireless effort, has demonstrated the feasibility and great success of such school. We regret that the attendance has not been sufficiently general in the other counties to make its influence felt there to the extent it has been in Kent County.

We recommend that this school be made permanent by putting at the command of the Superintendent an appropriation for such school to be held at Dover for at least four weeks during July and August in each year. This would relieve the teachers who attend from the expense of tuition now necessarily imposed, and provide instructions and other necessary expenses free. An appropriation of \$1,000.00 per annum would suffice for the purpose, and we are confident that the return to the State in the way of better teaching and more enthusiastic work would be many times the expense. The school is now established and the Superintendents would be able to manage it without additional expense to the State and with little effort.

We herewith submit the reports of the County School Commissions of Kent and Sussex Counties, the only reports made to this Board.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSION FOR KENT COUNTY.

In accordance with the provisions of the new school law, the County School Commission for Kent County submits the following report:

The Commission has held all the stated meetings prescribed by law, and several special meetings.

It has heard all complaints and petitions presented, and has acted upon all such after the most careful consideration it could give and upon the best information it could gain. The small number of complaints made would seem to indicate a general satisfaction with the provisions of the new school law.

The Commission feels it can report a marked improvement in the methods of instruction employed by the teachers generally in this County. The Commission believes that at no time in the past have there been better teachers, nor more advanced methods of instruction than at present in our free schools. No small share of the credit for this lies with the present Superintendent.

Several recommendations might be made, but the Commission believes that at this time all interest and attention should be centred on an effort to provide a more just and equitable distribution of the State appropriation among our schools. It feels that the present system of apportionment is at the bottom of most of the dissatisfaction and trouble which prevails. This system was not altered or affected by the new school law; and the inauguration of a new system would not change the general provisions of that statute.

The Commission believes that an apportionment based not on the enrollment, but on the number of teachers employed would give general satisfaction. The chief expense of a school is the salary of the teacher. It costs very little more to run a school of thirty pupils than of only twenty, provided but one teacher is employed. If, however, a district has two departments and two teachers, although only forty scholars, it will cost that district almost twice as much as another district with thirty scholars, but having only one department and one teacher. It would seem to be manifest, therefore, that the apportionment of the school fund should be based on the number of teachers and not on the enrollment.

It is certain also that a larger appropriation is absolutely necessary. The General Assembly should appropriate at least one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars annually. Only those who either take no interest or are in ignorance of prevailing conditions can fail to see the necessity of such an increase.

JAMES F. ANDERSON,
HENRY RIDGELY, JR.,
HERMAN P. HAZEL.

THE SECOND ANNUAL BIENNIAL REPORT OF
THE SCHOOL COMMISSION OF 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, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, respectfully reports:

That since its organization on June 4th, 1898, it has not only held all the stated meetings required by and in accordance with the provisions of law, but has also been obliged to hold several special meetings in order to transact the business brought before it.

The attention of the Commission was first directed towards a general improvement of the school system and school property throughout the County, and to this end the Superintendent was instructed to procure certain information for the use of the Commission from every district visited by him, so that the Commission has now a record containing the name and post office address of every school officer in the County, and the time when his term of office will expire; the average attendance of each school and the actual attendance on the day it was visited by the Superintendent; the number of desks and style of furniture in use, and the number and kind of maps and charts with which the school is provided; the number of square feet of blackboard in use, and its condition; the general condition of the school building and what, if any, repairs are needed; the number and condition of outhouses; and also any suggestions of the Superintendent as to necessary improvements in property or equipment.

As soon as this information was received it was carefully examined by the Commission, and wherever improvements in school methods or repairs to school property were deemed necessary, they were ordered to be made by the local committee, the result of which has been the erection of new school houses and a general improvement of school property

throughout the County. It is proposed to pursue this policy until the school property shall have been raised to the highest standard, and the children afforded every practicable facility for acquiring knowledge.

It having been ascertained in the above manner that a large number of school houses were not provided with outhouses, it was resolved that every school house in the County should as speedily as possible be provided with two comfortable and convenient ones, and that the clerks of all school districts should certify in writing to the Commission that this order had been carried out.

As the local committees had never before been subjected to any supervision or control in the management of their school affairs, and as they entertained some doubt as to the power and authority vested in the Commission, this order was at first ignored, and it became necessary to ask assistance of the State Treasurer, who, thereupon, promptly instructed the Farmers' Bank at Georgetown to pay no draft of school committees without the consent of the Commission. The bank was furnished with a list of those districts which had neglected to comply with the order of the Commission, and their drafts were not honored until after they had certified in writing that the two outhouses had been erected.

Shortly afterwards these certificates were received, and the Commission is now able to report that every school house in Sussex County is provided with two comfortable and convenient outhouses.

After the organization of the Commission, it being apparent that numerous applications for transfer of property from one district to another would be made to the Commission, it was resolved to entertain no such application unless the same should be reduced to writing and verified by the oath or affirmation of the applicant, and, therefore, in order to procure in every case information upon which to base its decision the Commission for the use of such applicants had printed blank petitions containing such information as would enable

the Commission to pass upon said applications not only to the best interests of all the parties concerned, but also without prejudice or detriment to the districts to be affected by such transfer.

The said petitions contain the following statement of facts:—

- (1). The name, residence and post office address of the petitioner;
- (2). The number of his children over the age of five years;
- (3). The number of the School District in which his property is situate, and the number of the district to which it is to be transferred;
- (4). That the said property adjoins and is contiguous to the district to which it is asked to be transferred;
- (5). The distance of said property from the school house in the district where it is now situate, and its distance from the school house in the district to which it is asked to be transferred;
- (6). The number of scholars enrolled and in attendance upon each of the two schools respectively;
- (7). The tax rate in each of the districts to be affected by the transfer, and the amount of money to be raised by taxation for school purposes in each respectively;
- (8). That notice of the intention to present the petition stating the time where, the place when, and the purpose for which the same would be presented had been posted in at least four of the most public places in said school districts to be affected, and a copy of the same transmitted to each of the committees of said school districts, through its clerk, ten days at least before the presentation of said petition;
- (9). The signature and affidavit of the petitioner to the facts set forth;
- (10). Copy of notices posted and served;
- (11). Certificate of person posting notices, stating time when &c.;
- (12). Acceptance of service of notice by clerks of districts that would be affected;

- (13). The finding of the Commission upon the petition;
- (14). Memorandum of notice of alterations sent to clerk of the peace and clerks of districts affected thereby.

The Commission has kept a record of all its proceedings, in which are recorded all petitions granted, the original petitions being filed with and now in the possession of the Commission.

No petition has been entertained unless presented by the petitioner in person, nor has property been transferred from a district when the tax rate was higher than in the district to which it was transferred, but it has been the effort of the Commission to strengthen the weak districts both in number of pupils and value of assessable property.

District No. 191 having been abandoned, its taxables were transferred to adjoining districts.

Since the organization of the Commission property to the following owners has been transferred:—

Albert Welden from District No. 206 to District No. 209.

Thomas A. Helm from District No. 206 to District No. 209.

Daniel Tunnell from District No. 209 to District No. 207.

William Wilson of J., from District No. 52 to District No. 34.

George W. Johnson from District No. 198 to District No. 201.

Elisha C. Wright from District No. 198 to District No. 201.

Jacob W. Drain from District No. 198 to District No. 201.

Morris L. Wright from District No. 198 to District No. 201.

Robert B. Drain from District No. 198 to District No. 201.

David R. Street from District No. 198 to District No. 201.

Elenah A. Rayne from District No. 191 to District No. 81.

John H. Wilkins from District No. 191 to District No. 81.

Burton Donovan from District No. 191 to District No. 81.

Asa J. Sharp from District No. 191 to District No. 86.

Nehemiah J. Wilson from District No. 191 to District No. 63.

Ebenezer A. Workman from District No. 191 to District No. 63.

Mary A. Spicer from District No. 191 to District No. 63.

George H. Pepper from District No. 191 to District No. 63.

Orpah J. Ward from District No. 191 to District No. 63.

James H. Legates from District No. 191 to District No. 63.

Eunice A. Greenly from District No. 191 to District No. 63.

Harvy Lambden from Districts Nos. 44 and 150 to District No. 45.

Shadrach Short from Districts Nos. 37, 146 and 147 to District No. 118.

Major A. Newton from District 177 to District No. 109.

Harry F. Jefferis from District No. 17 to District No. 178.

Walter F. Grange from District No. 73 to District No. 138.

William M. Moore from District No. 69 to District No. 138.

Isaac D. Williams from District No. 73 to District No. 138.

Oscar F. Johnson from District No. 138 1-2 to District No. 138.

William G. Black from District No. 73 to District No. 138.
John H. Long of S., from District No. 25 1-2 to Districts Nos. 97, 97 1-2, 135, 135 1-2.

Adella M. Hocker from District No. 27 to District No. 181.

There were also printed blank petitions for the creation of new school districts, stating the number of children at school age, the tax rate, and the amount of money to be raised thereby, &c., in each district to be affected, and conforming closely to the petitions for the transfer of property.

The Commission has not encouraged the creation of new districts, and has granted but two petitions therefor,—District No. 226 was created from District No. 111 (Rehoboth), where upwards of eighty pupils were in attendance, and District No. 227 was created from District No. 26 (Blackwater), where about the same number of pupils were in attendance.

Although notice of the intention to present these petitions was thoroughly advertised, yet no objection to the granting of either was made to the Commission.

In both instances the new district has been consolidated with the old one from which it has been created, the school house enlarged and improved, and an additional teacher employed, and we believe that much good has resulted therefrom.

Many complaints have been received from both school officers and teachers, and all have been determined in accordance with the evidence and the best judgment of the Commission.

The Commission has also been frequently called upon to

interpret the school law to school officers, and advise them in regard to the performance of their duties. It has also each year before the time appointed for holding the annual stated meeting of school voters, transmitted to the clerk of each district a circular letter instructing him as to the manner in which such meeting should be held and enclosing blank certificates of the proceedings thereof to be signed by its chairman and secretary and sent to the proper officers. Such other information was also included as was deemed helpful or necessary, and the attention of the committee called to such improvements as should be made before the school was again opened.

During the past spring the Commission received many complaints from School Committees, which, through fraud and misrepresentation, had been induced to order maps and charts published by R. O. Evans & Co., of Chicago, and it was asked to use its influence in having these orders revoked. The Commission did its utmost towards that end, but without avail. It, however, as soon as the complaints were received, sent out notices to be inserted in all of the newspapers published in the County informing the public of what these supplies consisted and the price charged for them, which, if the order was given, would be deducted from the dividend.

The Commission regrets that a large amount of the money appropriated by the State to the schools of this County should have been expended for these maps and charts.

The Commission has visited many of the schools in the County, and has almost invariably found the teacher doing good work. It has also in this manner been able to inspect the school property, and cause improvements to be made where they were deemed necessary.

