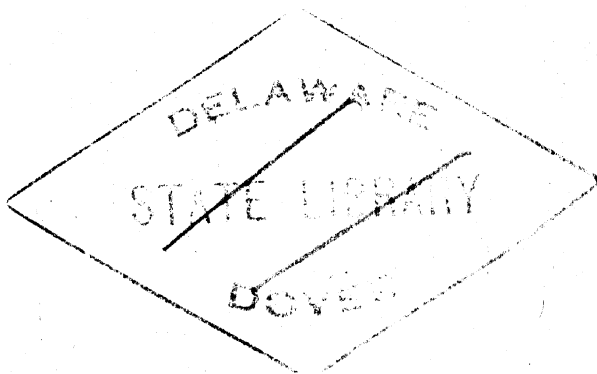
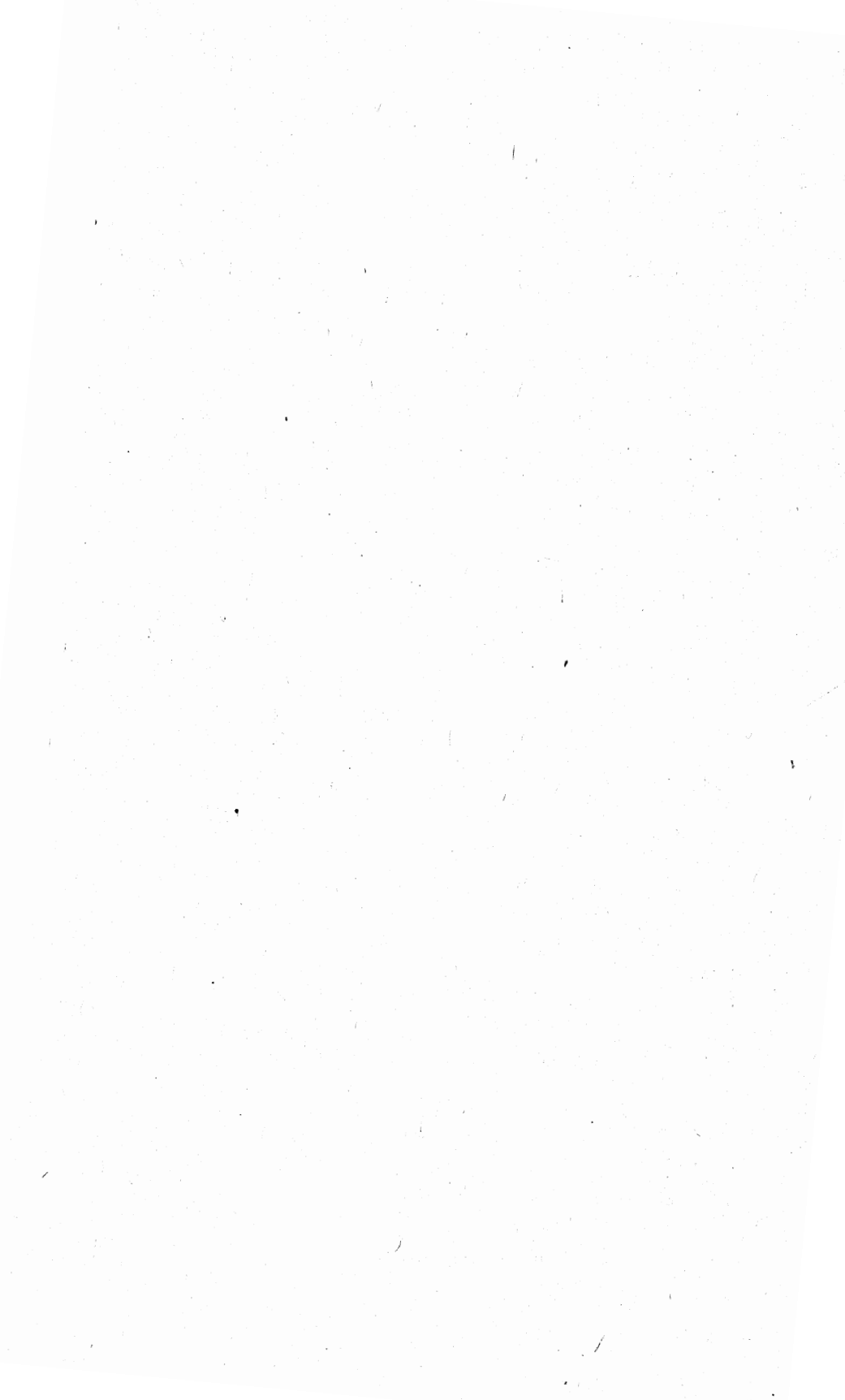


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STATE OF DELAWARE.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE,

AT THE SESSION OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CONVENED AND HELD AT DOVER, ON TUESDAY, THE FOURTH
DAY OF JANUARY, A.D. ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED
AND EIGHTY-SEVEN, AND THE ONE HUNDRED
AND ELEVENTH YEAR OF THE INDEPEND-
ENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1887:

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JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

At a session of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, convened and held at Dover, on Tuesday, the fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and eleventh,

Messrs. Charles H. McWhorter, Calvin W. Crossan and Colin Ferguson, of New Castle County ; and

Messrs. William H. Cooper, John E. Collins and Beniah L. Lewis, of Kent County ; and

Messrs. Hugh Martin, Thomas Bacon and John B. Dorman, of Sussex County,

Appeared and took their seats.

The late Clerk, Charles W. McFee, called the Senate to order.

On motion of Mr. Martin, Mr. McWhorter was appointed Speaker *pro tempore*.

On motion of Mr. Martin, Mr. Dorman was appointed Secretary *pro tempore*.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the returns of the elections of the Senators of the several counties were read.

By the returns of the officers of New Castle County, appointed by law Judges of Election, it appeared that on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November last, at the several and respective places appointed by law for holding the election in and for said county, Calvin W. Crossan and Colin Ferguson were duly chosen to represent the said county in the Senate of the State of Delaware for the ensuing term of four years.

By the returns of the officers of Kent County, appointed by law Judges of Election, it appeared that on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November last, at the several and respective places appointed by law for holding the election in and for said county, John E. Collins and Beniah L. Lewis were duly chosen to represent the said county in the Senate of the State of Delaware for the ensuing term of four years.

By the returns of the officers of Sussex County, appointed by law Judges of Election, it appeared that on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November last, at the several and respective places appointed by law for holding the election in and for said county, Thomas Bacon and John B. Dorman were duly chosen to represent the said county in the Senate of the State of Delaware for the ensuing term of four years.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, the Senate proceeded by ballot to elect a Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the Speaker *pro tempore* was directed to appoint two tellers.

Whereupon Mr. Lewis and Mr. Crossan were appointed said tellers.

The votes being counted, it was found that John E. Collins had received seven (7) votes.

Whereupon John E. Collins, having received all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Speaker of the Senate.

The Speaker *pro tempore* appointed Mr. Bacon and Mr. Ferguson a committee to conduct the Speaker elect to the Chair.

Mr. Collins, Speaker elect, was conducted to the Chair by the committee appointed for that purpose.

The Speaker and members elect were then qualified, according to the Constitution of the State and the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths," as appears by the following certificate, to wit :

I, Charles H. McWhorter, a member of the Senate of the State of Delaware, from the County of New Castle, do hereby certify that John E. Collins, a member of the Senate from Kent County, was, previous to taking his seat as Speaker, duly sworn by me to support the Constitution of the United States, to support the Constitution of the State of Delaware, and to perform his duties as Speaker of the Senate of the said State with fidelity.

And I, John E. Collins, Speaker of the Senate of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that Calvin W. Crossan and Colin Ferguson, of New Castle County ; Beniah L. Lewis, of Kent County, and Thomas Bacon and John B. Dorman, of Sussex County, members elect, and present, of the Senate, were, previous to entering upon any other business, and previous to taking their seats, sworn by me, in due form of law, that they, and each of them, would respectively support the Constitution of the United States, support the Constitution of the State of Delaware, and perform their duties as members of the General Assembly of the said State with fidelity.

Witness our hands this fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

CHAS. H. McWHORTER.
JOHN E. COLLINS.

The Speaker then addressed the Senate as follows :

Gentlemen of the Senate :

In expressing my thanks for the honor which you have so generously conferred upon me by selecting me as your presiding officer, I have only to say, that I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office with fairness and impartiality. To this end I most earnestly invoke the coöperation of each member of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the Senate proceeded to elect by ballot a Clerk.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the Speaker was directed to appoint two tellers.

Whereupon Mr. McWhorter and Mr. Ferguson were appointed said tellers.

The votes being counted, it was found that Benjamin J. Moore had received eight (8) votes.

Mr. Moore, having received all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Clerk.

Mr. Lewis moved that a committee of two be appointed to wait upon Mr. Moore and inform him of his election,

Which motion

Prevailed,

Whereupon the Speaker appointed Messrs. Lewis and Bacon said committee.

Mr. Moore, being introduced, was duly qualified and assumed the duties of his office.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the Senate proceeded to elect by ballot a Sergeant-at-Arms.

The same tellers were appointed, and, upon the votes being counted, it appeared that Sewell B. Scott had received nine (9) votes.

Whereupon Sewell B. Scott, having received all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. McWhorter moved that a committee of two be appointed to wait upon Mr. Scott and inform him of his election,

Which motion

Prevailed,

Whereupon the Speaker appointed Messrs. McWhorter and Cooper said committee.

Mr. Scott, being introduced, was duly qualified and assumed the duties of his office.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, William Waller was appointed Messenger.

Mr. Lewis moved that the Rev. Lewis W. Gibson be requested to act as Chaplain of the Senate during the present session,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Lewis further moved that a committee of two be appointed to wait upon Mr. Gibson and inform him of the action of the Senate.

Whereupon the Speaker appointed Messrs. Lewis and Cooper said committee.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the Clerk was directed to inform the House that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, reporters of the press were invited to seats on the floor of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the rules governing the last session the Senate were adopted until new rules should be reported.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, a recess for ten minutes was taken.

The Senate reassembled at the expiration of the recess.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House was duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had adopted a joint resolution appointing a committee to inform the Governor that the two houses of the General Assembly were organized, and asked the concurrence of the Senate in the same.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the joint resolution was read,

And further, on motion of Mr. McWhorter,

Was

Non-concurred in.

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

Mr. McWhorter offered a joint resolution appointing a joint committee of both houses to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the two houses of the General Assembly were organized and ready to receive any communication he might see proper to make.

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was

Adopted.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Martin and McWhorter said committee on the part of the Senate.

Ordered that the House be informed thereof.

Mr. Cooper moved that a committee of two be appointed to draft rules for the government of the Senate,

Which motion

Prevailed,

Whereupon the Speaker appointed Messrs. Cooper and Martin said committee.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution appointing a joint committee to wait on His Excellency the Governor, and that Messrs. Smalley, Norney and Waples had been appointed such committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Martin, on behalf of the joint committee to wait on the Governor, reported that the committee had performed their duty, and that the Governor would communicate with the Senate, through the Secretary of State, in five minutes.

Mr. Lewis offered a resolution, which, on his motion, was read, as follows :

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate be and he is hereby instructed to furnish each member of the Senate with a copy of the Revised Code and Volumes 15 and 16 of the Laws of the State of Delaware, and copies of the laws of 1883 and 1885,

And, on his further motion, was

Adopted.

William F. Causey, Esq., Secretary of State, being admitted, presented to the Senate a written communication from His Excellency the Governor, together with accompanying documents, with a request that the documents be transmitted to the House.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the Message of the Governor was read, as follows :

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :

In observance of an honored custom, and in discharge of a constitutional duty, it is my pleasure to present to the General Assembly information of affairs concerning the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as, in my judgment, I deem expedient and proper.

In this biennial review of the condition of our affairs there are no marked changes to note, but it is safe to say a gradual, healthy growth, and improvement is everywhere apparent. Especially may our people be congratulated on the advancement made in the common school system of the State, bearing no mean comparison with the best in other States. This condition is due to the munificence of the State during the past decade. It is earnestly desired that the State may take no step backward in the great cause of education, but keep fully abreast of the times. It is but simple justice here to say that our colored citizens, the recipients, for the last few years, of the State's bounty, are improving their advantages by laudable efforts to acquire homes for themselves and education for their children. The prejudice against their enfranchisement is fast disappearing, and I trust will soon pass away forever. A policy that will encourage citizens of this class in pursuits of industry and the acquisition of property, and secure to them the advantages of separate free school instruction, will greatly increase their usefulness and insure their permanent devotion to the State. In the labor upon which you are about to enter, you have my most cordial and sincere wish that wise counsels and harmony may prevail, and that your efforts may hasten the growth and development of the material and intellectual interests of the State and secure the peace and happiness of its people—the highest aim of all good government.

STATE FINANCES.

Since the date of my last biennial message, the State Debt has been reduced only fifteen thousand dollars. This is principally due to the liberal appropriations out of the general fund for the use and benefit of free schools, without any proportionate increase in the revenue, which left the Treasury with means barely sufficient to pay current expenses and interest.

REFUNDING DEBT.

In pursuance of the act of April 8th, 1885, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of a part of the Funded Debt of this State," the board thereby appointed met at Dover, on the 16th day of May, 1885, and received and opened the bids for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars' worth of four per centum bonds of this State, and, in pursuance of the provisions of the said act, accepted the bid of Edward Morrison, of New York City, for the said bonds, at \$1050.30 for each \$1000.00 of the said bonds, (making a total premium to the State of the sum of \$6,360.00 on the said loan,) which said bid was the highest received, and consequently the loan was awarded to Mr. Morrison at the figure stated. This loan was to the State a very profitable one, and reflects considerable credit on the board negotiating the same.

STATEMENT.

On the first day of January, A. D. 1887, the State Debt was eight hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, classified as follows :

Bonds issued under act of March 16th, 1881, and designated as "Series B," payable on the first day of July, 1891, but redeemable at the option of the State at any time after the first day of July, 1886,	\$300,000.00
Bonds issued under act of March 16th, 1881, and designated as "Series C," payable on the first day of July, 1901, but redeemable at the option of the State at any time after the first day of July, 1891,	165,000.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$465,000.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$465,000.00
Bonds issued under act of April 8th, 1885, payable on the first day of June, 1905, but redeemable at the option of the State at any time after the first day of June, 1895,	120,000.00
Total amount of the State Debt, bearing four per centum interest,	\$585,000.00
Bond of the State to the School Fund, payable on the first day of July, 1906, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum,	156,750.00
Certificates of indebtedness held by Delaware College, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum,	83,000.00
Total amount of State Debt, January 1st, 1887,	<u>\$824,750.00</u>

As an offset against this indebtedness the State has interest-bearing investments, as follows :

Investments belonging to the General Fund.

Mortgages on the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad, (\$400,000 on the Junction and Breakwater, and \$200,000 on the Breakwater and Frankford),	\$600,000.00
1275 shares of Farmers' Bank stock, at \$50.00 per share,	63,750.00
20 shares of National Bank of Delaware stock, at \$465.00 per share,	9,300.00
Total belonging to General Fund,	<u>\$673,050.00</u>

Investments belonging to the School Fund.

5000 shares of Farmers' Bank stock, at \$36.00 per share,	180,000.00
2439 shares of Farmers' Bank stock, at \$50.00 per share,	121,950.00
114 shares of Smyrna Bank stock, at \$50.00 per share,	5,700.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$307,650.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$307,650.00
37 shares National Bank of Delaware stock, at \$465.00 per share,	17,205.00
254 shares Union National Bank, at \$36 per share,	9,144.00
School Fund bond,	156,750.00
Loan to Sussex County,	5,000.00
	<hr/>
Total investments, both funds,	\$1,168,799.00
Total debt outstanding,	824,750.00
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Assets in excess of indebtedness,	\$344,049.00
To this may be added the following items :	
Prospective receipts, amounts due January 1st, instant,	57,796.31
Amount of sinking fund, arising from the oyster revenue,	4,629.79
Balance in Treasury belonging to the General Fund,	8,977.86
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Which would increase our assets to what would appear to be their true amount,	\$415,452.96
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This statement indicates that while the bonded indebtedness of the State has only been slightly decreased, the State's credit has been fully maintained and all her obligations met promptly.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The report of the State Treasurer exhibits the operations of that department of the State Government, and shows the receipts and expenditures to be as follows :

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury at settlement with Legislative Committee on January —, 1886,	\$ 7,815.49
Receipts since that settlement to January 1st, inst.,	121,190.61
Probable receipts, due and payable January 1st, instant,	57,796.31
	<hr/>
Total receipts, present and probable,	\$186,802.41

EXPENDITURES.

Total amount paid out to January 1st, instant, . . .	\$120,028.24
Leaving a probable balance of	<u>\$66,774.17</u>

Which will be applicable to the payment of the current expenses and interest of the next year.

SCHOOL FUND.

The Treasurer's account as Trustee of the School Fund shows the following facts, viz :

RECEIPTS.

Total amount received from all sources to August last,	\$83,750.95
Received, from August to December 31st,	<u>17,276.62</u>
Total receipts,	\$101,027.57

EXPENDITURES.

Paid out, at the August distribution, the following amounts :

To New Castle County,	\$32,358.26
To Kent County,	23,256.59
To Sussex County,	<u>28,136.10</u>
Total,	\$83,750.95

Paid out on account of New Castle County to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind,	<u>1,040.00</u>
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Total payments,	<u>\$84,790.95</u>
Leaving balance to credit of School Fund,	<u>\$16,236.62</u>

SINKING FUND.

The Treasurer also reports, in relation to the receipts and disbursements of this department, the balances in which are appli-

cable only as a sinking fund for the payment of the State Debt, the following :

Balance in Treasury at last statement,	\$3,317.20
Collected during the year,	\$4,832.25
Paid out for repairs to guard-boat, commissions, and other purposes,	3,509.66
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of	1,312.59
	<hr/>
Total to credit of said Fund,	\$4,629.79
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He also reports as due the State the sum of \$38,886.66 from the Breakwater and Frankford Railroad Company, now consolidated with the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company, and known as the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad Company, and which amount, under a joint resolution of the General Assembly, is payable whenever the net earnings of the said Company shall amount to six per centum on its capital stock.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

For some time past public attention has been called to the subject of revision of the Constitution of our State by means of a Convention. It is of the first importance to inquire whether the defects in the organic law of the State are of such a character as to justify the calling of a Convention. Most of the provisions of the present Constitution, which have been tested by the experience of over a half century, meet with, we believe, general approval, yet it is undeniable that there is a great and growing feeling that some changes and reforms be made. It is well for us all to remember that our Constitution is not the work of a single political party; the leading and active members of the Convention which gave it being were not only among the most gifted and distinguished men in the State, many of them having had considerable experience in deliberative bodies, but were fairly representative of the two great political parties existing at the time. Amendments, commensurate with the demands of the people, have from time to time been incorporated in our organic law. Popular demand for reformation should, at all times, be heeded, and its accomplishment assisted. Reforms, to be safe, should be gradual, and ought not to be made too difficult, avoid-

ing all strains. Opportunity for comprehending all measures should be given, without hasty action.

Amendments by the Legislature have great advantages, securing careful deliberation before changing an established law in its separate wants, and without log-rolling. And even if it be urged that many reforms are demanded and required to meet the changed condition of affairs, still, is it not better to have a few modifications at a time presented for the consideration of the people, in view of the permanent law to be established? The difficulty is, to devise a plan so that reforms by means of legislative enactments may be more easily attainable.

Article ninth of the Constitution of the State provides that "the General Assembly, whenever *two-thirds* of each house shall deem it necessary, may, with the approbation of the Governor, propose amendments to this Constitution, and at least three and not more than six months before the next general election of representatives, duly publish them in print for the consideration of the people; and if *three-fourths* of each branch of the Legislature shall, after such an election and before another, ratify the said amendments, they shall be valid to all intents and purposes as parts of this Constitution."

Now I would suggest, that if the rate required for ratification was changed to two-thirds instead of "three-fourths" of each branch of the Legislature, it would enable reforms to be more easily attained; and you would still preserve the wholesome checks on ill-advised and hasty changes. We have a safe guide for amendments provided by Article 5th of the Constitution of the United States, where a ratification is required to be made, not by three-fourths of each branch of the Legislatures of the several States, but by "the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States." Each State can ratify an amendment to the Constitution by a majority vote in its Legislature, and three-fourths of all the States must so act. It would be more difficult to obtain unanimity in *one* State than a simple majority in thirty-eight States. No better illustration of the impracticability of attempting amendments to our State Constitution, by making three-fourths of the succeeding legislature requisite for a change, could be cited than was given in the result two years ago, when a single vote defeated a general public sentiment and broke the pledge of a party honestly given.

A two-thirds majority is ample, especially when two Legislatures are required to pass upon the amendment.

It is doubtless true that many of the advocates—prominent and thoughtful citizens—for a State Convention, contemplate only a few changes; but I honestly believe that a Convention, at this time, amid the many dangerous questions floating in the public mind, all pressing for attention, would, when once the way was opened, expose our little State to great dangers.

By allowing Legislative amendment to be made reasonably practicable, as before said, an opportunity for all needed reforms can be had.

I deem it my duty to call your attention, as I did in previous communications to former Legislatures, to reforms that I believe the people desire, and which would be first to claim the attention of a Convention, if ordered. *First.* The question of Representation in the General Assembly. I trust, in your wisdom, you will be able to propose an amendment in this important particular satisfactory to the people. The same demand exists now as in the past, and I am satisfied is increasing, for a change in the present system of representation. Delay in this matter cannot be long deferred. Then why not act at the present, when the whole question can be fully and fairly considered, free from party excitement, and for the best interests of all. *Second.* The reform in the Judiciary System of the State should be thoroughly considered, and, without suggesting the changes, I deem it safest, as stated in my Inaugural Address, that you take counsel from the legal minds of the State, who will prove necessary guides and helps to you.

TARIFF TAXATION.

This great subject, interesting alike to all parts of the republic, and so long in an unsettled state, and vital to the interests of the people without regard to section or party, may we not hope will be so adjusted that there shall be a remission of burdensome and absolutely needless taxes, so that only sufficient revenue shall be raised to meet the wants of the government. It is evident, by confessions generally of friends and foes of the present system of tariff rates, that revenues far in excess of the requirements of the government are realized, and the paramount question seems to

be what remedy to apply, whether by reduction of impost duties or removing internal revenue taxes. At the rate of duties collected, the revenue will be simply immense, and nothing short of repeal of duties, except sufficient for bare revenue, will bring about a proper reduction as a measure of relief.

It having been demonstrated, by practical working of custom duties, that the lessening of duties on certain articles often leads to increase of consumption and augmentation of revenue, suppose what are known as the internal revenue taxes were removed from tobacco and whisky, would there be any relief to the now over-taxed people in all that pertains and enters into the ordinary and necessary expenses of their living? These articles may be strictly regarded as luxuries, and the tax paid for the use as voluntary; the abolition of the tax or duty only tending, by cheapening the article, to induce the greater consumption of what is generally considered a great injury to society and individuals, requiring all the wholesome restraint that the law can throw around the use of the same. Free tobacco and free whisky therefore mean the imposing heavier burdens on the necessities of life.

The abolition of the compulsory and high war taxes on the raw materials will, alone, enable the American manufacturer to compete with foreign labor and capital, and thus contribute to the benefit and advance the condition of the laboring classes. Much of the present tariff taxation was laid, as every one knows, to meet the sudden exigencies of a great and devastating war—an emergency that gave little time for consideration, and was alleged and believed to be only temporary. Then why, in time of peace, and a plethoric treasury inviting all manner of schemes for expenditure and corruption, should there not be an honest and frank effort made for a thorough revision and adjustment of taxes to meet the changed condition of the country; for certainly the present state of the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the nation must convince every reasonable person that the system of a high protective tariff has had the effect to invite the investment of capital in manufacturing to such an extent that the capacity and supply is entirely beyond the demands of the market, and therefore is no protection. The result of this policy has been ruinous, especially to the agriculturists, for at the present time this great and general interest—the foundation of all others—is almost paralyzed throughout the country. Over-production,

in both manufactures and agriculture, has produced stagnation. The condition is sad and distressing in some sections, and what has been predicted as the result of the system is upon us. The increase of the acreage of the farming lands, in this and foreign countries, with the aid of labor-saving machinery, has so increased production until, like manufactured goods, our wheat and corn, and other cereals, are down below the producing cost, at least in the older States, and unless a better foreign outlet is furnished, and the channels of commerce in all parts of the world opened, inviting the producer and consumer to meet on equal terms in a free market for the exchange of their commodities, cultivation will, of necessity, be abandoned. In fact, already many agriculturists have almost ceased to raise the cereals, and are turning their attention mainly to the cultivation of fruits, as the only means of realizing profit in the use of the land and earning a livelihood for themselves and families.