The Commission respectfully recommends the following amendments to the School law:

- (1). That the present system of disbursing State aid to the schools be abolished. It is not now definitely known nor can

it be ascertained what dividend any district will receive until after the apportionment of the school fund shall have been made by the trustees thereof, which this year was not done, nor the money deposited for the use of the schools, until after the many of them had been in session nearly three months. Thus, not only a great hardship was imposed upon the teachers, who could draw no salary until after the deposit was made, but it also occasioned much uneasiness to the school officers. Not knowing what aid they are to receive from the State, the voters at the annual school meeting are uncertain as to what amount of money should be raised by taxation to defray the necessary expenses of their schools the coming school year, and recently the dividend, together with the minimum amount required to be raised by taxation, has been inadequate to maintain the school for the period required by law. It is also impossible for school committees to make any definite or certain contract with teachers to conduct the school, but the teacher must take the school on faith and be content to accept any salary that the committee may find itself able and willing to pay.

The State should appropriate by statute a fixed sum of money to each district each year, payable when drafts of teachers for salaries should be presented, on the basis of a single teacher, room or department, as a unit, the district raising a certain minimum amount of taxation before being allowed to receive this unit, as now provided.

County lines, so far as the schools are concerned, should be abolished, and no discrimination should be made for or against any district on account of its location.

We would recommend that each district for white pupils throughout the State be required to raise by taxation the sum of one hundred dollars, and each district for colored children the sum of fifty dollars before being allowed to receive any dividend from the State.

That after said sums had been collected, the State would then deposit a certain sum not less than \$225.00 nor more.

than \$250.00 to the credit of the district to be used in the manner now prescribed by law, for each teacher employed, or department in operation, provided, that for each additional appropriation over one, the district be required to raise an additional sum of \$100.00, or \$50.00, as the case might be, by taxation.

We hope that the State will be more generous in her aid to the schools. "Every dollar spent in education is a dollar saved." It is better to spend money for the maintenance of schools than for the maintenance of soldiers or policemen, or for building fortifications and jails. There is no security, for life or property or for the perpetuation of free institutions that is comparable with the differsion of intelligence.

(2). That as the County School Commissions have been constituted a court of original jurisdiction, so to speak, over school matters in their respective Counties, they be given full power and authority to carry their orders into effect, and be required to keep a record of all their proceedings to be certified to the State Board of Education upon appeal.

They should be given authority to transfer property or alter the boundaries of school districts upon due notice to all parties in interest, and to locate property for school purposes that is now assessed in no school district. They should have authority to suspend or remove any school officer or teacher for disobedience of their orders.

A copy of all text books adopted by the State Board of Education should be in their possession of teachers and school officers, to guide them in ordering supplies for their schools. Teachers should be employed by School Committees with the consent of the County Commissions, so that any serious objection to the employment of a teacher in any districts by the patrons of the school therein might be heard and determined.

It could also be definitely ascertained what teachers were unemployed, as well as what schools were supplied, and there

could be no misunderstanding between teachers and committees as to the terms of their employment.

The County Commission should visit school districts in a body when petitioned to do so by any of the taxables thereof, or when, in their judgment, they should deem it necessary.

We would also recommend that the County Commissions be allowed a compensation in proportion to services rendered by them in the discharge of their duties, the present remuneration being grossly inadequate.

(3). That School Committees, upon the order of the school voters in the district as expressed at a special meeting called for that purpose, be authorized and empowered to bond the district in order to raise funds to erect a new school house therein, instead of being obliged to make application to the General Assembly, as now provided.

(4). As some teachers no longer intending to teach schools have neglected to make and send in the annual report required by the State Board of Education, and there is now no means provided by which they can be compelled to do so, we would suggest that the draft for their last month's salary be withheld until the said report shall have been received by the proper officers.

(5). That collectors of County rates, into whose hands duplicates of school assessments have been placed for collection, be liable to fine or imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the Court, should they neglect to settle the same with said committees on or before a certain fixed day.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WOODBURN MARTIN,
HENRY A. HOUSTON,
JAMES B. GILCHRIST.

Dec. 27th, 1900.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS FOR SUSSEX COUNTY.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of the Free Schools of Sussex County:

GENERAL SCOPE.

It gives me pleasure to state that while there is abundant room for improvement in every direction along educational lines, a commendable and intelligent activity has characterized the teaching force in this County.

Nothing of a phenomenal character has taken place, but in a quiet, unpretentious way another year of honest, successful work has been given to the cause of public education. In school work we do not look for a revolution; reforms and corrections of defects in our school system cannot be accomplished in a month nor in a year, but are the legitimate product of steady growth, nourished and supported by a strong public sentiment.

In looking over the field of work there are some things which we could wish were better, but on the whole there is much to encourage. The people everywhere are becoming more and more appreciative of good schools; teachers are growing in efficiency and the number holding first grade certificates is gradually increasing. Pupils attend with greater regularity and punctuality, and there is a very wholesome and kindly feeling existing between the teachers and the patrons of the schools,—all of which are unmistakable signs of progress.

SCHOOL VISITATION.

One of my most pleasant duties during the year was the visiting of schools. The law requires the Superintendent to visit each school in his County once a year, said visit to be two hours long; but it is impossible in a County so large as this to fully meet that obligation without seriously neglect-

ing other important duties. It was my earnest desire at the beginning of the year that every school should be visited, but after pushing the work vigorously during the fall and the winter I was unable to reach just a very few schools before they had closed early in the month of April.

My purpose in visiting was not simply to become familiar with the methods of instruction employed by the teachers and to gather statistics, but to endeavor by a free exchange of ideas and by kindly suggestions to aid the inexperienced teachers who were evidently in need of assistance. Especially have I tried to bring about that degree of sympathy between teachers and pupils which would tend to make the schools more efficient in developing in the pupils honest, upright and worthy characters.

SCHOOL PROPERTY AND APPARATUS.

Very little improvement has been made in school property during the year. Two new buildings have been erected and a few others have undergone repairs. Much needs to be done along this line. Some of the houses still standing have long since outlived their day of usefulness and are totally unfit for service. Many of the desks are not only uncomfortable, but liable to cause physical deformities and render school life distasteful to children. It is hoped that these old dilapidated buildings will very soon disappear and be superseded by new ones, more modern in appointments and better adapted to present needs.

In most of the rural schools the supply of furniture and apparatus is very scant. I was surprised to find sixty (60) schools in which the plain home-made desks, some of them six feet (6) long, were still used; forty-five (45) had no map of any kind; and only eighteen (18) were supplied with globes. As a rule there is enough blackboard space, but much of it is in poor condition and practically worthless.

Every school in the County is now provided with two out-houses.

CHANGING TEACHERS.

One very serious obstacle to success is the frequent and often unnecessary change of teachers in the rural schools. Last year 68 per cent. of our teachers were occupying new places. It has come to pass that teachers are greater itinerants than Methodist preachers. These changes are doing positive harm to the schools. Other conditions being the same, a teacher can do better work the second year than the first. A thorough acquaintance with the pupils and the patrons of the school is of incalculable value to the teacher in rendering the highest service; and much of the first year is necessarily required to secure such an acquaintance. Unless there are good and valid reasons for a change the same teacher should be retained from year to year.

LAW RELATING TO NON-RESIDENT PUPILS.

It gives me pleasure to state that that part of the school law which permits pupils from the rural sections to attend the graded schools has been in force during the year and has met with almost universal approval. There was at the beginning a little friction in one or two places, caused, I think, by a misconception of the plan, but when the real spirit and purpose of the law were understood all opposition ceased.

In the opinion of the writer it is a very judicious and beneficent arrangement, and will, no doubt, result in great good. It encourages higher education by placing within reach of the young people from the rural sections the advantages and benefits of the graded schools; and in turn the graded schools are financially benefited.

In order that this plan may do the most good possible, it is necessary that a course of study, covering at least seven grades, should be prepared by the State and its use made obligatory upon all the schools; for experience has taught us that unless it is made obligatory it will not be strictly adhered to. Such a course of study would give system to the plan and

in the transfer of pupils from the country to the graded schools would preserve continuity of work.

MORE MONEY AN IMPERATIVE NEED.

One of the most vital matters affecting our school system at the present time is an increase of funds. This matter should receive speedy and intelligent consideration from all who are interested in the cause of public education.

It is universally conceded that teachers, as a class, are poorly paid. The average salary in this county does not exceed \$235 for the school year; and yet no class of people are engaged in a more important work or bearing heavier responsibilities than the teachers.

We are justly proud of the educational progress our State has made within the last score of years, but it is my opinion that the standard of our schools cannot be properly raised and successfully maintained until the compensation of the teacher becomes commensurate with the work performed. Good service, everywhere and always, demands good pay.

Under existing circumstances teachers are compelled from sheer necessity to seek other employment for five months of the year, and so long as their chosen calling will not guarantee a fair competency, we cannot expect the measure of success we desire. For after all the standing of our schools and the permanent practical results therefrom depend more upon the character and efficiency of the teachers than upon any other one agency.

EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES.

It has been the conviction of the writer for several years that teachers in our State are examined too often, and the facts are more convincing now than ever.

Annual examinations are not an absolute necessity nor do they necessarily increase the efficiency of teachers. A teacher

who was competent last year is hardly incompetent this year. If her work has been a success for the past four years, certainly there is reason to believe it will be measurably satisfactory for the next four years. The excellencies of a teacher cannot be correctly determined by examination marks.

In this County more than one-fourth of the Superintendent's time must be given to duties which relate in some way to the examination of teachers. During the year fourteen examinations were held at various places, with an aggregate of about three hundred candidates. Eighty-five per cent. of the number who received certificates this year must, if they continue to teach, be examined again in 1901.

It is recommended that the law be amended so as to greatly lengthen the time for which certificates are now held.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

The thirty-three colored schools in the County have taken on new life and made substantial progress. The increased amount of money these schools are now receiving from the State over previous years has placed them on a much stronger financial basis and benefited them in many ways.

The teachers employed last year were, perhaps, the most capable the County has ever had. Some of them showed special aptitude for teaching and did excellent work.

Until better buildings have been provided, the money now being spent in these schools, will be largely misspent, and progress must be slow.

INSTITUTES.

The 25th Annual Institute of Sussex County teachers was held in Milford, November 15th, 16th and 17th. The instructors were persons of prominence in educational circles and the sessions were helpful and inspiring. That this annual convention of teachers is gradually growing in popular favor

is evidenced from the fact that last year Armory Hall was not adequate to accommodate all who desired to attend.

A few teachers failed to be present at any of the sessions and others were in attendance only a part of the time. Institutes are conducted expressly to benefit teachers, and it is to be regretted that any should be absent from a single session.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The importance of a well educated and well trained teaching force cannot be overestimated. This is a day of specialties and of special preparation. He who enters the trades or the professions without some special training is handicapped and unable to compete successfully with those who have been favored with more liberal advantages.