During the next fiscal year, it has been stated upon high authority, that "if Congress persists in the do-nothing policy, about \$9,000,000 per month will be withdrawn from the active capital of the nation and stored up in the vaults of the treasury, useless and inert." How long can the business of the country, demoralized by discrimination, and the oppression of labor, stand a drain of this kind without serious financial disorder?

With the strong appeal now going up from the whole country for relief, and for a return to a just and equitable system of taxation, so that no undue and unequal benefit to any shall be given, but all interests share alike the favors of the government, may we not reasonably anticipate, notwithstanding the recent discouraging signs, that our tax laws will be so revised and reformed as to give special favors to none, proving that our system of government is based upon an indiscriminating treatment of all its citizens.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The President of the United States, in his recent message, says: "The continued operation of the law relating to our civil service has added the most convincing proof of its necessity and usefulness. It is a fact worthy of note that every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people, testifies to the value of this reform. Its staunchest friends are found among

those who understand it best, and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained and protected by its requirements." Under this statement, from high authority, criticism should pause, and the system be allowed ample time for development and trial.

TEMPERANCE.

This great moral subject should receive by you most thoughtful consideration, divorced, if possible, from party bias in its treatment. That great evils exist by reason of excessive indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors is admitted by every one. Many are the remedies suggested for the abatement, some violent and revolutionary, and others moderate. Almost every conceivable expedient, in many of the States of the Union, has been adopted as a cure for what seems a disease in the body politic.

The appalling record of crimes and great wrongs affecting individuals and communities, traced to intemperance in the use of intoxicants, naturally appeals for restraint and even overthrow of the cause.

Your State Board of Education has acted wisely, and for ultimate good of the community, by introducing in our public schools a treatise on hygiene, that treats largely of the evils resulting from stimulants, and particularly alcoholic, so that in youth the knowledge obtained may prove of lasting benefit and as checks in mature years. A thorough diffusion of knowledge as to the injurious effects, before habits are formed and tastes acquired for stimulants, will serve as a restraint; for, with this knowledge is also infused the moral training and teaching of the observance of temperance as a Christian virtue. This is one great hope for the young of the present generation in this and other States. Human nature may, by this means, be in a measure controlled.

It is a feature of the physical conformation of mankind which must not be overlooked, that there is no nation, however civilized or savage, that does not habitually use some narcotic or stimulant more or less noxious in its effects. The abuse, and not the use, of these things have, in all ages of the world, constituted an injury to society; for be it understood that it is only when the offense affects society that the penalty of the law can be

evoked. You may regulate and restrain, but not destroy, that which was created and is often used for wise purposes. These things are not in themselves evil.

It would be instructive to know just how far Prohibition, in the places where it is said to have been effective, has been followed by the use of opium or other deleterious drugs, and also whether the morale of the community has in any degree been favorably or unfavorably affected by the same cause.

I firmly believe that if the professed friends of temperance had been zealous and active in efforts for the enforcement of the license laws of this State, their beneficial effects would soon become more apparent. It is a serious question, and a doubt in the minds of many of our thoughtful citizens whether, if prohibition or local option laws were enacted, men would display any more zeal and courage in their enforcement than now in the execution of the present statutes. The old trouble constantly arises and asserts itself—the interference with the personal liberty of the citizen—for it is only when society is offended that the rights of the citizen is abridged and limited. It is needless here to cite the well known provisions of our statutes passed for the prevention of the evils attending the sale of intoxicating liquors. As suggested in my last message to your predecessors, I would again recommend the passage of an act making it the duty of the public officers in each of the counties, who are clothed with the power of arrest, and are therefore conservators of the peace, to present to the Grand Jury any person violating the law, or, that commissioners be appointed whose sworn duty it shall be to see that the law is enforced. For, suppose local option or prohibitory laws were enacted, would not the same difficulties present themselves in the enforcement, and who would assume the responsibility? As has been well said by another: "If we can trust the statements made by the temperance party in the State of Maine last fall, thirty years of statutory prohibitions of the sale of liquor in that State has resulted in failure, and, judging by their own reports, it would not be pleasant to consider the effect of such legislation upon the tone of political morals in that State in the affairs of our little State." This all-important and vexed question has unfortunately been a cloak, in too many instances, for sinister partisan advantages, and not urged for settlement upon its own merits in a fair and honorable manner.

Let me further urge that if, in your judgment, our present license laws are not sufficiently remedial, then may further and more stringent statutes be passed, seeing well to it that constitutional limitations are respected and the rights of citizens in person and property preserved.

MILITIA.

Constituted as our government is, with only a small standing army, the importance of a State Militia is now more generally appreciated in all the States than formerly, and, in fact, in time of danger, is the right arm of the public service.

The State should bring the Militia, now under complete statutory law, into more intimate relation, by generous appropriations, in the way particularly of camp equipage sufficient for outfit. This ought not to depend upon private bounty. At least the necessary expenses for an annual encampment should be allowed as an encouragement and development of the service. This is important, in view of the fact that the government contemplates and will doubtless organize a system of training the Militia of the States, under skilled and tried officers of the army, without interfering with State regulations, thus, in a measure, bringing into a more perfect harmony and usefulness the State or Volunteer Militia. The generous appropriations by the General Government should be met by cordial response on the part of the State.

INSANE ASYLUM.

I earnestly invite your attention to this important subject, in the hope that suitable and ample provision be made for that most distressed and wretched portion of our community who have had the misfortune, in the order of Providence, to be bereft of their reason. The State has, at different times, passed laws for the relief and amelioration of the condition of this unfortunate class of our people. Arrangements have been made with asylums in the State of Pennsylvania for the reception and care of our indigent insane for a certain stipulated sum, but the number is limited for each county, so that it often occurs that applications are made for admission by the friends of the unfortunate when the quota is full and the aid of the State necessarily denied. Surely the obligation is as binding upon the State to benefit all of such persons so afflicted as the limited few assigned to each county.

In order that the State bounty may, in this important matter, be available and easily attainable by every one who may need it and is unable to be cared for by private aid, I would recommend that buildings be constructed or purchased suitable for a State Insane Asylum, urging the same not only upon the ground of humanity and comfort to the class to be benefited, but in the interest of economy to the people.

STATE PRISON.

At present our prisons are ill-suited to the purposes and objects to be attained by what is known as a penitentiary or state prison in other States. I would advise that a substantial prison be constructed and arranged so that convicts from each of the counties can be received and employed in such occupations as will conduce most to the correction of vice, reformation of the convict, and the protection of society.

If the prisoners were compelled to labor at regular systematic work, the necessary expenses consequent upon their confinement might be met in whole or part, so that while the penalty for crime is suffered by the prisoner, the public would be relieved of the burden of his support.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS.

The report of the Superintendent, which is herewith transmitted, is valuable for its many suggestions.

With our advanced Free School system, I heartily join in recommending, as an important factor in the work, a normal or training school for teachers. This matter has long been considered in this State, and I believe the time is propitious for adoption as a fit complement to our plan of public education. The proposition is a simple one, that to maintain good schools there must be thoroughly trained teachers. Already, in many of the large towns of the State, the public graded schools have supplanted what are familiarly termed academies or classical schools. Now, to enable this high grade of instruction to be sustained, a training school is essential. Our guide is the example set in almost all the States of the Union. The plan submitted by the Superintendent must commend itself. He says: "A training school, with a course of study prescribed by the State, with the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent and the Principal

of the School as a Board of Examiners, should be established—the graduates should be allowed to teach for a term of two or three years without extra compensation, at the expiration of which time, if they have proved successful teachers, they should be granted a certificate, good for five years, without further examination.” A successful training school of this kind would cause a just pride in the profession of teaching, and the people would feel certain of obtaining more competent and faithful teachers.

DELAWARE COLLEGE.

I am happy to report, with other Trustees and friends of this institution, that the generous appropriation of your predecessors was most gratefully received. The same has been judiciously expended in the renovation and improvement of the College buildings and surroundings, and now, as the State has done its duty, let the Trustees apply their energies, and, by persistent effort, supplement this timely aid and devise plans for a high development in scholarship, so that the College may be pointed to with pride, in fact, as a State institution. The State, having extended the helping hand, will, I hope, coöperate with the friends in assisting from time to time, but the work of building up the College, and making it worthy of the patronage of the public and continued munificence of the State, must depend upon the management of the Trustees, who are its lawfully constituted agents and guardians.

• STATE LAW LIBRARY.

By a communication addressed to me by the efficient and faithful State Librarian, it is clear that provision must soon be made for increased accommodation for the reception of books. The State can boast of one of the best law libraries in the country, and one that is rapidly growing. There are now nearly nineteen thousand volumes, a large increase in the last two years. The present building, containing the library, is not, as you are aware, fire-proof, and so valuable is the collection of books and State papers—many that cannot be replaced—that the expenditure for a new fire-proof building, I feel, is in every sense justifiable, and an additional and weighty reason why another place should be provided. I would suggest that the property purchased by the State some time since, and known as the “Jump property,” be

utilized, in part, for the purposes of a library, and that an apartment in said building be provided for the safe-keeping of the enrolled bills and other valuable papers in the office of the Secretary of State.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Since the meeting of the last General Assembly, I have received several communications from the United States Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Animal Industry, urging the coöperation of this State with the General Government in the suppression of the contagious disease known as pleuro-pneumonia in cattle. As your executive, upon request of said bureau, I appointed the State Veterinary Surgeon as a representative on the part of the State to meet like representatives of the several States, in the city of Philadelphia, in August last, to consult in regard to details of coöperation between the Department of Agriculture and the State authorities in an effort to control this disease during the past year. I also attended the convention and advised concurrence on the part of our State, of course being guided by the provisions of our recent enactments on the subject. I am happy to report that the disease has been stamped out of our midst by coöperation with the General Government, which could not have been done with the limited means provided by our own State.

The rules and regulations forwarded to me by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are herewith submitted.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The fourth biennial report of the Board is herewith presented. More than usual attention has been given to this important interest throughout the State. By the examination of the report of the Secretary, and letter of the President, accompanying the same, I entertain no doubt that you will be convinced of the necessity of an increase in the appropriation, adequate to the wants of the Board, and also compensation sufficient to remunerate the Secretary for extraordinary services in visiting every section of the State, in compliance with the law and orders of the Board.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND LABOR.

As we have no organization in this State charged with the collection of information on these important subjects, and constantly, during my administration, inquiries have been made by the General Government and the several States for facts and statistics pertaining thereto, and but meagre information could be furnished, I would advise the establishment of a State Board of Agriculture and Labor, with such powers as the Legislature shall deem proper.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE ADOPTION OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a meeting of the Governors of the original thirteen States, in the city of Philadelphia, in June last, it was decided that there should be a celebration of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States; on the 17th of September, A. D. 1887.

In pursuance of the recommendations of this meeting, I appointed John H. Rodney, Esq., to represent this State on the commission, which met in Philadelphia on December 2d, last, to perfect the programme for said celebration. I would recommend that the Legislature take such steps as may be necessary to co-operate with the General Government and our sister States in the ceremonies to commemorate the memorable historic event.

Your attention is invited to the communications, herewith submitted, in relation to the American Exhibition, at London, commencing May 2d, 1887, of the Arts, Inventions, Manufactures, Products, and Resources of the United States; also in relation to the Permanent Exposition of the Three Americas, at Washington, in 1889.

The reports of the Adjutant-General and of the State Chemist are herewith submitted, and their recommendations commended to your consideration.

A list of reprieves and pardons granted by me is herewith transmitted, together with the reasons for my action in the premises.

In a short time my official term as the Executive of the State will expire. I avail myself of this opportunity to express most grateful acknowledgments to my fellow citizens, whose support has been of great encouragement under all circumstances. In the administration of the affairs of the State, I could not expect to be free from error. To err is incident to our imperfect nature. I assumed the responsibilities of the office with great diffidence in my ability to discharge its duties satisfactorily to the people, yet with a firm resolve to be guided in all things by a desire to do right. I have steadily adhered to that determination, and have done no official act which, under the same circumstances, I would not do again. Entering upon my official career free and unpledged, either directly or indirectly, I close it with the consoling and proud reflection that my conscience upbraids me for no official injustice or wrong, and that the advancement of the rights and interests of the people of Delaware, without regard to race, or color, or party, has been the constant motive of my every act. In retiring, I shall not cease to implore the aid of the Beneficent Being, to whose providence we are so signally indebted, for the continuance of His blessings on our beloved little State.

CHARLES C. STOCKLEY.

DOVER, January 4th, 1887.

Mr. Cooper offered a joint resolution appointing a special committee to whom the message of the Governor should be referred,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was

Adopted.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Cooper and McWhorter said committee on the part of the Senate, and ordered the resolution to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Ferguson offered a resolution, which, on his motion, was read, as follows :

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, ex-members of the Senate, and all ladies who may visit the Senate during the sessions, be privileged to seats on the floor of the Senate.

And further, on his motion, was

Adopted.

Mr. McWhorter gave notice that, on to-morrow or some future day, he would ask leave to introduce sundry bills, entitled as follows, viz :

“An act in relation to Primary Elections ;”

“An act extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to replevin cases,” and

“An act to suppress combinations to enhance the cost of household necessities.”

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the Clerk was instructed to have 500 copies of the Message of the Governor printed for the use of the Senate.

On motion, the Senate adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M.

SAME DAY—3 o'clock, P. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the documents accompanying the Governor's message were taken up,

And, on his further motion, the report of the State Veterinary Surgeon was read.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the report of John H. Rodney, Esq., Commissioner from Delaware in the matter of the Centennial Celebration of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, was read.

On motion of Mr. Crossan, the report of the State Chemist was taken up,

Further, on motion of Mr. Martin,

The report was

Laid on the table.

Mr. Lewis moved that the report of the State Librarian be read,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Pending the reading, on motion of Mr. Lewis, the further reading of the report was dispensed with.

Mr. Lewis moved that the documents accompanying the Governor's message be referred to a special committee,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Whereupon the Speaker appointed Messrs. Lewis, Crossan and Bacon said committee.

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

"An act authorizing an election to ascertain the sense of the voters of Delaware concerning a Convention."

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

"An act in relation to public travel."

Mr. Dorman offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate be and he is hereby directed to furnish each member of the Senate with one daily newspaper of his choice during the session of the Legislature, and also to furnish the Senate with three copies of each daily newspaper published in the State during the session.

Which, on his further motion, was

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, Mr. Dorman was appointed a committee to negotiate with a news agent and secure his lowest terms for furnishing said papers.

Mr. McWhorter offered a joint resolution adjourning both Houses until Monday, the 10th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And further, on motion of Mr. Cooper, was *Adopted.*

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Lewis offered a joint resolution appointing a joint committee to draft rules to govern the intercourse between the two Houses,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And further, on his motion, was *Adopted.*

Whereupon the Speaker appointed Messrs. Lewis and Crossan said committee on the part of the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution appointing a special committee to whom the Governor's message should be referred, and that Messrs. Harrington, Daisy and Ware had been appointed such committee on the part of the House.

Also, that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution adjourning both Houses to Monday, January 10th, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and returned the same to the Senate.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, January 10th, 1887.—5 o'clock, P. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Crossan, Ferguson, Lewis and Mr. Speaker.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Ferguson offered a resolution, as follows :

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to furnish the members of the Senate with five hundred two-cent postage stamps, five hundred one-cent stamps, and five hundred wrappers.

Which, on his motion, was read,

And further, on his motion, was

Adopted.

Mr. Lewis offered a joint resolution appointing a joint committee to examine the State Treasurer's account,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And further, on his motion, was

Adopted.

Whereupon the Speaker appointed Messrs. Lewis and Ferguson, on the part of the Senate, said committee.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to draft rules for the government of intercourse between the two Houses,”

And that Messrs. Chandler, Jones and Wilson had been appointed said committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had adopted and requested the concurrence of the Senate in a joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution to arrange for the inauguration of the Governor elect,"

And that the House had appointed Messrs. Norney, Jones and Daisy as a joint committee on the part of that body.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the House joint resolution just presented was read,

And further, on his motion, was

Concurred in.

Whereupon the Speaker announced as a committee on the part of the Senate Messrs. Ferguson and Bacon.

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

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 11th, 1887.—10 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter and Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution appointing a Joint Committee to examine the State Treasurer's account,"

And returned the same to the Senate, and that the House had appointed as said committee on the part of that body, Messrs. Temple, Wilson and Ware.

Mr. Ferguson offered a resolution, which, on his motion, was read, as follows :

Resolved, That the following committees be appointed by the Chair, to act as Standing Committees, to wit :

A Committee on Corporations ; a Committee on Cities and Towns ; a Committee on Enrolled Bills ; a Committee on Elections ; a Committee on Accounts ; a Committee on Claims ; a Committee on Finance ; a Committee on Roads ; a Committee on Vacant Lands ; a Committee on the Judiciary ; a Committee on Revised Statutes ; a Committee on Agriculture ; a Committee on Printing ; a Committee on Education ; and a Committee on Divorce.

Which, on his further motion, was *Adopted*.

Mr. Cooper moved that a committee of two be appointed to draft rules governing the Senate during its session,

Which motion *Prevailed*.

Whereupon the Speaker appointed Messrs. Cooper and Crossan said committee.

Mr. Martin moved that the report of the State Chemist be read,

Which motion *Prevailed*.

Pending the reading, on motion of Mr. Cooper, the further reading of the report was dispensed with.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

SAME DAY—3 o'clock, P. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees, as follows :

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Crossan, Cooper and Dorman.

Committee on Agriculture—Messrs. Ferguson, Lewis and Bacon.

Committee on Cities and Towns—Messrs. McWhorter, Cooper and Martin.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Dorman, Lewis and McWhorter.

Committee on Corporations—Messrs. Lewis, McWhorter and Dorman.

Committee on Divorce—Messrs. McWhorter, Bacon and Cooper.

Committee on Education—Messrs. Cooper, Martin and Ferguson.

Committee on Elections—Messrs. Ferguson, Cooper and Martin.

Committee on Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Crossan, Cooper, Bacon, Ferguson, Lewis and Dorman.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. Martin, Ferguson and Cooper.

Committee on Judiciary—Messrs. Cooper, Crossan and Bacon.

Committee on Printing—Messrs. Lewis, McWhorter and Dorman.

Committee on Revised Statutes—Messrs. Martin, Cooper and Crossan.

Committee on Roads and Highways—Messrs. Bacon, Crossan and Lewis.

Committee on Vacant Lands—Messrs. Dorman, Lewis and Ferguson.

Mr. Cooper, on behalf of the Committee on Rules for the government of the Senate during its session, presented a report,

Which, on his motion, was read, as follows :

RULES OF THE SENATE.

RULE 1. Every member shall be in his place at the time to which the Senate stands adjourned.

RULE 2. Every day, before the Senate proceeds to other business, the Clerk shall call the names of the members in alphabetical order, and shall read the journal of the preceding day, which may be corrected by unanimous consent of the Senate.

RULE 3. No member shall be allowed to speak upon any subject more than three times, except in explanation, without leave obtained through the Speaker.

RULE 4. No member shall be allowed to interrupt another while speaking, unless on points of order, and then only through the Speaker, and no member shall be referred to by name in debate.

RULE 5. All motions shall be subject to debate, except motions to adjourn, to lay on the table, and for the previous question.

RULE 6. Questions of order shall be determined by the Speaker without debate, from whose decision an appeal may be had to the Senate at the request of any member.

RULE 7. The Speaker shall appoint all committees, unless the Senate shall otherwise direct.

RULE 8. Every committee shall report within five days of actual session of the Senate from the time of their appointment, or furnish reasons why a report has not been made.

RULE 9. All motions and resolutions, except for the reading of bills, the daily adjournment of the Senate, or any motion to refer any subject, or postpone, shall, if requested by the Speaker,

or any member, be reduced to writing by the mover, and if seconded, shall be repeated by the Speaker to the Senate before any debate or decision is had thereon.

RULE 10. Every motion on which a vote is taken shall be entered on the journal, and (except motions for adjournment) the name of the member moving the same.

RULE 11. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the Senate, shall be presented by the Speaker, or a member, who shall briefly state the contents thereof.

RULE 12. When a question has been decided in the affirmative, or negative, any member who voted in the majority, or any member absent at the time of said voting, who, if present, would have voted with the majority, may move for reconsideration thereof, at any time within three days of actual session of the Senate, and the word "majority" shall, in the application of the rule, be construed to mean, not the greater number of votes, but such number as was sufficient to prevail in the decision of the original question.

RULE 13. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, by order of the Senate, or by report of a committee, and one day's notice shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill.

RULE 14. Every bill shall receive three readings in the Senate previous to its passage, and no bill shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the Senate; and every bill, whether reported by a committee or otherwise, shall be taken up for consideration before passing to its third reading.

RULE 15. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be certified by the Clerk, noting the day of passing at the foot thereof.

RULE 16. All messages from the Senate to the House of Representatives shall be conveyed by the Clerk, or a member, as the Speaker may direct.

RULE 17. All bills and resolutions which the standing rules of the Senate require to be three several times read may be amended at any time before they are taken up for the third or final reading, and no amendment shall afterwards be made so as to materially change or alter their meaning.

RULE 18. When a message is brought to the Senate by a member of the House, or any officer of the State, the members shall rise upon their feet.

RULE 19. The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Cushing's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules of the Senate.

RULE 20. A vote of the majority shall prevail, except in special cases to the contrary.

RULE 21. A special order, as provided for in Rule 14, shall be granted upon a vote of the majority of all the members.

RULE 22. All joint or other resolutions shall, at the request of any member, be laid over at least one day of actual session.

RULE 23. Unless otherwise ordered by a majority, the Senate shall meet every day (Sundays excepted), at eleven o'clock in the morning.

RULE 24. No rule of the Senate shall be changed or suspended, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

RULE 25. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a certain day, to commit, to amend, and to postpone indefinitely ; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged.

The above rules are respectfully submitted.

WM. H. COOPER,
CALVIN CROSSAN.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the rules were adopted as the rules governing the Senate during its session.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution, which, on his motion, was read, as follows :

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be directed to have printed, in pamphlet form, fifty copies of the rules for the gov-

ernment of the Senate, the joint rules for the government of intercourse between the two Houses, and the standing committees of the Senate.

And, on his further motion, the resolution was *Adopted.*

Mr. Martin moved that each member of the Senate be furnished with Volume Séventeen, Laws of Delaware,

Which motion *Prevailed.*

Mr. Martin moved that the Clerk of the Senate transmit to the House sundry State documents, presented to the Senate by the Secretary of State, and request the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools to be presented to the Senate,

Which motion *Prevailed.*

Mr. Lewis, from the joint committee to draft rules for the government of intercourse between the two houses, presented a report,

Which, on his motion, was read, as follows :

JOINT RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INTER-COURSE BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

RULE 1. In every case of an amendment to a bill, or any other matter agreed to in one house, and dissented to in the other, if either house shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other house shall also appoint a committee to confer. Such committee shall, at a convenient hour agreed on by their chairman, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other, verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective houses for and against the amendment or other matter of disagreement, and confer freely thereon.

RULE 2. When a message shall be sent from either house to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the house to which it is sent by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

RULE 3. Messages shall be sent by such persons as a sense of propriety in each house may determine.

RULE 4. While bills or joint resolutions are on their passage between the two houses, they shall be on paper and under the signature of the Clerk of each house respectively.

RULE 5. After a bill or joint resolution shall have passed both houses it shall be duly enrolled by the Clerk of the house in which it originated, and shall be examined by a committee of each house respectively, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the original, as passed by both houses, and, after correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled copy, shall make a report to their respective houses.

RULE 6. After examination and report, each bill or joint resolution shall be signed in the respective houses, first by the Speaker of the house in which it originated.

RULE 7. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one house is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the house in which the same shall have passed.

RULE 8. Each house shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or joint resolution may be founded.

RULE 9. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or joint resolution shall be lost.

RULE 10. In all cases where a conference takes place, the committee shall be composed of members who voted in the majority on the point or points of difference; but the committee shall not have power or control over any part of a bill, resolution, or order, except such parts upon which a difference exists between the two houses.

Respectfully submitted,

B. L. LEWIS,
C. W. CROSSAN,

Committee on the part of the Senate.