This is eminently true with teaching. The demands upon the teacher were never greater than now. A mere knowledge of books is not sufficient recommendation for a positoin. A normal course or some special preparation for teaching is now required by some school boards. That our teachers may be able to meet these increasing demands Delaware should have a State Normal School where all who intend to teach may be prepared.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. WILEY, Superintendent.

Seaford, Del., Dec. 20, 1900.

Mr. Hitchen moved that the reporters be furnished with a Legislative outfit,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Moore moved that the House take a recess until 2 P. M.,

Which motion

Prevailed.

And Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned until 2 P. M.

Same Day, January 7, 1901—2 o'clock P. M.

House met at expiration of recess.

Mr. Healey presented a House resolution entitled to furnish supplies.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to furnish the members and officers of the House with necessary stamps and postal cards. Two hundred two (2) cent stamps, one hundred one (1) cent stamps, two hundred wrappers, one hundred postal cards.

Which, on his motion, was read, and on motion of Mr. Monaghan was adopted.

Mr. Monaghan presented the following resolution from the City Council of Wilmington, which, on his motion, was read, and

On motion of Mr. Hutchinson, was ordered filed and placed in Journal.

Wilmington, Del., January 3rd., 1901.

Whereas, The Legislature of the State being now in session, and certain proposed Acts authorizing the expenditure of money or the issuance of bonds of the City of Wilmington will probably be introduced.

And whereas, The burden of taxation is already sufficiently heavy, and no adequate revenue being derived from any source except from the taxation on property; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Council of the City of Wilmington, That it is the opinion of the said Council that no Act authorizing the expenditure of money, and especially Acts for the further increase of the bonded indebtedness of the City, should be considered by the Legislature, until an Act providing for an increase of revenue, thereby relieving the taxables of the City, shall have been passed; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be delivered to the General Assembly.

Adopted by the Council of the City of Wilmington in regular session, January 3rd, 1901.

Attest,

WILLIAM P. MORRISON,
Clerk of Council.

Mr. Hardesty offered the following resolution:

That the Clerk of the House be and is hereby requested to furnish to each member and the Clerks of the House one copy of the Revised Code, one copy of Volumes 20 and 21, Laws of Delaware, and also a copy of the Rules of the last session of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Holcomb the resolution

Was

Adopted.

Mr. Robertson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, our Senators Representatives in Congress, the Chancellor, the Chief Justice, the Judges, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of State, the members of the Bar, former members of the Senate,

and House of Representatives and ladies who may be present during the sessions of the House have the privilege of the seats on the floor, which, on his motion,

Was

Adopted as read.

Mr. Hope presented the following petition of Hervey D. Learned, contesting the election of John L. Scotten as Representative from the Second Representative District of Kent County, which, after being read, was, on motion of Mr. Hope, filed and kept until referred to proper committee:

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents that at the General Election held in Representative District Number Two in Kent County, on the sixth day of November last past, for the purpose of choosing, among other officers, a Representative from Representative District Number Two in Kent County, in the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, John L. Scotten was returned and certified to as elected to your honorable body as a member from said District;

That by the returns of said election held in said Representative District computed and certified to by the board of officers of said County, which met on November Eighth last past, John L. Scotten was declared to have received three hundred and seventy-nine votes and Hervey D. Learned was declared to have received three hundred and seventy-three votes. The said John L. Scotten having a majority according to said returns and computation over the said Hervey D. Learned of six votes.

That the returns of said election were incorrect and false for the reasons stated in the specifications accompanying this petition, which your petitioner prays may be taken to be a part of this petition;

Wherefore, in fact, the said Hervey D. Learned had a majority of legal votes over the said John L. Scotten for the said office of Representative from said District in the General Assembly, and was duly elected thereto;

Your petitioner, therefore, contesting the election of the said John L. Scotten as Representative in the General Assembly from said Representative District, respectfully prays that this petition and complaint may be heard and determined by your honorable body and such order and decision made and entered therein as may be deemed lawful, right and just by your honorable body.

HERVEY D. LEARNED.

Dover, Delaware, Dec. 10., A. D., 1900.

Mr. John L. Scotten:

Dear Sir:—You are hereby notified that I shall contest your claim to be elected a member of the House of Representatives from Representative District Number Two in Kent County, and State of Delaware.

You, as I am informed, claim to have been elected to said office at the General Election held in said County and Representative District in the year A. D., 1900. Said contest will be made at the coming regular session of said House of Representatives which will meet at Dover on the first Tuesday in January A. D., 1901.

HERVEY DEXTER LEARNED.

State of Delaware, New Castle County, ss:

Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public for the State of Delaware, personally appeared John W. Foreaker, who, having been duly sworn on oath, deposes and says that the foregoing notice is a true and correct copy of a notice which

he served on the said John L. Scotten, personally, on the Tenth day of December A. D., 1900.

JOHN W. FOREAKER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this Eleventh day of December A. D., 1900.

JAMES A. SMITH, Notary Public.
Dover, Delaware.

John L. Scotten, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—I herewith submit to you the several grounds and specifications upon which I shall contest your election as Representative in the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, from Representative District Number Two in Kent County, as returned by the Boarl of Canvass of said County, which met at the County Court House of said County on November 8th, A. D., 1900, to canvass the returns of the General Election held in said County on Tuesday, November 6th, A. D., 1900, to wit:—

1st. That upwards of fifteen ballots were fraudulently counted for you, as candidate for said office, by the Election officers of the First Election District of said Second Representative District, said ballots being defaced, mutilated or marked with a distinguishing mark.

2nd. That upwards of ten ballots were fraudulently counted for you as candidate for said office, by said election officers, in said First Election District of said Representative District, which ballots had no mark of any kind on them whatever, save the names of the several candidates for the respective offices, to fill which said General Election was held.

3rd. That seven legal and lawful ballots bearing no distinguishing mark, mutilation or defacement by which any elector of said District indicated his choice of candidate or candidates for any office, were, by said election officers, in said Election

District, at said General Election, fraudulently rejected, laid aside and not counted for me as candidate for said office, by said election officers, each of the said ballots having been deposited in the ballot-box of said Election District at said General Election by a duly qualified elector of said Election District; it was manifest by and from said ballots that the electors aforesaid, depositing the said ballots indicated that I was his choice as candidate for the office aforesaid, and that said elector voted for me.

4th. That the certificates of election of said First Election District of said Representative District, made and signed by the said election officers of said Election District, at the General Election of A. D. 1900, are incorrect, false and fraudulent, in that it is stated and certified in and by said certificates that, at said General Election, in said Election District, you, as candidate for the office aforesaid, received two hundred and thirty-eight votes, when in fact, you, as such candidate, received a much smaller number of votes, to wit, two hundred and twenty-five votes, and in that it is further stated and certified in and by said certificates, that I, as candidate for the office aforesaid, received in said election district at said General Election, only one hundred and fifty-three votes, when in fact, I, as such candidate, received then and there a much larger number of votes, to wit, one hundred and seventy votes.

HERVEY DEXTER LEARNED.

State of Delaware, Kent County, ss:

Personally appeared before me, James A. Smith, a Notary Public for the State of Delaware, Hervey D. Learned, who being by me duly qualified according to law, deposes and says that he is the person who signed the above and foregoing paper, and that he verily believes that the grounds of objection as stated and set forth in the foregoing specification are substantially true.

HERVEY DEXTER LEARNED.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, a Notary Public, this Eighteenth day of December A. D., 1900.

JAMES A. SMITH, Notary Public.

State of Delaware, Kent County, ss:

Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public for the State of Delaware, personally appeared John B. Wharton, who sworn on oath, deposes and says that the foregoing paper is a true copy of the original specifications which he served personally on the said John L. Scotten on the Eighteenth day of December A. D., 1900.

JOHN B. WHARTON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this First day of January A. D., 1901.

JOHN B. HUTTON, Notary Public.

Mr. Monaghan moved the reading of the objections of John L. Scotten to the above, and the same were read and referred to proper committee when appointed.

Hervey D. Learned, Esq.:

Sir:—I herewith submit to you the several grounds and specifications of my objections to your right to a seat in the General Assembly of the State of Delaware as Representative from the Second Representative District in and for Kent County in said State, to which office I was duly and legally elected as returned by the Board of Canvass of Kent County, and State of Delaware, which met at Dover on the eighth day of November, A. D., 1900, to canvass the returns of the General Election held in Kent County on the sixth day of November, A. D., 1900.

First. That at the election held in the First Election District of the Second Representative District in Kent County

in said State on the Sixth day of November, A. D., 1900, there were cast for me two hundred and thirty-eight votes, and there were cast for you one hundred and sixty-three votes, all of which votes being fairly and bona fide counted, and were in no manner defaced, mutilated, or marked with distinguishing marks, but were in all respects stamped and counted in accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware in that behalf.

Second. That all legal ballots counted for me by the election officers that conducted the election in said Election District were duly and legally stamped in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State of Delaware in that behalf, and especially in accordance with the provisions of Section 2, Chapter 396, Volume 20, of the Laws of the State of Delaware.

Third. That all legal and lawful ballots that were cast for you by the electors of the said election district in the said Representative District were counted for you by the election officers of the said Election District, and no ballots were fraudulently rejected, laid aside and not counted for you by the election officers of said District.

Fourth. That the certificates of election made out and signed by the election officers of the said Election District of the said Representative District, in and for Kent County, are in all respects absolutely true and correct in that it stated that two hundred and thirty-eight votes were cast for me and that one hundred and sixty-three votes were cast for you as candidate for such office as aforesaid, and that the said certificate is in no manner whatsoever incorrect, false or fraudulent.

Fifth. That your contest of my seat in said House appears ill-advised, vexatious and ill-considered, in that you falsely state under oath in your specifications to me that said certificate of the First Election District shows you received one hundred and fifty-three, whereas said certificate states that you received one hundred and sixty-three votes.

Sixth.- That the certificate of election of the said First Election District and the Second Election District of said Representative District shows that I received six more votes in said Election Districts of the Second Representative District than you received, and upon such certificates the said Board of Canvass returned me as elected to the office of Representative in the General Assembly of the State of Delaware for said Representative District.

JOHN L. SCOTTEN.

Attest: J. B. Hutton.

State of Delaware, Kent County, ss:

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public for the State of Delaware, John L. Scotten, party to the foregoing specifications of objections, who, being by me duly qualified according to law, deposes and says that the foregoing specifications of objections are substantially true, and that he is the party who signed the above and foregoing paper.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this twenty-first day of December, A. D., 1900.

JOHN B. HUTTON, Notary Public.

State of Delaware, Kent County, ss:

On this first day of January, A. D., 1901, before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public for the State of Delaware, personally came Joseph Dillon, who being by me duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the specifications of objections served by him upon Hervey D. Learned, personally, the twenty-second day of December, A. D., 1900.

JOSEPH DILLON.

Sworn and subscribed before me this day and year aforesaid.

JOHN B. HUTTON, Notary Public.