SWITHIN CHANDLER,
JOHN H. JONES,
THOS. R. WILSON, JR.,

Committee on the part of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Martin moved that the report of the joint committee be adopted and the committee discharged,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Ordered that the House be informed thereof.

Mr. McWhorter offered a "Joint resolution to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of refurnishing the Governor's office and State parlor,"

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion,

Adopted.

The Speaker in accordance with said resolution appointed, as a committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. McWhorter and Martin.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution entitled

"Joint resolution to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of refurnishing the Governor's office and State Parlor,"

And had appointed as a committee, on the part of the House, Messrs. Norney, Temple and Waples.

Mr. McWhorter gave notice that, on to-morrow or some future day, he would ask leave to introduce the following bills, viz :

"An act in relation to the Fire Companies of the City of Wilmington ;"

"An act to renew the charter of National Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F., of Delaware," and

"An act to amend Chapter Eight of the Revised Statutes."

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 12th, 1887.—10 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter and Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Ferguson offered a resolution, which, on his motion, was read, as follows :

Resolved, That the Senate Chamber be tendered the Committee on Arrangements for the inauguration of Governor elect B. T. Biggs, to be used as a ladies' dressing-room for that evening,

And, on motion of Mr. McWhorter,

The resolution was

Adopted.

Mr. Martin presented the claim of the oyster guard-boat "Blue Wing" against the State of Delaware,

Which, on his motion, was referred, without reading, to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McWhorter, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and, on motion of Mr. Martin, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. F. No. 1), entitled

"An act in relation to Primary Elections,"

Which, on motion of Mr. McWhorter, was read,

And, on his further motion, Rule 14 was suspended as to this bill, and further, on his motion, the bill was read a second time by its title, and, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

On the further motion of Mr. McWhorter, 200 copies of the bill were ordered to be printed.

Hon. William F. Causey, Secretary of State, being admitted, presented to the Senate the report of the Adjutant-General of the State of Delaware.

Mr. Dorman presented the petition of James H. Legates and others, relating to a private road in Indian River Hundred,

Which, on his motion, was read.

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

“An act to incorporate the Tenth and Franklin Streets Drain Company, of Wilmington.”

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

“An act to lay out a private road in Indian River Hundred, Sussex County.”

Mr. Dorman offered a joint resolution concerning the Seventeenth Volume of the Laws of the State of Delaware,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And further, on his motion, was

Adopted.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Martin, on behalf of the joint committee to whom was referred, by a joint resolution of the last General Assembly, the matter of having printed the Minutes of the Council of Delaware State from 1776 to 1792, presented a report,

Which, on his motion, was read, as follows:

“To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met:

“The undersigned, members of a joint committee appointed at the last session of the General Assembly under a joint resolution of April 1st, 1885, in relation to having printed the Minutes of the Council of Delaware State from 1776 to 1792, have the honor to report, that under the said resolution the committee convened at the Capitol on September 3d, 1885, and, after a

thorough examination of the manuscript copies, deemed it prudent to employ an expert in transcribing to prepare the same for printing; whereupon the committee awarded the work of transcribing to John F. Saulsbury, Esq. The committee, believing it to be more satisfactory to have the work of printing and binding done by contract, advertised for proposals, and James Kirk & Son, being deemed to be the most advantageous bidders, the contract of printing and binding was awarded to them.

Having in view the principle of interchange that is now existing between this State and the other States and Territories, the committee thought it proper to have 150 copies printed. The same having been done in accordance with the contract, the committee therefore submit this as their report to the General Assembly, and recommend the adoption of a joint resolution making an appropriation to defray the expenses for the same.

HUGH MARTIN,
WILSON T. CAVENDER,

On the part of the Senate.

ENOCH MOORE,
C. GUNDY BROWN,
JACOB H. ADAMS,

On the part of the House."

Mr. Martin moved that the report be referred to a joint committee consisting of three on the part of the Senate, and five on the part of the House,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Whereupon the Speaker appointed, on the part of the Senate as such committee, Messrs. McWhorter, Lewis and Bacon.

Ordered that the House be informed thereof.

On motion, the Senate took a recess, and at 3 o'clock, P. M., reassembled and resumed business.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution concerning the Seventeenth Volume of the Laws of the State of Delaware,"

And returned the same to the Senate.

Also, that the House had concurred in the action of the Senate upon the report of the joint committee appointed at the last session of the General Assembly in relation to the Minutes of Council, and that Messrs. Norney, Taylor, Harrington, Daisy, and Chandler, had accordingly been appointed on the part of the House members of the committee to consider the report of said committee.

Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of the joint committee to whom was referred the arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor elect, Hon. Benjamin T. Biggs, presented a report,

Which, on his motion, was read.

Mr. McWhorter, on behalf of the committee to whom was referred the propriety of refurnishing the State House parlor and the Governor's office, reported a joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution relating to purchases and refitting the State House Parlor and Governor's Office,"

Which, on his motion, was read, and,

On motion of Mr. Martin,

Adopted.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that that body had concurred in the Senate joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution relating to purchases and refitting the State House Parlor and Governor's Office,"

And returned the same to the Senate.

Mr. McWhorter offered a joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution convening the two houses to open and publish the returns of the vote for Governor,"

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion,

Adopted.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution convening the two houses to open and publish the returns of the vote for Governor,”

And returned the same to the Senate.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 13th, 1887—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter and Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had passed and asked the concurrence of the Senate in sundry House bills, as follows:

“An act to incorporate the Rebman Library Association, of the City of Wilmington, Delaware;”

“An act to incorporate the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 7, of the City of Wilmington, Delaware;”

“An act to re-incorporate the Wilmington Coal Gas Company,” and

“An act to incorporate the Wilmington Transfer Company.”

Mr. McWhorter offered a joint resolution entitled,
 "Joint resolution to investigate and suppress combinations,"
 Which, on his motion, was read,
 And, on his further motion, *Adopted.*
Ordered to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,
 "An act to incorporate the Rebman Library Association, of
 the City of Wilmington, Delaware,"

Was read.

Also, on his further motion, the House bill entitled,
 "An act to incorporate the Ancient Order of Hibernians,
 Division No. 7, of Wilmington, Delaware,"

Was read.

Mr. Crossan, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported
 as duly and correctly enrolled and ready for the signature of the
 Speaker, the Senate joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution concerning the Seventeenth Volume of the
 Laws of the State of Delaware."

On motion, the Senate took a recess until 2:30, P. M.

SAME DAY—2:30, P. M.

Senate reassembled at the expiration of the recess.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House would be ready to receive the Senate in ten minutes.

The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, the Senators, in conformity with the joint resolution convening the two houses in joint meeting to open and publish the votes for Governor, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker, and accompanied by their Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms.

JOINT MEETING TO OPEN AND PUBLISH THE RETURNS OF THE VOTES FOR GOVERNOR AT THE LAST GENERAL ELECTION.

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JANUARY 13th, 1887, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The two houses being convened in Joint Meeting,

On motion of Mr. Martin, of the Senate,

The resolution convening the two houses was read by the Clerk of the Senate, as follows:

“Joint resolution convening the two houses to open and publish the returns of the vote for Governor.

“*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 assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at three o'clock, P. M., on Thursday next, the 13th inst., to be present at the opening and publishing, according to the Constitution of this State, of the returns of the election held in the several counties of the State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in

November last for Governor, 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 as the same shall be published from said returns."

Mr. Crossan was appointed teller on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Mulligan on the part of the House.

John E. Collins, Esquire, Speaker of the Senate, thereupon opened and published the official returns of the election in the several counties of this State for Governor, from which it appears that, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November last, A. D. 1886, there were given

For Benjamin T. Biggs :

In New Castle County,	6,466 votes.
In Kent County,	3,408 "
In Sussex County,	4,068 "
<hr/>	
Total,	13,942 "

For James R. Hoffecker :

In New Castle County,	3,420 votes.
In Kent County,	1,781 "
In Sussex County,	2,631 "
<hr/>	
Total,	7,832 "

In New Castle County, Joseph Pyle received 151 votes ; Benjamin Fooks 3 votes ; Alexander Kelly 7 votes ; R. L. Armstrong 2 votes ; E. King 2 votes ; George Z. Tybout 1 vote ; Victor du Pont 1 vote ; R. W. Chambers 1 vote ; John Pilling 1 vote ; Tally J. Evans 1 vote ; Charles Walton 1 vote ; George Boulden 1 vote ; John B. Vandegrift 1 vote ; S. E. Hearn 1 vote ; Reuben Satterwaite 1 vote ; James Fletcher 1 vote ; Dr. John J. Black 1 vote ; J. Paul Brown 1 vote ; George W. Dickinson 1 vote ; William Herbert 1 vote ; William D. Clark 1 vote.

Benjamin T. Biggs, having received a majority of the votes, was declared by the Speaker of the Senate to have been duly elected Governor of the State of Delaware, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November last, for the constitutional term of four years from the third Tuesday of January, instant.

The Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives then signed two certificates of election of Governor, which were attested by the Clerks of the respective Houses.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, of the House of Representatives, the certificates, as signed and attested, were read, as follows :

STATE OF DELAWARE, SS.

BE IT KNOWN, That the General Assembly having met at Dover, John E. Collins, Speaker of the Senate, on the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887), did open and publish, in the presence of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, according to the Constitution of the said State, the returns of the elections held in the several counties of the said State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November last, for Governor, and by said returns it appears that Benjamin T. Biggs was, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November last, 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, instant, agreeably to the Constitution.

JOHN E. COLLINS,

Speaker of the Senate.

W. R. McCABE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest :

BENJAMIN J. MOORE,

Clerk of the Senate.

E. T. COOPER,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Norney, of the House,

The journals of the two Houses were read by the respective Clerks and compared.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, of the Senate,

The two Houses separated, and the Senators returned to their chamber.

Mr. Dorman offered a joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution concerning adjournment,”

Which, on his motion, was read, and,

On his further motion,

Adopted.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

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

“An act for the renewal of the charter of the Lobdell Car Wheel Company.”

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution concerning adjournment,”

And returned the same to the Senate.

Mr. McWhorter, on behalf of the joint committee to whom was referred the report of the committee of the last session of the General Assembly concerning the Minutes of the Council from 1776 to 1792, presented a report,

Which, on his motion, was read, and

On his further motion, was

Laid on the table.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, January 17th, 1887—5 o'clock, P. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter and Mr. Speaker.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Ferguson offered the following resolution, viz :

Resolved, That the following committees be appointed, in addition to those already appointed, as standing committees, to wit : A Committee on Constitutional Reform, and a Committee on Temperance.

Which, on his motion, was read.

Mr. Ferguson moved that the resolution be adopted,

Which motion was

Lost.

Hon. William F. Causey, Secretary of State, being admitted, presented the report of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at Dover.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, returned to the Senate the following duly and correctly enrolled Senate joint resolution, the same having been signed by the Speaker of the House, viz :

“Joint resolution concerning the Seventeenth Volume of the Laws of the State of Delaware.”

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

“An act proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State.”

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

"An act to incorporate the Citizens' Hose Company, of Smyrna, Delaware."

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had adopted a joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution convening the two houses of the General Assembly in joint session for the purpose of attending the inauguration of the Governor elect,"

And presented the same for the concurrence of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the House joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution convening the two houses of the General Assembly in joint session for the purpose of attending the inauguration of the Governor elect,"

Was read, and, on motion of Mr. Cooper,

Was

Concurred in.

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

Mr. Ferguson presented the petition of A. G. Deakyne, James L. Davis, R. Ferguson and others, to allow the said A. G. Deakyne to erect and maintain a gate across a road leading from Taylor's Bridge to Deakyne's Landing,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill (No. 1) entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Rebman Library Association, of the City of Wilmington, Delaware,"

Was, under suspension of Rule 14, read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill (No. 2) entitled,
 "An act to incorporate the Ancient Order of Hibernians,
 Division No. 7, of the City of Wilmington, Delaware,"

Was, under suspension of Rule 14, read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill (No. 3) entitled,
 "An act to incorporate the Wilmington Coal Gas Company,"
 Was read.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill (No. 4) entitled,
 "An act to incorporate the Wilmington Transfer Company,"

Was, under suspension of Rule 14, read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Martin moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be till 9 o'clock, A. M., the 18th instant.

Thereupon Mr. Cooper offered an amendment, making the hour 10 o'clock, A. M., the 18th instant,

Which amendment was accepted,

And the motion, as amended,

Prevailed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 18th, 1887—10 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter and Mr. Speaker.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Martin offered a joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution relative to the distribution of the Minutes of Council,”

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was

Adopted.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Lewis, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and, on motion of Mr. Ferguson, obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Citizens' Hose Company, of Smyrna, Delaware,”

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, Rule 14 was suspended and the bill read a second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution relative to the distribution of the Minutes of Council,”

And returned the same to the Senate.

Mr. Cooper moved that the Senate proceed, by *viva voce* vote, to choose a United States Senator to represent this State in Congress, for the constitutional term commencing the 4th day of March next,

Which motion

Prevailed.

The Senate then proceeded, upon a call of the roll, to vote, which vote was as follows :

Mr. Bacon voted for George Gray.

Mr. Cooper voted for George Gray.

Mr. Crossan voted for George Gray.

Mr. Dorman voted for George Gray.

Mr. Ferguson voted for George Gray.

Mr. Lewis voted for George Gray.

Mr. Martin voted for George Gray.

Mr. McWhorter voted for George Gray.

Mr. Collins, Speaker, voted for George Gray.

Hon. George Gray, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the choice of the Senate for United States Senator, to represent this State in Congress for the constitutional term commencing on the 4th day of March next.

Mr. McWhorter, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and, on motion of Mr. Cooper, obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act for the renewal of the charter of the Lobdell Car Wheel Company,”

Which, on his motion, was read,

And further, on his motion, Rule 14 was suspended, and the bill read a second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. McWhorter, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and, on motion of Mr. Cooper, obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Tenth and Franklin Streets Sewer Company, of Wilmington, Delaware,”

Which, on his motion, was read.

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

“An act to renew and reenact an act incorporating the Thoroughfare Neck Friendship Church Cemetery, of Appoquinimink Hundred.”

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill (No. 3) entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Wilmington Coal Gas Company,”

Was read, and, on his further motion, under the suspension of Rule 14, was read a second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House would be in readiness in two minutes to receive the Senate in joint session for the purpose of attending the inauguration of the Governor elect.

JOINT MEETING.

The hour having arrived for the joint meeting, the members of the two houses, preceded by the Speakers, and accompanied by their Clerks and Sergeants-at-Arms, proceeded to the Kent County Court House and took the seats prepared for their reception.

The General Assembly being thus convened, the Governor elect, attended by the joint committee of the two houses; His Excellency Governor Charles C. Stockley; Hon. W. F. Causey, Secretary of State; Hon. J. P. Comegys, Chief Justice of the State of Delaware; Hon. Willard Saulsbury, Chancellor of the State of Delaware; Hon. John W. Houston, Associate Justice of the State of Delaware; Hon. Eli Saulsbury, ex-Governors John W. Hall and James Ponder, Hon. John A. Nicholson, Hon. James Williams, Hon. E. L. Martin, Hon. John B. Penington, Rev. L. W. Gibson, Rev. J. F. Stonecipher, Rev. T. E. Martindale, John P. Saulsbury, Esq., Robert H. Davis, Esq., Henry Clayton, Esq., John A. Reynolds, Esq., and Nath. Williams, Esq., appeared and took their seats upon the platform.

Prayer by the Rev. L. W. Gibson, Chaplain of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Martin, of the Senate,

The joint resolution convening the two houses was read by Benjamin J. Moore, Clerk of the Senate, as follows :

“Joint resolution convening the two houses of the General Assembly in joint session for the purpose of attending the inauguration of the Governor elect.

“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 18th, A. D. 1887, for the purpose of attending the Governor elect while the oaths of office are administered to him.”

Hon. Willard Saulsbury, Chancellor of the State of Delaware, then administered the following oaths of office to the Governor elect, to wit :

I, Benjamin T. Biggs, do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America : So help me God.

I, Benjamin T. Biggs, do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will support the Constitution of the State of Delaware : So help me God.

I, Benjamin T. Biggs, do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will perform the duties of the office of Governor of the State of Delaware with fidelity : So help me God.

His Excellency, the Governor, then delivered his inaugural address to the two houses of the General Assembly, as follows :

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

FELLOW CITIZENS : The Constitution of the United States requires that the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support that Constitution. The Constitution of this State requires that all such officers of this State shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of this State, and to perform

the duties of their respective offices with fidelity. These oaths I have just taken in your presence. In general terms they prescribe and limit my official duties.

The necessity and propriety of the first arises from the nature and character of our complex system of government, State and Federal. The Federal Constitution was framed in convention by delegates from the several States, and afterwards ratified by conventions of said States. The States therefore being parties to said Constitution, it was necessary and proper that they should be bound by the most solemn obligation to observe and keep the same. Hence they agreed that all their officers, Executive, Legislative, and Judicial, should be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution which they, through their delegates, had thus framed and afterwards ratified.

It is a matter of just pride to the people of Delaware that all her officers thus designated have faithfully kept and performed the obligation thus imposed upon them. None of them have ever been unfaithful to the Federal Constitution or the Union between the States thus made. I propose, however, briefly to advert to some of these duties particularly mentioned in the Constitution of the State, the performance of which is thereby required of the Governor of the State, and to indicate my views in respect to the same. Before I do so, however, it is but proper that I should express my gratitude to the people of this State for my elevation to the chief executive office in their gift. As a return for the honor conferred it will, throughout my term of office, be my aim so to discharge the duties connected therewith, that there shall be no just cause for the expression of regret by any one who had assisted in my election to said office. While adverting to the duties imposed upon me by the Constitution, I shall, according to custom and appropriate to the present occasion, briefly state my views upon some matters, both Federal and State. I do this with no desire to dictate what should or should not be done to remedy any supposed existing evil or to provide for any future public good. I offer them to the consideration of the General Assembly, that it, as the law-making power of the State, may, as relates to State affairs, supply such necessary legislation as the public interests, in its opinion, may demand.

By Article 3, Section 8, of the Constitution of the State it is provided that the Governor "shall appoint all officers whose

offices are established by this Constitution or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for."

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

Rotation in office, unless in very exceptional cases, I regard as a cardinal principle applicable to the subject of appointments by the Governor. That this principle should be respected by me was made manifest by the convention which nominated me. That convention passed a resolution condemning reappointments in respect to certain offices. I believe that their action was wise, and that the reappointment of incumbents at the expiration of their original terms, generally, is not only improper, but unfair to others having equal qualifications and equally worthy of recognition by the appointing power. I shall deem it my duty during my term of office to make no reappointments where the nature of the office and the public interests do not justify the same. All citizens having the proper legal and personal qualifications have an equal right to official recognition by the appointing power in the selection of officers to perform public duties. Capacity, honesty and fidelity in applicants for office are the main requisites that should be regarded by the appointing power. I have sufficient acquaintance with my fellow citizens of this State to know that many such persons can be found in each county of the State to meet these requirements without confining the appointments which I shall make to any very limited number of my fellow citizens, and from this belief and knowledge I shall conform my action in this respect to the principle enunciated by the convention which nominated me.

In adopting this as a principle which will govern my official action, I shall not only carry out the views I have long entertained and publicly expressed upon this subject, but at the same time shall reflect, as I believe, the opinions and wishes of the citizens generally of the State. In determining whom I shall appoint to office I shall make all proper and needful investigation as to qualification, and shall be governed by the considerations herein mentioned. I deem it proper, however, to say, that while I shall pay great respect and deference to the opinions of my fellow citizens generally, my action in this respect will not be determined by the number of signers to the petitions of applicants for office, nor the number of letters which may be addressed to me in their behalf.

Recommendations will be weighed and properly considered. Solicitations for recommendations of applicants for appointments too often are annoying to the parties solicited, and in some cases to the public generally. Recommendations are often too inconsiderately made, and generally very easily obtained. Having knowledge of these facts from my experience and observation in private life as a citizen, and from the experience of others, as made known by themselves, it will be impossible for me to be unmindful of such considerations in the discharge of my official duty in this respect. While I cannot hope to please all who may feel an interest in the matter of appointments, or to escape the censure of many in respect thereto, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I alone shall be responsible for the appointments which I shall make. I enter upon the discharge of the duties of my office with the consciousness of being perfectly free and uncommitted to any person in respect to any appointment to be made during my term of service. While I may, and doubtless will, make mistakes in the discharge of my duty, I shall have the proud consciousness that such mistakes will not have been intentionally made.

THE PARDONING POWER.

By the ninth section of said article of the Constitution it is provided that the Governor "shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures and to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment." The care with which, in the opinion of the framers of the Constitution, this power should be exercised is evidenced by the requirement that "he shall set forth, in writing, fully, the grounds of all reprieves, pardons and remissions, to be entered in a register of his official acts, and laid before the General Assembly at their next session." There will have to be strong mitigating or extenuating circumstances which the ordinary courts of justice cannot properly consider and weigh in their verdicts and judgments, and which ought to be considered and weighed as meriting Executive clemency, to cause me to exercise the power thus conferred. He who knowingly and willfully violates the law of the State, and who, after a fair and impartial trial by a jury of his countrymen, in which there has been neither mistake of law or fact committed, can have but little claim to the interposition of the exercise of this power by the Chief Executive of the State. Laws are made to be observed, not to be violated, and he who willfully and knowingly violates them, does

so with a knowledge that the law ordains the punishment of his act. These considerations will influence me in respect to my action in the exercise of the power thus vested in me under the Constitution of this State. These are the only matters in respect to my official duties enjoined upon me by the Constitution to which I deem it necessary at the present time to invite public attention.

CONVENTION AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The subject of a Constitutional Convention has for years been a matter of more or less public agitation and discussion. My views upon the subject of a Constitutional Convention are well known. As a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1852, I assisted in framing the Constitution agreed upon by that body. Not only did I support it in Convention, but in public addresses before the people I advocated its ratification. My efforts and the efforts of others to secure its adoption by the people were unsuccessful. The views I then entertained, however, in respect to the necessity and propriety of a change in the fundamental law of the State have not been altered. The changes therein I then advocated I favor to-day as Governor of the State. I wish to say, however, if the General Assembly shall, in their wisdom, see proper to provide for the calling of a Convention, and for the submission to the people of any Constitution which may be framed by such Convention, I, as an earnest advocate of Constitutional reform by means of a Convention and the adoption of a new Constitution in lieu of the existing one, would suggest that all the proceedings of the General Assembly in relation thereto should be had in strict accordance with Article IX of the present Constitution of the State, and that all the requirements of said article should be scrupulously observed. My reason for this suggestion is based upon a belief that opposition will be made to the adoption of any Constitution that may be framed, and in order that as little cavil and objection may be made as possible, it is proper that no steps which might in the least be considered revolutionary be taken to hasten that which must surely come. It is true that the people are sovereign, but sovereignty in government is unknown to American law. Such sovereignty, in the language of another, belongs to governments different from ours and beyond the waters. It cannot exist in the free governments of America. The Constitution is the fundamental law of the State.

It cannot be changed in any respect by the Legislature, which is its creature and wholly subordinate to it, and any attempt to override it would not only be a dangerous but pernicious precedent. If, therefore, the Legislature of Delaware sees proper to pass an act submitting the question of an alteration of the Constitution of the State to the voters, I hope that in all legislation in respect thereto it will have a just regard for the present Constitution of the State, and that all measures looking thereto will conform to its requirements. If, however, the General Assembly, at its present session, shall not consider it wise and proper to call a State Convention for the revision of the present Constitution, it is in their power, and I think they should exercise it, to take the initiatory steps for its amendment in the mode prescribed in the ninth article thereof. That article says, that "the General Assembly, whenever two-thirds of each house shall deem it necessary, may, with the approbation of the Governor, propose amendments to this Constitution, and at least three, and not more than six, months before the next general election of representatives, duly publish them in print for the consideration of the people, and if three-fourths of each branch of the Legislature, after such an election and before another, ratify the said amendments, they shall be valid to all intents and purposes as parts of this Constitution."

DISTRICT REPRESENTATION.