Mr. Holcomb presented a House joint resolution entitled:

Resolution authorizing the Adjutant-General of the State to have printed under his supervision 500 copies of his last report; 300 of said copies to be bound in cloth and 200 in paper.

Which, on his motion, was Read.

Mr. Holcomb moved that the joint resolution be adopted. On the question, "Shall the resolution be adopted?"

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

Yeas—Messrs. Gooden, Hardesty, Hearn, Healey, Holcomb, Hutchinson, Monaghan, Pepper, Shallcross, Scotten, Vinyard, Warren, West, Wright.

Nays—Messrs. Aron, Baynard, Chandler, Clark, Clendaniel, Dayett, Ewing, Flinn, Gooden, Hitchen, Hodgson, Hope, Layton, Long, Moore, Pilling, Prettyman, Robertson, Short, White, Mr. Speaker.

Yeas, 14. Nays, 20.

So the question was decided in the negative, and the resolution not having received the required constitutional majority,

Was declared Lost.

Mr. Cain, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that Senate joint resolution No. 1 had been duly enrolled and signed by the Speaker pro tempore of the Senate and presented same to the House for the signature of the Speaker of the House.

Mr. Robertson moved that a special committee of two be appointed for the enrollment of Senate joint resolution No. 1.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Shallcross were appointed as the Committee.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the Special Committee to whom was referred the resolution, Senate joint resolution No. 1, reported the same duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker.

Resolution No. 1 signed by Speaker and returned to the Senate.

Concurred in.

Mr. Hope moved that an appropriation of \$900 be made for Inaugural expenses, and that Mr. Knowles be admitted to the floor of the House to explain the resolution for the above appropriation.

Mr. Holcomb moved that the above resolution be referred to the Committee on Appropriations when appointed.

A yea and nay vote was then taken, with the following result:

Yeas, 12. Nays, 19,

And motion declared

Lost.

Mr. Baynard moved that the matter be laid over to the next session,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Flinn moved to reconsider the above motion,

Which motion

Prevailed.

By a yea and nay vote.

Yeas, 20. Nays, 13.

Mr. Arons moved that the Clerk be authorized to furnish newspapers for the members of the House.

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Monaghan moved to adjourn until to-morrow (Tuesday), January 8, 1901, 11 A. M.,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Dover, Del., Tuesday, January 8th, 1901—11 o'clock A. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Aron, Baynard, Chandler, Clark, Clendaniel, Dayett, Ewing, Flinn, Gooden, Hardesty, Hearn, Healey, Hitchen, Hodgson, Holcomb, Hope, Layton, Long, Monaghan, Moore, Pepper, Pilling, Prettyman, Ralph, Robertson, Shallcross, Short, Vinyard, West, White, Wright, Mr. Speaker—32 present; 3 absent.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Moore moved that the vote on motion authorizing the Adjutant-General to have the copies of his report printed be reconsidered,

Which, on motion of Mr. Baynard,

Prevailed.

Mr. Moore then moved that the original resolution allowing the printing of 500 copies of the report, 300 in cloth, and 200 bound in paper be adopted, which by a yea and nay vote—yeas, 32; nay, 1; absent, 2—

Was declared

Adopted.

The President pro tempore, members and officers of the Senate being announced, they were admitted and the House

of Representatives and Senate then went into Joint Assembly at 11.16 A. M.

JOINT MEETING.

Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Senate and House of Representatives, being convened in Joint Meeting, the roll of the Senate was called by the Clerk of the Senate, and the following Senators were present and answered to their names—Messrs. Abbott, Allee, Blakely, Brasure, Clements, Farlow, Groves, Harrington, Hart, Knox, Maull, McFarlane, Pennewill, Slaughter, Wright, President *pro tempore*.

The roll of the House was then called by the Clerk of the House, and the following Representatives were present and answered to their names—Messrs. Aron, Baynard, Chandler, Clark, Clendaniel, Dayett, Ewing, Flinn, Goodeen, Hardesty, Hearn, Healey, Hitchen, Hodgson, Holcomb, Hope, Layton, Long, Monaghan, Moore, Pepper, Pilling, Prettyman, Ralph, Robertson, Shallcross, Short, Scotten, Vinyard, Warren, West, White, Wright, Mr. Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Knox of the Senate the joint resolution convening the Senate and House of Representatives was read as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, convening the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware of the session commencing on the first Tuesday in January, A. D., 1901, in Joint Session for the purpose of ascertaining and certifying the votes given for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, respectively, at the General Election held in the State of Delaware on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D., 1900.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met:

That the members of the Senate and members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware of the session commencing on the first Tuesday in the month of January in the year A. D., 1901, assemble in the Hall of said House of Representatives at eleven o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the eighth day of January, A. D., 1901, to be present at the opening and publishing according to the Constitution of the State of the returns or certificates of the General Election held in the several Counties of this State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D., 1900, for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, respectively, and that two tellers be appointed to wit, one on the part of the Senate and one on the part of the House of Representatives to make a list of the votes cast, as the same shall appear and be published from said returns.

Adopted at Dover,
January 7, 1901.

H. C. ELLISON,
President Pro Tempore of Senate.

JAMES V. McCOMMONS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved this, the seventh day of January, A. D., 1901.

EBE W. TUNNELL,
Governor.

On motion of Senator Pennewill two tellers were appointed, and President pro tempore of the Senate appointed Senator Pennewill of the Senate and Mr. Flinn of the House tellers.

Mr. Ellison, President pro tempore of the Senate thereupon opened and published the returns of the election in the several Counties of this State for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, respectively, from which it appears that on the Tuesday

next after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D., 1900, there were given for the office of Governor:

FOR JOHN HUNN.

In New Castle County	13,485	votes
In Kent County	3,978	votes
In Sussex County	4,958	votes
Total	<u>22,421</u>	votes

FOR PETER J. FORD.

In New Castle County	10,636	votes
In Kent County	3,815	votes
In Sussex County	4,357	votes
Total	<u>18,808</u>	votes

FOR RICHARD M. COOPER.

In New Castle County	326	votes
In Kent County	101	votes
In Sussex County	147	votes
Total	<u>574</u>	votes

FOR GUSTAVE E. REINIKI.

In New Castle County	50	votes
In Kent County	4	votes
In Sussex County		votes
Total	<u>54</u>	votes

TOTAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

For John Hunn	22,421	votes
For Peter J. Ford	18,808	votes
For Richard M. Cooper	574	votes
For Gustave E. Reinike	54	votes
Plurality for John Hunn	<u>3,613</u>	votes

And from which returns it further appears that on the said Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D., 1900, there were given for the office of Lieutenant-Governor:

FOR PHILIP L. CANNON.

In New Castle County	13,505	votes
In Kent County	3,937	votes
In Sussex County	4,952	votes
Total	22,394	votes

FOR WILLIAM F. HOEY.

In New Castle County	10,809	votes
In Kent County	3,847	votes
In Sussex County	4,367	votes
Total	19,023	votes

FOR JOHN HUTTON.

In New Castle County	300	votes
In Kent County	108	votes
In Sussex County	140	votes
Total	548	votes

FOR PAUL SCHEWELER.

In New Castle County	51	votes
In Kent County	3	votes
In Sussex County		votes
Total	54	votes

TOTAL VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

For Philip L. Cannon	22,394	votes
For William F. Hoey	19,023	votes
For John Hutton	548	votes
For Paul Scheweler	54	votes

Plurality for Philip L. Cannon 3,371 votes

Senator Groves moved that the certificates as signed and attested be read, which was seconded by Senator Abbott,

Which motion

Prevailed.

And they were then read as follows :

State of Delaware, ss :

Be it known that the General Assembly having met at Dover, Mr. Ellison, President pro tempore of the Senate, on the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one (1901), did open and publish in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the provisions of the Constitution of the said State, the returns of the election held in the several counties of the said State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D., 1900, for Governor, and by the said returns it appears that John Hunn was at said election on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D., 1900, duly chosen Governor of the State of Delaware, according to the Constitution and laws of the State, to hold the said office of Governor during four years from the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one (1901), agreeably to the said Constitution.

HARRY C. ELLISON,

President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

JAMES V. McCOMMONS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest :

HENRY E. CAIN,

Clerk of the Senate.

WILLIAM T. DEIGHTON,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

State of Delaware, ss :

Be it known that the General Assembly having met at Dover, Mr. Ellison, President pro tempore of the Senate, on the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one (1901), did open and publish in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the provisions of the Constitution of the said State, the returns of the election held in the several counties of the said State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D., 1900, for Lieutenant-Governor, and by the said returns it appears that Philip L. Cannon was at said election on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D., 1900, duly chosen Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Delaware, according to the Constitution and laws of the State, to hold the said office of Lieutenant-Governor during four years from the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one (1901, agreebly to the said Constitution.

HARRY C. ELLISON,

President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

JAMES V. McCOMMONS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest :

HENRY E. CAIN,

Clerk of the Senate.

WILLIAM T. DEIGHTON,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Senator Knox moved that the Journals be read and compared,

Which motion

Prevailed.

The Journals were then read and approved.

Senator Knox moved that the two houses now separate,

Which motion was seconded by Senator Groves, and the

Motion Prevailed.

And the Houses separated at 11.58 A. M.

Mr. Robertson presented a House joint resolution asking that a committee of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House be appointed on the Inaugural ceremonies, which, on his motion was read, and on his further

Motion was Adopted:

And ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Robertson moved that rules No. 7 and No. 12 be suspended,

Which motion Prevailed.

Mr. Robertson gave notice that on to-day he would ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled

“An Act appropriating six hundred dollars to defray the expenses of inaugurating the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor-elect.”

Mr. Robertson, in pursuance of the above notice, asked, and on motion of Mr. Hitchen obtained leave to introduce a bill (H. B. No. 1), entitled

“An Act appropriating six hundred dollars to defray the expenses of inaugurating the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor-elect.”

Which, on motion of Mr. Robertson, was read first time and under suspension of Rule 12 was read a second time and re-

ferred to a special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Robertson, Moore and Shallcross.

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

“An Act to prevent the kidnaping of children.”

Mr. Hitchen presented a House joint resolution in regard to 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 State Treasurer and State Auditor,

Which was read.

Mr. Hitchen moved for the adoption of the resolution as read.

A yea and nay vote was then taken with the following result:

Yeas, 34; nay, 0; absent, 1.

The resolution was declared adopted.

And ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Healey moved that the House take a recess until 1.30 P. M.,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Same Day, January 8th, 1901—1.30 o'clock P. M.

House met at expiration of recess.

Mr. Cain, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had adopted and requested the concurrence of the House in the following joint resolutions:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

No. 2. The purchase of Moorehouse and Temple Farm at Yorktown, Va.

No. 3. Providing for the appointing of a Joint Committee to settle with the State Treasurer and State Auditor.

No. 4. Providing for the appointing of a Joint Committee to settle with the Secretary of State.