Whatever mode of amendment to the Constitution of the State may be adopted, in my judgment, the time has arrived when a change should be made in the manner of electing the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly. Under our Constitution they are at present, as is well known, elected by the voters of the several counties throughout the counties respectively. The question presents itself to the mind of every thinking man, Is such a provision, under existing circumstances, right? Does it meet the wishes and expectations, the desires and the sense of justice of the people of the State? The voting population of the several counties of the State are greatly disproportionate. Ought not the wrong of unequal representation of the people in the General Assembly to be remedied as far as practicable? Equal representation could be more properly secured under election by districts than under the existing system. Is not the former system of election of representatives in the General As-

sembly more in accordance with the principles of Democratic representative government than that which exists under the present State Constitution? In my opinion those who have an immediate interest in the selection of members of the General Assembly should have that right secured to them by Constitutional provision. In case the present General Assembly shall not make provision for calling a Constitutional Convention, I suggest the propriety of proposing an amendment to the Constitution, embodying this principle, in accordance with the IXth Article of the Constitution.

District Representation, in my judgment, is the true principle of a democratic representative government, and I earnestly recommend its adoption in our State policy, in such mode as in the wisdom of the General Assembly shall be deemed right and proper.

INCREASED REPRESENTATION.

The request has time and again been made to the General Assembly, by citizens of the County of New Castle, that an increase of representation should be accorded to that county in the Legislature of this State, and as often as that request has been made it has been refused.

In my judgment it is but fair and proper that that which in justice belongs to it should be granted. It is a well known fact that the County of New Castle is rapidly increasing in population. It contains within its limits many of the manufacturing industries of the country.

Every year its industries and enterprises are increasing. With this increase of business and enterprise there is a corresponding increase of population. Already the voting population of that county is vastly larger than that of either of the other counties of this State. Other States have recognized the principle that populous communities are entitled to and should be allowed a larger representation in their legislatures than those less populous. To me it seems that a fair and just increase of representation for New Castle County would be but right and proper.

The General Assembly, by the Constitution of the State, is composed of an equal number of members from each county,

and, in my judgment, an inequality of representation cannot be made by the General Assembly. The Legislature is but the creature of the Constitution, and cannot change it in any respect except in the manner which the Constitution itself provides.

The formation of a constitution is the exercise of sovereign power by the people themselves. Sovereignty resides in the people alone. They can make or unmake constitutions. The Legislature can do neither the one nor the other of these things. The creation of equality in the General Assembly by the Constitution, which is the expressed will of the people and an act of sovereignty itself, cannot be destroyed and an inequality of representation by the several counties be established by an act of the Legislature. The creature cannot destroy its creator. Such a change in the constitution of the General Assembly can only be made by a convention of the people themselves, or by amendment to the Constitution in the manner prescribed in the IXth Article thereof. Such an amendment I trust the good sense and justice of the people will cause to be made.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

I am convinced that the time has arrived when certain public officers, instead of being appointed by the Governor, should be elected by a popular vote of the citizens of the respective counties entitled to vote. The public opinion of the voters of the State, as I believe, demands that a change should be made in this respect. The officers to whom this principle of selection more particularly applies are those of Register of Wills, Prothonotary of the Superior Court, Clerk of the Peace, Recorder of Deeds, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Register in Chancery, of the different counties of the State.

The voters are fully as competent to decide who should or should not fill these respective offices as the Governor can reasonably be supposed to be. The voters of the respective counties are generally more competent to decide as to the qualification of such officers than the Governor himself. They have better opportunities, by reason of personal acquaintance and personal intercourse, to form correct opinions in respect to the qualifications and fitness of persons generally to fill these positions than the Governor.

SALARIES FOR CERTAIN OFFICERS IN LIEU OF FEES.

In speaking of the election of these officers who now receive appointments at the hands of the Governor, I think it but right to change the mode of their compensation.

Public opinion, I think, would approve of such a change. Those officers should be required by law to collect the prescribed fees and cover the same into the treasury of their respective counties. It should be made the duty of the respective County Treasurers to pay to the incumbents of said offices, out of the fees so paid to him, a certain salary, to be prescribed by law, as a just compensation in full for all their respective services as such officers.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Primary elections of political parties in this State for the nomination of candidates for office should, in my opinion, be held under and governed by suitable legal restrictions. Bribery, corruption and fraud at such elections should be prohibited and punished by law. There has of late been much complaint in this State concerning corrupting and fraudulent practices at such elections. I recommend to the General Assembly the enactment of suitable laws for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of such practices in the future.

STATE FINANCES.

The biennial report of the State Treasurer to the General Assembly is most gratifying. As appears from that report the indebtedness of the State is \$824,750.00, and the amount placed to the credit of the State is \$1,168,799.00, leaving as an excess over all liabilities, \$344,049.00. While in many States throughout the Union extravagance has prevailed, and corruption has existed in public expenditures, it can be said, to Delaware's credit, that those who have had the control and management of affairs have been economical in their management and honest in their dealings.

The present indebtedness of the State, as is well known, was caused by the granting of aid for internal improvements and the protecting of the citizens during the bloody days of the late civil war from draft. The showing made by the State Treasurer

reflects credit upon those who heretofore have had charge of affairs, and I take pleasure in being able to bear testimony to their integrity.

TARIFF.

I deem it not inappropriate to the present occasion to express my opinion in respect to certain subjects of Federal legislation in which the people of the several States have and feel a deep personal interest, and one in which their voice is entitled to be heard. By Section VIII, Article I of the Federal Constitution, Congress is invested with the exclusive power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises.

Before the formation of said constitution these powers belonged to and were exercised by the several States as sovereign and independent States. The States cannot now exercise this power, having surrendered it to the Federal Government. As members of the Federal Union, however, they are deeply interested in the proper exercise thereof by the Federal Government, and have a right to demand that the government shall so exercise it as to promote the common benefit and advantage of all.

The subject of a tariff has been one of contention in Congress and out of it almost from the formation of the Federal Union. The Senators and Representatives in Congress from the different States have too often had regard to the separate interests of the States which they particularly represented, to the exclusion of the common interest of all the States.

It is difficult for the Representatives of different and independent communities to rise superior to local interests, and to act in the spirit of impartial justice and fairness towards other political communities even though connected with them by a bond of common union.

Particular interests have too generally been alone regarded, and hence the adjustment of a proper tariff upon imports has been attended with the greatest difficulty and marked by the greatest injustice.

Without entering into full discussion of the principles which should govern this subject, I will state as my own opinion that a true policy is that which should most usefully employ American

capital and American labor, and best sustain the whole population of a common country, and not the population of any particular section to the injury of the rest. The great interests of the whole country are united and inseparable. Agriculture, commerce and manufacturers will prosper together or languish together, and all legislation is dangerous which proposes to benefit one of these without looking to consequences which may fall on the others. The predominant interest of Delaware is that of agriculture, and she has a right to demand of the Federal Government that the predominant interest of her people shall not be unjustly discriminated against by federal legislation. What is true of the people of Delaware is equally true in respect to the people of the whole country. The agricultural interest is a general and a common one and should not be made to bear, as it does bear, a disproportionate part of the public burdens.

No more duties should be levied or collected on imports by means of a tariff than are necessary and proper for meeting the legitimate expenses of the Federal Government, honestly and economically administered.

The collection and hoarding up of a large surplus or sum of money collected by means of a tariff of duties on imports, are wrongs done to the people of the whole country, and operate oppressively upon the whole people, but especially upon those who have the greatest portion of the public burdens to bear. The Federal Government is not authorized to levy duties for any other purpose than to defray the expenses of government. It cannot levy and collect such duties, except for the common benefit, and to do so for any purpose not warranted by the Constitution is beyond its power. The collection of unnecessary revenue is a wrong done to the people, and the possession of it when collected is still more injurious. Its retention in the treasury deprives the people of that much circulating medium necessary in the prosecution of business; makes money high and hard to get; increases the rate of interest; produces failures in business, financial embarrassment, panics, and disasters in industrial pursuits, and, if it is disbursed, which it generally is, in needless and extravagant expenditures, by the government, it puts a premium on dishonesty and fraud. It is a temptation for appropriation to useless purposes and unconstitutional objects.

A treasury should not be overflowing. Both the tariff and internal taxes should be so properly reduced and modified as to keep the receipts of the government down to its legitimate demands; but in this reduction the greatest consideration and regard should be had for interests which have grown up and been protected by present tax and tariff laws, so that under tariff reform no injustice may be done in respect to such interests.

There can be no justification or excuse for the continuation of the duties which yield in excess of the *wants* of the government a surplus of more than \$100,000,000 annually, which must be held for years in the treasury before it can be applied to the extinguishment of any part of the public debt. Such an unwise accumulation in the vaults of the treasury will, unless expended in unwise appropriations, withdraw from circulation a large amount of money, needed in the business of the country, and lead to financial embarrassment, and a shrinkage in the value of every species of property in the land.

The average rates on duties now paid upon importations is less than three per cent. of the highest average rate during the civil war, and greatly in excess of the average rate paid at any time prior to the war. Every dollar taken from the people by unnecessary taxation is an oppressive exaction, depriving them to that extent of the means of providing for themselves and those dependent on them. The excess of revenue beyond the requirements of the government, under existing law, will amount to more than two dollars for every inhabitant of this country of all ages, sexes and conditions.

Of this amount the people of Delaware will annually contribute more than \$300,000. This, however, is the least of the evils which will result from the continuation of the present high rate of duties. The disastrous effects of the curtailment of the circulating medium, by locking up the surplus revenue in the treasury, and the barrier which high duties on imports erects against the exportation of our own productions, both agricultural and manufacturing, to foreign countries, will sooner or later be seen on every hand and felt in every home. The continual drainage upon the resources of the people by unnecessary taxation, while diminishing the prices of products of their industry, by limiting their sales in the markets of the world, must prove disastrous to every industry, and especially to the agricultural interest, in

which our people are so generally engaged. The American people ought to-day to be the most prosperous, contented and happy people on earth, yet many of our industries languish, and labor is restless and discontented. May this not be the result of a policy which seeks to foster the interests of one portion of our citizens by unjust extortion enforced upon others.

SILVER COIN.

Congress, under the Federal Constitution, has the exclusive power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, but in the proper exercise of this power, the people of the several States have the deepest interest, and their public servants should, on all proper occasions, give expression to their views upon this important subject. The States, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, being sovereign, independent political powers, possessed the power, as incident to their sovereignty, to coin money and regulate its value. They surrendered this power to the Federal Government when they became parties to the Federal Constitution. In all ages and among all civilized people, gold and silver have been legal tenders in payment of public and individual debts. The States are prohibited, by the 10th Section of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, from making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.

Nothing but coins of these metals are in this State a legal tender for such purposes. The power to coin money being surrendered to the general government by the States, and such coins being necessary for the purpose mentioned, a necessarily implied obligation rests upon that government to furnish, by the means designated, and for the purposes so required, the necessary coin of those metals, and it is as obligatory upon it to furnish silver coin as gold coin. The Federal Government has nothing to do with the creation of legal tenders. It may say in what debts due to itself shall be paid, but the power is nowhere delegated to it, by the States or the people, to create legal tenders for the several States or their people. Tender in coin existed in the States before the adoption of the Federal Constitution; this was not changed by its adoption. It was recognized as an existing fact. It is not the amount of either gold or silver coined into money that gives to it its value as money. It is the stamp of the Government creating and regulating its relative value that causes such value to be recognized in all business transactions.

These coins are not to be judged by their value as bullion, but by their value as coin, as money, as legal money. Hence the cry of the depreciated value of silver coin is senseless and unmeaning, except for the purpose of depreciating it, and preventing its coinage into money by those who have or suppose they have some personal interest in depreciating its value. The United States produces more gold and silver than any other nation on earth, and yet with this advantage the Congress of the United States has discriminated against coinage of silver into money.

It is true that this injustice and wrong has become so manifest from popular denunciation thereof, that the demonetization of silver has been removed, and its coinage into legal money allowed to a much greater extent than at one time existed. But notwithstanding these partial surrenders to a popular demand of the people, the circulation of silver coin among the people, as far as possible, has been retarded and rendered less effectual than it should be by the unwise policy, in this respect, pursued by the Federal Government, in conjunction with, or at least to the advantage of those who have a peculiar interest in the accomplishment of these purposes. Hence, the silver coin of the country, instead of being paid out to the employés of the government and in discharge of its public indebtedness, is hoarded in the treasury vaults, in such quantities and to such an amount that the cry now is that such vaults are insufficient for its storage and the building of new vaults said to be necessary for its safe keeping, under the pretence that the people will not take the silver dollars. Let those vaults be opened and their contents put into immediate circulation, and the people will soon show whether the allegation is true or false. I have never yet seen the man who was afraid of, or who did not desire the possession of a silver dollar.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I have already said that I believe the true principle on which a Democratic representative government should be conducted is rotation in office. I believe in reforming the civil service, but not in what is popularly known as civil service reform. I would appoint none but honest and well-qualified men to public office, but such men should be in sympathy with the administration in its honest efforts to correct public abuses. An administration

called by the people to the performance of such duties should not permit itself to be circumvented or embarrassed by appointing to office those who from party affiliation might be interested or inclined to bring such an administration into disrepute. It should administer the government through agents in political sympathy with itself. If such agents be wisely selected, in respect to qualifications, there can be no just cause of complaint that their political views and associations are in harmony with the administration of which they are part.