No. 4. Providing for the appointing of a Joint Committee to settle with the State Librarian.

And presented the same to the House.

Mr. Robertson, from the Special Committee on H. B. No. 1, reported back the bill (H. B. No. 1), entitled

An Act appropriating six hundred dollars to defray the expenses of inaugurating the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor-elect favorably.

And the bill was read a third time, by paragraphs, in order to pass the House.

On the question, "Shall the bill pass the House?"

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

Yeas—Messrs. Aron, Baynard, Chandler, Clark, Clendaniel, Dayett,, Ewing, Flinn, Hitchen, Hodgson, Holcomb, Hope, Layton, Long, Moore, Pilling, Prettyman, Robertson, Shallcross, Short, Scotten, White, Mr. Speaker—Yeas, 23.

Nays—Messrs. Gooden, Hardesty, Hearn, Healey, Hutchinson, Monaghan, Pepper, Ralph, Vinyard, Warren, West, Wright.—Nays, 12.

So the question was decided in the negative, and the bill not having received the required constitutional majority.

Was declared

Lost.

Mr. Hitchen moved that House Joint Resolution No. 1 be reconsidered

A yea and nay vote being taken resulted as follows :

Yeas, 7 ; nays, 28,

And the motion

Was declared

Lost.

Mr. Moore offered a resolution authorizing and directing the Clerk to furnish the members of the House with a sheep-bound copy of the new Constitution,

Which was read, and on his

Motion adopted.

The following invitations were received and read, and on

Motion of Mr. Baynard,

Were accepted and the details left to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Gentlemen: We would most respectfully request your honorable body to visit, at as early date as convenient, the

New Castle County Workhouse at Greenbank, Del., in order that you may familiarize yourselves with the work already done and what is proposed to be done

Respectfully yours,

J. N. GAWTHROP, President.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HON. J. V. McCOMMONS, SPEAKER.

Dover, Delaware, January 7, 1901.

Gentlemen: You are most cordially invited to attend the sessions of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, in its annual meeting at Middletown, Delaware, on January 9, 10 and 11, instant, and especially on the afternoon of January 10, when the distinguished Dr. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, New York, will address the Society. Respectfully,

J. E. CARTER, President.

Mr. Moore moved that the vote by which the House Joint Resolution authorizing the Adjutant-General of the State to have printed under his supervision 500 copies of his last report, 300 of said copies to be bound in cloth, and 200 in paper was defeated, be reconsidered,

Which, on his motion, was read, and further, on his motion

Was adopted.

The Speaker of the House then announced the following

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Sessions 1901.

Rules—Messrs. Long, Shallcross, Layton.

Revenue and Taxation—Messrs. Moore, Clark, Long, Hope, Shallcross, West, Hutchinson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Baynard, White, Clendaniel, Gooden, Wright.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Prettyman, Aron, Dayett, Monaghan, Hardesty.

Crimes and Punishment—Messrs. Chandler, Short, Flinn, Holcomb, Warren.

Agriculture—Messrs. Aron, Clendaniel, Hodgson, Scotten, Pepper.

Temperance—Messrs. Clendaniel, Clark, Short, Vinyard, Wright.

Revised Statutes—Messrs. Clark, Hope, Ewing, West, Hearn.

Printing—Messrs. Ewing, Pilling, Layton, Ralph, Vinyard.

Fish, Oysters and Game—Messrs. Shallcross, Scotten, Hodgson, White, Long.

Elections.—Messrs. Moore, Hitchen, Layton, Hodgson, Hardesty.

Education—Messrs. Baynard, Hope Pilling, Monaghan, Warren.

Appropriations—Messrs. Flinn, Dayett, Aron, Healey, Pepper.

Stationery and Supplies—Messrs. Pilling, Short, Clendaniel, Wright, Gooden.

Miscellaneous Business—Messrs. Dayett, Hitchen, Hope, West, Holcomb.

Accounts—Messrs. White, Chandler, Prettyman, Hutchinson, Holcomb.

Claims—Messrs. Hitchen, Robertson, Moore, Hearn, Shallcross.

Enrollment—Messrs. Hodgson, Aron, Long, Monaghan, Prettyman, Healey, Hutchinson.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Robertson, Ewing, Baynard, White, Healey, Gooden, Pepper.

Private Corporations—Messrs. Hope, Clark, Moore, Pilling, Flinn, Robertson, Hearn.

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Layton, Chandler, Flinn, Prettyman, Vinyard.

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

“An Act to provide for the completion of the New Castle County Workhouse.”

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

“An Act to provide for the improvement of the Christiana river.”

Mr. Robertson moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow, January 9, 1901, 11 o'clock A. M.,

Which motion

Prevailed.

And the House was declared adjourned until that time.

Dover, Del., Wednesday, January 9, 1901—11 o'clock A. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Baynard, Chandler, Clark, Clendaniel, Dayett, Ewing, Flinn, Gooden, Hardesty, Hearn, Hitchen, Hodgson, Holcomb, Hope, Hutchinson, Layton, Long Monaghan, Moore, Pepper, Pilling, Prettyman, Ralph, Robertson, Shallcross, Short, Scotten, Vinyard, Warren, West, White, Wright, Mr. Speaker.—Absent, 2.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Hitchen asked for reading of Senate Joint Resolution No. 3, providing that the President pro tempore of the Senate appoint a committee of two on the part of the Senate to act with a committee of three on the part of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, to settle with the State Treasurer and State Auditor,

Which was read.

On motion of Mr. Hitchen it was adopted as read by a yeas and nays vote.

Yeas, 33; nays, 0; absent, 2.

Mr. Monaghan moved for reconsideration of vote on House Bill No. 1,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Yeas, 33 ; nay, 0 ; absent, 2.

And Mr. Speaker then declared House Bill No. 1 passed,

And ordered to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Ewing moved for the reading of Senate Joint Resolution No. 4, providing that the President pro tempore of the Senate appoint a committee of two on the part of the Senate to act with a committee of three on the part of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, to settle with Secretary of State.

Adopted by a yea and nay vote.

Yeas, 33 ; nay, 0.

Mr. Robertson moved that Senate Joint Resolution No. 5 be read, which was read as follows :

Providing that the President pro tempore of the Senate appoint a committee of two on the part of the Senate to act with a committee of three on the part of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, to settle with the State Librarian,

Which, on his further motion,

Was adopted.

All of the above Senate Joint Resolutions having been concurred in they were returned to the Senate.

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

"An Act to provide free ambulance service for the city of Wilmington."

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

"An Act providing for the granting of certificates to certain school teachers."

Mr. Robertson, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and on motion of Mr. Hitchen, obtained leave to introduce a bill (H. B. No. 2), entitled

"An Act to provide for the improvement of the Christiana river."

Which, on motion of Mr. Robertson,

Was read first time.

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

"An act providing that the Receiver of Taxes and County Treasurer shall receive a percentage of all taxes collected on and after the first day of January in any year which have been assessed prior thereto."

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

"An Act providing that all cars propelled by electricity or cable shall be equipped with fenders."

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

"An Act to provide for the permanent improvement of the public highways in the State of Delaware."

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

"An act 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 State Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts, Secretary of State and Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, at a meeting to be held on the third Tuesday of January, A. D., 1902."

Mr. Speaker then announced the following committees :

To settle with State Treasurer and Auditor—Messrs. Hitchen, Layton and Holcomb.

To settle with Secretary of State—Messrs. Ewing, Pilling, and Monaghan.

To settle with State Librarian—Messrs. Robertson, Prettyman, and Hardesty.

Mr. Robertson moved that the House take a recess until 1.30 P. M.,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Same Day, January 9, 1901.—1.50 P. M.

House met at expiration of recess.

Mr. Moore offered the following resolution :

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, That the Clerk be, and is hereby authorized, to procure for the use of the House, Smith's Diagram of Parliamentary Rules,"

Which, on his motion,

Was adopted.

Mr. Holcomb offered the following resolution :

“Resolved, That the communications received from Hervey Dexter Learned and referred to a committee be taken up for consideration,”

Which, on his motion,

Was adopted.

Yeas, 19; nays, 15; Mr. Scotten not voting.

Mr. Holcomb offered the following resolution :

“Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform Hervey Dexter Learned that his objections to John L. Scotten being seated were not filed in time for him to make a contest for a seat in this house, as they should have been filed the first day of the session, per Chapter No. 23, Section 4, Laws of Delaware,”

Which, on his motion,

Was adopted as read.

Yeas, 19; nays, 15; Mr. Scotten not voting.

The Librarian being admitted presented the following biennial report,

Which, on motion of Mr. Robertson,

Was received and read as follows :

January 4, 1901.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF
DELAWARE.

In compliance with the law, I have the honor to submit the following biennial report :

THOMAS W. JEFFERSON, State Librarian.

1st. By long and frequent use many of the Law Reports of the several states have become unfit for use ; the covers torn and broken. By direction of the Court, and at the expense of the Law Book Fund, I have had 530 volumes re-bound, making the books in fair condition.

2nd. The Laws and Law Reports of Delaware held in reserve by the Library were stored in boxes in a very unsafe condition and very hard to get when wanted. I have builded a case in the basement, where they are now kept under lock and easy of access.

3rd. In placing the books in the new Library duplicate volumes of Congressional documents were put on the shelves, taking double the space. As we were needing more room, I have taken out all duplicate volumes, placing them in the basement on shelves previously prepared for that purpose. By doing so I have gained nearly 400 feet of shelf room for new books.

4th. The Legislature of 1899 authorized and directed the Librarian to make a catalogue of the books in Library, the work to be approved and accepted by your honorable body. I have prepared the work and it awaits your examination, which I respectfully request.

5th. The following is a list of all books received by purchase and exchange during the two years now closing :

BOOKS RECEIVED AT LIBRARY—1899-1900.

Alabama Law Reports and State Documents, Vols....	6
Arkansas Law Reports and State Documents, Vols....	2
California Law Reports and State Documents, Vols...	11
Colorado Law Reports and State Documents, Vols...	15
Delaware Law Reports and State Documents, Vols...	321
Pamphlets and State Documents, Vols.	110
By purchase	109
Florida Law Reports and State Documents, Vols....	1
Georgia Law Reports and State Documents, Vols....	10
Idaho Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.....	1
Illinois Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.....	16
Indiana Law Reports and State Documents, Vols....	31
Pamphlets	60
Iowa Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.....	9
Kansas Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.....	9
Kentucky Law Reports and State Documents, Vols...	11
Louisiana Law Reports and State Documents, Vols...	27
Maine Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.....	16
Maryland Law Reports and State Documents, Vols...	16
Massachusetts Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.	33
Michigan Law Reports and State Documents, Vols...	44
Pamphlets	57
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Mississippi Law Reports and State Documents, Vols...	11
Missouri Law Reports and State Documents, Vols....	23
Montana Law Reports and State Documents, Vols....	12
Nebraska Law Reports and State Documents, Vols...	14
Nevada Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.....	5
New Hampshire Law Reports and State Documents	
Vols.	5
New Jersey Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.	29
New Mexico Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.	1
New York Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.	132
Pamphlets	25
North Carolina Law Reports and State Documents,	
Vols.	8

North Dakota Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.	8
Ohio Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.....	29
Pamphlets	45
Oklahoma Law Reports and State Documents, Vols...	10
Oregon Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.....	7
Pennsylvania Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.	47
Rhode Island Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.	8
South Carolina Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.	21
South Dakota Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.	8
Tennessee Law Reports and State Documents, Vols....	10
Texas Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.....	18
Utah Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.....	7
United States Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.	870
Pamphlets	1169
Vermont Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.....	21
Virginia Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.....	21
West Virginia Law Reports and State Documents, Vols.	6
Wisconsin Law Reports and State Documents, Vols...	13
Wyoming Law Reports and State Documents, Vols....	2
Total increase of Volumes	2071
Total increase of Pamphlets	2008
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Total increase of Volumes and Pamphlets	42,785
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Grand total	46,864

THOMAS W. JEFFERSON,
State Librarian.

Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, being admitted, presented the following communications and report,

Which, on motion of Mr. Robertson,

Were read.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,

December 27, 1900.

Sir: I have the honor to invite attention to War Department letter of January 18th last, inclosing draft of an act for acquiring jurisdiction over certain lands in the State of Delaware, requesting that the same be submitted to the Legislature, and bespeaking your good offices in securing its passage. Copy of said letter and draft of act are inclosed herewith, and as no public money can be expended for the construction of buildings upon the lands in question until the consent of the Legislature of the State of Delaware to the purchase has been given, your good offices in the premises are again respectfully requested.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

His Excellency, the Governor of Delaware, Dover, Delaware.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 18, 1900.

To the Governor of the State of Delaware:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith the draft of an act for giving the consent of the Legislature of the State of Delaware to the purchase by the United States of a tract of about 120 acres of land as an addition to the military reservation of Fort duPont, Delaware, and to request that you will submit the same to the Legislature at the next session and use your good offices in securing its passage. The general act of May 19, 1898 (Laws of Delaware, Volume 21, part 1, 1898, page 3), giving consent to the purchase by the United States of land for military purposes, inter alia, expressly limits the consent to purchases "not exceeding one hundred acres in any one place or locality"; and as the original reser-

vation contains about 62 acres and the lands in question contain about 120 acres, the general act is inapplicable.

Under Section 355, Revised Statutes, no public money can be expended for the construction of buildings upon these lands until the consent of the Legislature of the State of Delaware to the purchase has been given; but owing to the urgent need for buildings for the garrison at Fort duPont and to the fact that the Legislature will not meet until the first Tuesday in January, 1901, this Department has submitted to Congress the draft of a resolution waiving the requirement of Section 355 as to this reservation, with the understanding that an effort be made to procure the consent at the coming session of the Legislature.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

An Act giving the consent of the Legislature of the State of Delaware to the purchase by the United States for military purposes of land adjoining the military reservation of Fort duPont, Delaware.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met:

Section 1. That the consent of the Legislature of Delaware be, and the same is hereby given, to the purchase by the United States of a tract of land containing about one hundred and twenty acres adjoining the military reservation at Fort duPont, Delaware, acquired as a site for necessary buildings at said fort by deed from Harry C. Clark and wife, dated the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and recorded in Deed Record B, Volume 18, Page 230, etc., in the Recorder's Office at Wilmington, Delaware—the consent herein given being in accordance with the seventeenth clause of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States. Provided, That the sovereignty and jurisdiction of this State shall extend over

said lands so far as that all civil process and such criminal process as may issue under the authority of this State against any person or persons charged with crimes or other offences committed without such lands may be executed thereon in the same way and manner as if this consent had not been given.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

Gentlemen: The State Chemist, as required by law, has made to me the report of his analysis of commercial fertilizers for the years 1899 and 1900. This report contains much information of value to the farmers of this State, and I submit it for your consideration and disposition.

EBE W. TUNNELL,
Governor.

January 9, 1901.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to transmit herewith communications from the War Department of the United States, requesting that the Legislature of Delaware pass an act giving consent to the purchase by the United States of a tract of land of about 120 acres for an addition to the military reservation of Fort duPont.

The letter of the Secretary of War fully explains the necessity of such action on your part and I recommend that you pass the accompanying bill.

EBE W. TUNNELL,
Governor.

January 9, 1901.

Mr. Baynard moved that the communication be received and noted, and be referred to the proper committee,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Cain, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had adopted and requested the concurrence of the House in the following joint resolution:

Joint resolution entitled

Joint Resolution in relation to adjournment until Monday, January 14th, 1901, 12 o'clock, Noon.

And presented the same to the House.

On motion of Mr. Shallcross, the above resolution

Was concurred in—Yeas, 35; nay, 0.

On motion of Mr. Warren the Page of the House was invited to accompany the members of the House on the trip to be taken on Thursday to Farnhurst and Friday to the Workhouse and Reform Schools.

Mr. Healey moved to adjourn until Monday, January 14, 1901, 12 o'clock M.,

Which motion

Prevailed.

And Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned until that time and date.

Dover, Del., January 14th, 1901—12 o'clock M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Aron, Baynard, Chandler, Clendaniel, Dayett, Flinn, Gooden, Hardesty, Hearn, Hodgson, Hope, Layton, Long Monaghan, Moore, Pepper, Pilling, Prettyman, Robertson, Shallcross, Short, Scotten, Vinyard, Warren, White, Wright, Mr. Speaker—Absent, 6.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Speaker appointed the following Inaugural Committee: Messrs. Baynard, Hope, Flinn, Layton and Pepper.

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

“An Act to amend Chapter 418, Volume 14, Laws of Delaware, and all amendments thereto.”

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

“An Act to revoke the charter of ‘The Collins Beach Meadow Co.’”

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

"An Act to enable the Department of Delaware, Grand Army of the Republic, to properly observe Memorial Day."

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

"An Act entitled an Act to amend Chapter 693 of Volume 18, of the Laws of the State of Delaware."

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

"An Act to authorize the Clerks of the Peace in the State of Delaware to issue licenses to honorably discharged soldiers."

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

"An Act granting the right of the Board of Public Education of Wilmington to admit pupils not residents of said city into the schools thereof."

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

"An Act granting the right of the Board of Public Education of Wilmington to issue certificates of indebtedness."

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

"An Act to provide for a second edition of Harrington's Reports."

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

"An Act for the protection of birds and their nests and eggs."

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

"An Act to enable united School Districts Nos. 32, 75, 76 and 78, in Kent County, to borrow a sum of money not to exceed \$4,000, for the purpose of rebuilding the old school house or building a new one, as may be decided by the Board of Education of Frederica Public Schools."

Mr. Cain, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had concurred in House Joint Resolution No. 2.

Authorizing the appointment of a committee to arrange for the inauguration of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor-elect of this State on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of January, A. D., 1901.

Committee from Senate—Messrs. Allee, Slaughter and Pennewill.

Mr. Cain, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had adopted and requested the concurrence of the House in the following joint resolution:

Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, entitled

"Joint resolution convening the two houses for the purpose of attending the Governor-elect while the affirmations of office are administered to him."

Mr. Cain, Clerk of the Senate, being admitted, informed the House that the Senate had concurred in House Bill No. 1, entitled

"An Act appropriating six hundred dollars to defray the expenses of inaugurating the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor-elect."

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

"An Act to amend Chapter 209, Volume 20, Laws of Delaware, entitled 'An Act to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of imitation butter,' by striking out the provision thereof requiring a placard on tubs, &c."

Mr. Long, from the Committee on Rules, reported back with favorable recommendation the Rules of the last General Assembly, excepting where noted.

Rule twenty-second, to amend by making the hour 10.30 A. M. instead of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M. instead of 3 P. M., as it appears in said rule No. 22.

DAVID J. LONG,
R. REESE LAYTON,
JAMES T. SHALLCROSS.

Mr. Warren moved that the House recess until 2.30 o'clock P. M.,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Same Day, Dover, Del., January 14, 1901—2.30 P. M.

House met at expiration of recess.

Mr. Robertson, in pursuance of previous notice, asked,
And on motion of Mr. Robertson,

Obtained leave to introduce a bill (H. B. No. 3), entitled

"An Act to provide a free ambulance service for the city of Wilmington."

Which, on motion of Mr. Robertson,

Was read first time

And under suspension of rules

Was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Robertson the bill (H. B. No. 2), entitled

"An act to provide for the improvement of the Christiana river,"

Was read a first time.

And further, on his motion, the bill

Was read a second time, by its title,

And referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

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

"An Act appropriating one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars to 'The State Board of Trustees of the Delaware State Hospital at Farnhurst.'"

Mr. Healey moved that the House adjourn until Tuesday, January 15, 1901, 10 o'clock A. M.,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Dover, Del., January 15th, 1901—10.35 o'clock A. M.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Members present—Messrs. Aron, Baynard, Chandler, Clark, Clendaniel, Dayett, Flinn, Gooden, Hardesty, Hodgson, Holcomb, Hope, Hutchinson, Layton, Long, Monaghan, Moore, Pepper, Pilling, Prettyman, Ralph, Robertson, Shallcross, Short, Scotten, Vinyard, Warren, West, Wright, Mr. Speaker.—Absent, 2.

Journal read and approved.

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

“An Act to amend an Act entitled ‘An Act in relation to the Levy Court of New Castle County,’ the same being Chapter 26, Volume 19, Laws of Delaware.”

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

“An Act concerning the exemption of wages from attachment process, amending Chapter 542, Volume 16, Laws of Delaware.”

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

"An Act for the purpose of providing for the amendment of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, said amendment to abolish the present registration and to provide for a permanent registration of voters in this state."

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

"An Act to amend Chapter 15, Chapter 25, Volume 17, Laws of Delaware, being an act in reference to the public arms and defence."

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

"An Act to encourage manufacturing interests in the State of Delaware by abolishing the State Tax on manufacturers."

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

"An Act to propose an amendment to Section 4 of Article 5 of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, adopted in Convention June 4, A. D., 1897."

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

"An Act to enable the Town Council of the town of Dover to pass ordinances providing that wooden buildings shall not be erected on Loockerman street in said town."

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

"An Act to authorize the town of Dover to borrow four thousand dollars."

Mr. Baynard, in pursuance of previous notice, asked,

And on motion of Mr. Baynard obtained leave to introduce a bill (H. B. No. 4), entitled

“An Act to provide for second edition of Harrington’s Reports.”

Which, on motion of Mr. Baynard,

Was read first time.

Mr. Robertson, in pursuance of previous notice, asked,

And on motion of Mr. Robertson, obtained leave to introduce a bill (H. B. No. 5), entitled

“An Act to authorize the appointment of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House of Representatives to settle with the State Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts, Secretary of State and Clerks of the Senate and Clerks of the House of Representatives at a meeting to be held on the third Tuesday in January, A. D., 1902,

Which, on motion of Mr. Robertson,

Was read first time.

Mr. Baynard, in pursuance of previous notice, asked,

And on motion of Mr. Baynard obtained leave to introduce a bill (H. B. No. 6), entitled

“An Act to grant State aid to Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Delaware for the purpose of defraying the annual expense of the several Grand Army Posts in the State of Delaware for the expenses incurred by said Posts in the proper observance of Memorial Day.”

Which, on motion of Mr. Baynard,

Was read first time.

Mr. Flinn, in pursuance of previous notice, asked,

And on motion of Mr. Flinn, obtained leave to introduce a bill (H. B. No. 7), entitled

“An Act appropriating one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars to the State Board of Trustees of the Delaware State Hospital at Farnhurst.”

Which, on motion of Mr. Flinn,

Was read first time.

Mr. Baynard, in pursuance of previous notice, asked,

And on motion of Mr. Baynard obtained leave to introduce a bill (H. B. No. 8), entitled

“An Act to amend Chapter 693 of Volume 18, of the Laws of the State of Delaware,”

Which, on motion of Mr. Baynard,

Was read first time.

Mr. Baynard, in pursuance of previous notice, asked,

And on motion of Mr. Baynard, obtained leave to introduce a bill (H. B. No. 9), entitled

“An Act for the protection of birds and their nests and eggs.”

Which, on motion of Mr. Baynard,

Was read first time.

Mr. Clark offered the following resolution,

Which was read as follows :

"Resolved, That the House proceed to choose a United States Senator to represent the State in Congress for the Constitutional term, beginning March 4th, 1901,"

Which, on his motion

Was adopted.

The Clerk was directed to call the roll, and the members as their names were called responded by via voce vote, as follows, viz :

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

Mr. Baynard, of the House, voted for William C. Spruance.

Mr. Chandler, of the House, voted for Henry A. duPont.

Mr. Clark, of the House, voted for Henry A. duPont.

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

Mr. Dayett, of the House, voted for Anthony Higgins.

Mr. Ewing, of the House, absent.

Mr. Flinn, of the House, voted for Henry A. duPont.

Mr. Gooden, of the House, voted for Richard R. Kenney.

Mr. Hardesty, of the House, voted for Richard R. Kenney.

Mr. Hearn, of the House, voted for Richard R. Kenney.

Mr. Healey, of the House, voted for Richard R. Kenney.

Mr. Hitchen, of the House, absent.

Mr. Hodgson, of the House, voted for Henry A. duPont.

Mr. Holcomb, of the House, voted for Richard R. Kenney
 Mr. Hope, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
 Mr. Hutchinson, of the House, voted for Richard R. Kenney.

Mr. Layton, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
 Mr. Long, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
 Mr. Monaghan, of the House, voted for Richard R. Kenney.

Mr. Moore, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
 Mr. Pepper, of the House, voted for Richard R. Kenney.
 Mr. Pilling, of the House, voted for Henry A. duPont.
 Mr. Prettyman, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.

Mr. Ralph, of the House, voted for Richard R. Kenney.
 Mr. Robertson, of the House, voted for Levi C. Bird.
 Mr. Shallcross, of the House, voted for Richard R. Kenney.

Mr. Short, of the House, voted for John Edward Addicks.
 Mr. Scotten, of the House, voted for Richard R. Kenney.
 Mr. Vinyard, of the House, voted for Richard R. Kenney.
 Mr. Warren, of the House, voted for Richard R. Kenney.
 Mr. West, of the House, voted for Richard R. Kenney.

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

Mr. Wright, of the House, voted for Richard R. Kenney.

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

The vote as above ascertained having been anonounced as follows :

For John Edward Addicks, ten votes.

For William C. Spruance, one vote.

For Henry A. duPont, five votes.

For Anthony Higgins, one votes.

For Richard R. Kenney, fifteen votes.

For Levi C. Bird, one vote.

Total, thirty-three votes.

The Speaker of the House 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. Robertson offered the following resolution :

“Resolved, That the House proceed to choose a United State Senator to represent the State in Congress for the un-expired term which commenced March 1, 1899,”

Which, on his motion,

Was adopted as read.

The Clerk was directed to call the roll, and the members as

their names were called responded by viva voce vote, as follows :

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

Mr. Baynard, of the House, voted for Benjamin Nields.

Mr. Chandler, of the House, voted for Charles F. Richards.

Mr. Clark, of the House, voted for Charles F. Richards.

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

Mr. Dayett, of the House, voted for Charles F. Richards.

Mr. Ewing, of the House, absent.

Mr. Flinn, of the House, voted for Charles F. Richards.

Mr. Gooden, of the House, voted for Willard Saulsbury.

Mr. Hardesty, of the House, voted for Willard Saulsbury.

Mr. Hearn, of the House, voted for Willard Saulsbury.

Mr. Healey, of the House, voted for Willard Saulsbury.

Mr. Hitchen, of the House, absent.

Mr. Hodgson, of the House, voted for Charles F. Richards.

Mr. Holcomb, of the House, voted for Willard Saulsbury.

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

Mr. Hutchinson, of the House, voted for Willard Saulsbury.

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

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

Mr. Monaghan, of the House, voted for Willard Saulsbury.

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

Mr. Pepper, of the House, voted for Willard Saulsbury.

Mr. Pilling, of the House, voted for Charles F. Richards.

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

Mr. Ralph, of the House, voted for Willard Saulsbury.

Mr. Robertson, of the House, voted for Charles F. Richards.

Mr. Shallcross, of the House, voted for Willard Saulsbury.

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

Mr. Scotten, of the House, voted for Willard Saulsbury.

Mr. Vinyard, of the House, voted for Willard Saulsbury.

Mr. Warren, of the House, voted for Willard Saulsbury.

Mr. West, of the House, voted for Willard Saulsbury.

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

Mr. Wright, of the House, voted for Willard Saulsbury.

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

The vote as above ascertained having been announced as follows:

For John Edward Addicks, ten votes.

For Charles F. Richards, seven votes.

For Benjamin Nields, one vote.

For Willard Saulsbury, fifteen votes.

Total, thirty-three votes.

The Speaker of the House declared that no person having received a majority of all the votes cast for United States Senator, there was no election to said office.

January 15th, 1901—11.40 o'clock A. M.

The President, President pro tempore, members and Clerks of the Senate were announced, and being admitted, the two houses went into Joint Session. Mr. Allee, of the Senate, moved that the rolls of each house be called,

Which motion

Prevailed.

And the Clerks then proceeded to call their respective rolls, as follows, viz:

Senate roll called. Members present—Messrs. Abbott, Alice, Blakely, Brasure, Clements, Farlow, Groves, Harrington, Hart, Knox, Maull, McFarlane, McNulty, Pennewill, Wright, Mr. President pro tempore, Mr. President.

House roll called. Members present—Messrs. Aron, Baynard, Chandler, Clark, Clendaniel, Dayett, Flinn, Gooden, Hardesty, Hearn, Healey, Hodgson, Holcomb, Hope, Hutchinson, Layton, Long, Monaghan, Moore, Pepper, Pilling, Prettyman, Ralph, Robertson, Shallcross, Short, Scotten, Vinyard, Warren, West, White, Wright, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Moore, of the House, moved that the resolution convening the two houses in joint session at 11.30 A. M., January 15th, A. D., 1901, be read,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Allee, of the Senate, moved that the two Houses proceed to the Court House,

Which motion

Prevailed.

JOINT MEETING.

Joint meeting for the purpose of attending the inauguration of John Hunn, Governor-elect.

The hour having arrived for the joint meeting in pursuance to joint resolution, the members of the two Houses, preceded by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, and accompanied by their Clerks and Sergeants-at-Arms, proceeded to the Kent County Court House.

The General Assembly being thus convened, the Governor-elect, attended by the joint committee of the two Houses and by the Honorable John R. Nicholson, Hon. William H. Boyce, Hon. James Pennewill, Hon. Governor Ebe W. Tunnell and Staff, Hon. L. Heisler Ball, Hon. James H. Hughes, Hon. C. R. Layton, Hon. Richard R. Kenney, Rev. C. S. Baker, D. D., George M. Fisher, Esq., Dr. G. Layton Grier, and Rev. W. F. Corkran, D. D., and others were ushered upon the platform, and the inaugural ceremonies were conducted as follows:

Prayer was offered by Rev. C. S. Baker, D. D.

On motion of Mr. Allee, of the Senate, the joint resolution convening the two Houses was read by the Secretary of the Senate, as follows:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, that the two Houses convene in joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11.30 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, January 15th, 1901, for the purpose of attending the Governor-elect while the affirmations of office are administered to him."

Hon. James Pennewill, Associate Judge, then administered the following affirmations of office to the Governor-elect:

I, John Hunn, do solemnly affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the

State of Delaware, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Governor of the State of Delaware according to the best of my ability.

And I do further solemnly affirm that I have not directly or indirectly paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, or offered or promised to contribute any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office.

Governor's Inaugural Address.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS.

I assume the duties of the office of Governor of our State with full knowledge that the responsibilities attached thereto are many and great. As the chief executive, I have become trustee for the people to perform faithfully and well those things which the Constitution and the laws of the State have imposed as duties upon the office of Governor. During my incumbency of office my highest endeavors shall be to thoroughly understand the duties of my office and to discharge them with fidelity. In dealing with the many questions and perplexities that shall doubtless present themselves to me during my term of office my policy will be: First, to use every means of information and advice at my command to determine the right of the matter, and then, fearlessly to do the right as it appears, recognizing only my responsibility to the whole people.

I recognize the great honor conferred upon me by my fellow citizens in electing me to the office that I now assume, and I appreciate profoundly the confidence which they have reposed in me. No words of mine could adequately express my feeling of gratitude to the people, and I can but hope that my

acts, as their servant, I shall be able to demonstrate to them that my greatest desire is to administer my trust in their interest and for their welfare.

My immediate predecessor in office has transmitted to you, Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, his Bi-ennial Message, treating largely of the condition of our State during the past two years. From his message and from the report of the State Treasurer it is apparent to all, that in many respects, the economic and financial conditions of the State are most gratifying. The credit of the State among our own citizens and among our sister States is second to none, and the statement of our finances shows a large excess of investments and other assets over the State's liabilities. Every effort should be made to maintain and strengthen this splendid record, and every means not inconsistent with the dignity of the State, should be adopted to apply economic business methods to the management of the financial affairs of the State.

It is not my purpose, gentlemen, to refer in great detail to the conditions that exist in our State to-day, but I deem it to be my duty, and in accord with established custom, to call your attention briefly to certain things which the public welfare seems to demand should be considered by you, who have been chosen by the people to compose their law-making bodies.

GRAVE RESPONSIBILITIES.

Permit me to suggest that forming, as you do for the present, the legislative departments of our State Government, the most important perhaps of the three co-ordinate parts composing the American plan of government, there have been delegated to you by the people great powers and with them grave responsibilities. The value of a Legislature to the people of the State is measured not by the number of new laws placed by it upon the statute books, but by the intelligent consideration given by the individual members to the various resolutions presented during the term, and by the amount of

honest work done by them in the general business of their office.

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the State has decreased its liabilities during the past two years by the payment of a \$50,000 loan held by the Farmers' Bank, and has now a sum in the neighborhood of \$100,000 on deposit subject to the draft of the State Treasurer. The "General Incorporation Law," passed by the Legislature of 1899, is in large measure, responsible for this improved financial condition of the State, and from the operation of the said law thus far we are justified in stating that the State will in the future, under normal condition, derive a constantly increasing revenue from it. Such a prospect is most gratifying and brings within the realm of possibility a desideratum which has perhaps been the dream of public-spirited men of every generation since Delaware has been a State. I refer to a system of macadamized roads through the State. No public work could confer so great and lasting a benefit upon the people as such a system of roads.

BETTER ROADS NEEDED.

Especially would it benefit the farmers of the State and persons generally living outside the towns. It would improve the farms and enhance their value. It would improve the stock, increase the profits of farming by rendering hauling easier and by saving time. Of course such a complete system would require years for construction and large sums of money, but it could be and should be begun at once, and when each road or section of road is built it would be permanent and the system could be gradually extended year by year. Such a work could not be successfully accomplished except it be placed under the supervision of some one who, by education and practical experience, is thoroughly competent to direct it in the most economical manner. I would suggest that the General Assembly pass an act appointing a committee and making such an appropriation as it should deem the finances of the State warrant for the purpose of undertaking this work under the direct supervision of the State.

In speaking upon the subject of roads I am reminded of the very inadequate and inefficient methods which are in use at present in the several counties of keeping up and improving the public roads of the several counties. Not only does inadequacy and inefficiency exist, but recent examination in one county at least has disclosed gross mismanagement and dereliction of duty on the part of those to whom the supervision of the roads has been entrusted. I would suggest that those whose duty it is to supervise the roads in the various localities be made more directly responsible to the governing bodies of the several counties for the proper expenditure of the people's money. Under the present systems the large sums of money spent appear to make no improvement whatever in the condition of the roads and, that fact itself is strong testimony of mismanagement in this very important work.

STATE HOSPITAL NEEDS.

Among the many public institutions that claim the support of a State there are none more deserving than those which provide a home and proper medical treatment for the indigent insane persons of the State. We, of Delaware, feel a just pride in our State Hospital at Farnhurst. This institution is thoroughly equipped in all departments for the work required of it, and skilled physicians and nurses are in constant attendance upon these poor unfortunates who are confined there. The efficiency of the institution has been gradually increasing and it is under the control of a Board of Trustees, composed of competent physicians and laymen chosen from the whole State. During the past few years the record shows that the demands upon the institution by reason of the increasing number of inmates, have been much greater than heretofore, and that the amount of money appropriated thereto is now inadequate to meet the increased needs. While in all departments of state government proper economy should be exercised, the efficiency of such an institution as our State Hospital should not be impaired by the failure of the General Assembly to make appropriations adequate to the needs of the institution.

DELAWARE COLLEGE REMOVAL.

Another public institution of which Delaware should be able to feel proud is our State College at Newark. The education of the citizens is a matter of supreme importance to every State. While, in this day we believe the foundations of education are best secured to the people by an efficient public school system, still every State should foster one institution at least where those of its youth who desire can secure the higher education at as small an expense as possible, and within the confines of their native State.

While no reflection is attempted to be made upon the management of Delaware College, the institution does not seem to have met with the measure of success in the past that we should hope for it. We find constantly a larger number of Delaware students attending colleges and universities outside the State than attend our own college. In a State of the population of Delaware this should not be the case. Many of the students who attend outside institutions are from the city of Wilmington. Permit me to suggest that perhaps the removal of the college to the city of Wilmington, where there is a large population to draw from, where the railroad facilities are much superior to Newark, and where the general contact with the outside world is much closer, might attract many students from Wilmington who now attend other schools and might enable the institution by contact with a more energetic atmosphere to take the rank among similar institutions that properly belong to it. The city of Wilmington to secure the advantages of such a removal should offer to pay to the college a reasonable amount for the buildings and property now belonging to it, or should erect proper buildings for it. I would suggest that the Legislature consider the matter and, if they deem any action with respect thereto proper or possible, take such action.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Referring to the public schools of the State I think we may congratulate ourselves upon the efficient basis upon which

the system has been placed by the recent public school law. I agree entirely with my distinguished predecessor in office, and recall to your attention the remark made by him in that part of his message which treats of this question. While the Legislature should not fail to make adequate appropriation for the public schools, it should be seen to that the amounts required to be raised by each school district actually are raised, and any increase in State appropriation should be accompanied by an increase of the amount to be raised by the school district.

STATE MILITIA.

The splendid body of men who composed the First Regiment of Delaware Volunteers, with whom Delaware responded to the call of the nation at the beginning of the late war with Spain, caused Delawareans to feel proud that the glorious military record of the State in the past is not forgotten and, that, while our State furnished more than its quota of troops in the Civil War, it furnished more than three times its quota for the Spanish War. Much has been said in recent years in favor of and against a State Militia, but it certainly seems that the State should see that at least one regiment of militia is provided for and maintained in the State. This can be done at a comparatively small expense, and I would recommend that the General Assembly make a suitable appropriation for that purpose.

ELECTION LAWS.

The operation of the present registration and election laws has demonstrated that they are a great improvement over the old election law. The opportunities for bribery and corruption have been greatly lessened and the chances for dishonest practices in voting and counting the votes have been very much reduced.

In a government such as ours, where the will of the people is supreme, every possible opportunity should be given for the full and free expression of that will and every safeguard

should be thrown about the method of its expression to secure the honesty thereof.

While the present laws concerning elections have gone far toward attaining these ideals there seems to be two respects, at least, in which they should be amended. The registration law requires that every citizen shall pay to the registration officers of the district in which he is otherwise entitled to be registered, the sum of one dollar before he shall be qualified to be registered. The law further and most properly makes it a misdemeanor for any person directly or indirectly to advance the dollar for the registration of any other person. Clearly, upon reason, the requirement to pay this fee, is a restriction upon the freedom of the elective franchise, which should, of right, be attended with the greatest possible degree of freedom. True it is that the expenses of elections must be paid, but the election being for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the State, the expense thereof should be born by a tax which would fall upon all alike and not upon those only who are entitled to become qualified and who qualify themselves to vote.

REGISTRATION FEE.

Again such a provision vastly increases the opportunities for political corruption and itself invites violation of the laws to prevent bribery and corrupt practice. Not only is the latter true upon reason, but the operation of our registration law has, we fear, demonstrated its truth in practice. I would suggest that the law providing for the registration of qualified voters be amended by abolishing any registration fee whatever.

Our election laws, which have been improved upon several times since the adoption of the Australian ballot system, and which in a very wholesome and effective manner provide for the secrecy of the ballot, still seem to be defective in the manner of voting prescribed. Under the law the voter is required to designate the ticket that he wishes to vote by stamping the square containing the device at the head thereof, with

a rubber stamp provided by the election officers, and to do this an ink pad is required. The law further provides that any ballot that is defaced or smeared with ink or containing any mark, other than the said stamp, properly impressed, that could be considered a distinguishing mark, shall not be counted. Clearly under such a system, applied to the average voters of any State, it is practically impossible to prevent many ballots from being accidentally so soiled as to be rejected in the counting, and experience has demonstrated this to be a fact. Indeed we believe there has been instances in our State where the real will of the voters has been frustrated in this way. While all care and caution should be exercised to secure a fair and honest vote, the method of voting should be made as simple as possible and a snare should not be set to catch the unskillful and unwary or to deprive any elector of his vote.

Permit me to suggest that the election law be amended by providing some method of designating the ticket to be voted without any ink of any kind being used in the voting booth or any other material that can accidentally mark or deface the ballot.

ABOLISH FEES.

Consideration of the county offices of the several counties makes it apparent that under the present system of providing for the remuneration of the officers by the fees of the office great inequality exists in the emoluments of the several offices. It appears in some instances that the emoluments of offices where a large volume of important work is required to be done are much less than the emoluments of other offices where the labor required is comparatively much less and much simpler. We believe that such an inequitable system is unfair and certainly the fee system of providing remuneration for officers is out of accord with modern ideas. In other States generally such officers are paid salaries and made responsible to the State or County for the collection of the fees of the office and the proper accounting therefor, which fees are paid over to the proper authorities. Such a system

would be much more desirable and satisfactory than the one in present use in this State, and I would recommend the General Assembly to pass an act adopting such a system, bearing in mind, of course, that the differences of conditions, in the different counties would require that the salaries of the same office must necessarily be different in each county.

ENCOURAGE BUSINESS.

Permit me to suggest that every means should be adopted and every opportunity embraced by the General Assembly as well as by every other branch of our State Government to foster and encourage the manufacturing and commercial interests of the State. Situated as we are on one of the largest navigable rivers in the country, on one of the most beautiful bays, and, indeed, on the very rim of the broad Atlantic, we have unusual opportunities to become a great manufacturing and commercial community. Activity in these lines would as well benefit our agricultural interests, would stimulate demand by making a greater market at home and make it the easier to find markets abroad. Every branch of the State Government should keep these things constantly in mind, and remember that upon development in these directions the future of our State depends.

FITNESS FOR OFFICE.

Public officers are incident to government. Under the Constitution and laws of this State it is the duty of the Executive to fill certain offices by appointment. In the performance of my duty in this behalf I shall insist upon honesty, competency and fitness in the applicant, remembering always that in this particular I am responsible for the character of the public service, the efficient character of which means much for the convenience and welfare of the whole people.

My fellow citizens, not only must the different departments of the State Government work harmoniously to secure a successful administration of the affairs of the State, but to accomplish this the hearty co-operation of all the people, re-

ardless of political affiliation, is necessary. The people, the State, and the Executive, are under reciprocal obligations to each other to see to it that the standard of honor, of happiness and of prosperity set for our State by those who have gone before us shall not only remain unimpaired, but shall be advanced. I earnestly ask your assistance and co-operation, and reverently invoke the aid of the Divine Creator of all things that the affairs of our State may be administered wisely and happily and for the common good of all our citizens.

JOHN HUNN,
Governor.

On the conclusion of the address of the Governor, Mr. Allee, of the Senate, moved that the journals of the two Houses be read and compared,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Whereupon the two journals were read by the respective Clerks, compared and approved.

A benediction was then pronounced by Rev. J. M. Mitchell, Chaplain of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Allee, of the Senate, the two houses separated and returned to their respective rooms.

Mr. Robertson moved that the House adjourn until tomorrow, January 16, 1901, at 10.30 o'clock A. M.,

Which motion

Prevailed.