My opinion is that while both the great political parties of the country sought, by the insertion into their platforms of words favorable to civil service reform, for the purpose of obtaining some supposed additional support, both, by this time, have had full opportunity to discover the uselessness of the profession and the diminutive character of the advantages sought. Honesty in this, as in all other things, is the best policy.

But, gentlemen, notwithstanding we may think we can discover imperfections in our Federal and State systems of government, and notwithstanding, in our exuberance of political freedom, and the unrestrained enjoyment of political liberty, we have the constitutional right to censure the administration of government and suggest improvements in its measures and policy, it may be truly said, that never was there a people so blessed of Heaven with wise government and wise administration of public affairs.

On the 17th day of September, A. D. 1787, delegates from 12 of the original States formed a constitution of government for the people of the United States, and declared that the ratification thereof, by the conventions of nine States, should be sufficient for the establishment of that constitution between the States so ratifying the same. On the 7th day of December following (1787) the deputies of the people of Delaware, "for and in behalf of themselves and of their constituents, fully, freely and entirely approved of, assented to, ratified and confirmed the said constitution." Delaware was the first State to adopt the Federal Constitution. She has never violated it, and she will be the last to abandon it.

On the 17th day of September next, the people of the thirty-eight States now comprising the Federal Union, will celebrate, in the city of Philadelphia, the one hundredth anniversary of the for-

mation of the Federal Constitution. It is proper that Delaware should be represented on that occasion. I recommend that the General Assembly take such action, in respect thereto, as they shall consider most appropriate.

Allow me, gentlemen of the General Assembly, to express the hope that we may all so act in the discharge of our respective official duties as to merit and receive the approval of our fellow citizens.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, of the Senate,

The journals of the joint meeting were read and compared.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Stonecipher, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. McWhorter, of the Senate, moved that the two houses now separate,

Which motion *Prevailed,*

And the members of the Senate returned to their chamber.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the Senate took a recess till 2:30 o'clock, P. M.

SAME DAY—2:30, P. M.

The Senate reassembled at the expiration of the recess.

Mr. Martin presented a petition from Caleb Woolford for a divorce from his wife, Anna Woolford,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Divorce.

Mr. Dorman presented a petition from Sallie C. Winn for a divorce from her husband, Jacob Winn,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Divorce.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 19th, 1887.—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter and Mr. Speaker.

Journal read and approved.

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

“An act authorizing the Levy Court of Sussex County to fund the Debt of Sussex County.”

Mr. Cooper offered a joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution concerning the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States,” providing for the appointment of a joint committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion,

Adopted.

Whereupon the Speaker appointed as said committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Cooper and McWhorter.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Dorman, of the Committee on Claims, reported favorably the claim of Enoch Moore against the State for repairing Oyster Guard-Boat "Blue Wing," and recommended payment of the claim.

There being no objection on the part of the Senate, the report was accepted.

Mr. McWhorter moved that the Clerk be directed to have 500 copies of the Inaugural Address of Governor Biggs printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Lewis moved to amend the motion by striking out the words "five hundred," and substituting in lieu thereof "three hundred,"

Which amendment was accepted,

And the motion, as amended, *Prevailed.*

Mr. Ferguson offered a joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution concerning the State Auditor's Report,"

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was *Adopted.*

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition to divorce Mary S. Lasselle from her husband, William P. Lasselle,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Divorce.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House would be prepared in five minutes to receive the Senate in joint meeting, in the Hall of the House of

Representatives, for the purpose of comparing the journals of the two houses, in obedience to the act of Congress entitled, "An act to regulate the times and manner of holding the elections for Senators in Congress," passed July 25th, A. D. 1866.

Mr. McWhorter offered a resolution, which was read, as follows :

Resolved, That the Senate do now proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of comparing the journals of the two houses, in obedience to the act of Congress entitled, "An act to regulate the times and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress," passed July 25th, 1866.

And further, on his motion, the resolution was *Adopted*.

JOINT MEETING.

At the time fixed for the joint meeting, the Senate, preceded by their Speaker, and attended by their Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats prepared for them.

The two houses being convened in joint meeting,

Mr. Waples, of the House, moved that the journals of the two houses, so far as they related to the election of United States Senator, be read and compared.

Which motion *Prevailed*.

Whereupon the Clerks of the two houses proceeded to read the journals.

It appeared that George Gray had received a majority of votes cast in each house.

The Speaker of the Senate declared that George Gray was duly elected as Senator to serve in the Congress of the United States for the constitutional term of six years, commencing on the fourth day of March next.

Whereupon a certificate was made out and signed by the Speakers of the two Houses, and attested by their respective Clerks, and addressed to the Governor of the State,

Which, on motion of Mr. Mulligan, of the House, was read, as follows, to wit :

STATE OF DELAWARE, SS.

BE IT KNOWN, That the Legislature of the State of Delaware did, on the 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, at an election in due manner held, according to the form of the act of Congress in such case made and provided, elect George Gray to be a Senator from said State in the Senate of the United States for the constitutional term to commence on the fourth day of March next.

Given under our hands the 19th day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

JOHN E. COLLINS,

Speaker of the Senate.

W. R. McCABE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest :

BENJAMIN J. MOORE,

Clerk of the Senate.

E. T. COOPER,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Rust, of the House, moved that the journals of the two houses be read and compared,

Which motion

Prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the certificate was entered on the journal of each house.

On motion, the two houses separated, and the Senators returned to their chamber.

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

SAME DAY—3 o'clock, P. M.

Senate reassembled at the expiration of the recess.

Mr. Bacon presented a claim of Charles F. Richards, assignee of Frederic Roop, against the State of Delaware,

Which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back, with favorable recommendation, sundry House bills, entitled as follows, viz :

“An act to incorporate the Wilmington Transfer Company, of Wilmington, Delaware;”

“An act to incorporate the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 7, of Wilmington, Delaware;”

“An act to incorporate the Rebman Library Association, of the City of Wilmington, Delaware.”

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Wilmington Transfer Company, of Wilmington, Delaware;”

Was taken up for consideration, and, on his further motion, was read a third time, by paragraphs, in order to pass the Senate.

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

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

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Crossan, Cooper, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker—8.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

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

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 7, of Wilmington, Delaware,”

Was taken up for consideration, and, on his further motion, was read a third time, by paragraphs, in order to pass the Senate.

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

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

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker—8.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

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

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Rebman Library Association, of the City of Wilmington, Delaware,”

Was taken up for consideration, and, on his further motion, was read a third time, by paragraphs, in order to pass the Senate.

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

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

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker—8.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

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

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back, with favorable recommendation, the Senate bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Citizens’ Hose Company, No. 1, of Smyrna, Delaware,”

Which, on his motion, was taken up for consideration, and, on his further motion, was read a third time, by paragraphs, in order to pass the Senate.

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

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

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker—8.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back, with favorable recommendation, the Senate bill entitled,

“An act for the renewal of the charter of the Lobdell Car Wheel Company,”

Which, on motion of Mr. McWhorter, was taken up for con-

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

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

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

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker—8.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution to investigate and suppress combinations,"

With an amendment, and requested the concurrence of the Senate in said amendment, and had appointed Messrs. Norney, Ware, Harrington, Temple, and Wilson, as the committee on the part of the House.

Also that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution concerning the State Auditor's Report,"

And returned the same to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the amendment to the joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution to investigate and suppress combinations,"

Was read, as follows :

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 19th, 1887.

Amend the joint resolution by striking out all after the word "power," in the third line of the resolution, and inserting in lieu

thereof the following: "to administer oaths, and sit in Wilmington to hear all grievances of the people there, and to call before them, by subpoena, or otherwise, all persons they wish, and after investigation of the same to report to the General Assembly for further instructions."

Extract from Journal.

E. T. COOPER,

For concurrence.

Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the amendment

Was

Non-concurred in.

Mr. McWhorter further moved that a committee of conference, consisting of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House, be requested on the disagreement between the two houses on the joint resolution entitled, "Joint resolution to investigate and suppress combinations,"

Which motion

Prevailed.

Whereupon the Speaker appointed as said committee, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. McWhorter and Bacon.

Ordered that the House be informed thereof.

Mr. McWhorter offered a joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to pay a claim of Enoch Moore,"

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was

Adopted.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the Senate bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Tenth and Franklin Streets Sewer Company, of Wilmington, Delaware,"

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bacon, of the Committee on Roads and Highways, reported back, with favorable recommendation, and by bill, the petition of A. G. Deakyne and others, for a gate across a public road, which, on his motion, was read.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 20th, 1887—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter and Mr. Speaker.

Journal read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Martin, Messrs. Lewis and Ferguson, of the committee to settle with the State Treasurer, were excused from attendance in the Senate for the day.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the action of the Senate upon the report of the Committee on Claims in regard to the bill of Enoch Moore against the State of Delaware for repairs on the Oyster Guard-Boat "Blue Wing," was reconsidered,

And, on the further motion of Mr. McWhorter, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, presented for the signature of the Speaker of the Senate a duly and correctly enrolled House bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Wilmington Transfer Company, of Wilmington, Delaware,"

The same having been signed by the Speaker of the House.

The House bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Wilmington Transfer Company, of Wilmington, Delaware,"

Having been duly and correctly enrolled and signed by the Speaker of the Senate, was returned to the House.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had adopted and asked the concurrence of the Senate in sundry joint resolutions, entitled as follows, viz :

"Joint resolution appointing State Treasurer;"

"Joint resolution appointing Auditor of Accounts;"

"Joint resolution appointing Janitor."

On motion of Mr. Martin, the House joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution appointing Janitor,"

Was read, and, on his further motion, *Concurred in.*

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

The Senate bills entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Citizens' Hose Company, No. 1, of Smyrna, Delaware;"

"An act for the renewal of the charter of the Lobdell Car Wheel Company,"

Having passed the Senate, were presented to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had passed and asked the concurrence of the Senate in sundry House bills, as follows, viz :

"An act to incorporate the Lea Pusey Company;"

"A further supplement to an act entitled, 'An act to incorporate the Masonic Hall Company, of Wilmington, Delaware;'"

"An act to incorporate the Combs Coal and Lumber Company;"

"A supplement to 'An act to incorporate the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company,' passed at Dover, March 6th, 1867;"

"An act for the renewal of the charter of the Wilmington Loan Association;"

"An act for the renewal of the charter of the Diamond State Loan Association;"

And presented the same to the Senate.

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

SAME DAY—3 o'clock, P. M.

At the expiration of the recess the Senate reassembled.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution concerning the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States,"

And had appointed Messrs. Harrington, Daisy, and Norney, as the committee on the part of the House provided for in said resolution, and returned the same to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the House joint resolution entitled, "Joint resolution appointing Auditor of Accounts,"

Was read, and, on his further motion, *Concurred in.*

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

On motion of Mr. Dorman, the House joint resolution entitled,
 "Joint resolution appointing State Treasurer,"

Was read,

And, on motion of Mr. McWhorter, *Concurred in.*

Ordered that the House be informed thereof, and the joint resolution returned to that body.

Mr. Cooper moved that when the Senate adjourns, it be till 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow morning,

Which motion *Prevailed.*

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 21st, 1887—9 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Crossan, Ferguson, Lewis, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. McWhorter moved that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it be to meet on Monday next, the 24th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.,

Which motion *Prevailed.*

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, January 24th, 1887—5 o'clock, P. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Ferguson, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker.

A constitutional quorum not being present, the Speaker adjourned the Senate until 11 o'clock, Tuesday morning, the 25th instant.

TUESDAY, January 25th, 1887—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the reading of the journal of Friday and Monday was dispensed with.

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

“An act to punish false pretenses in obtaining certificates of registration of cattle, and other animals, and to punish giving false pedigrees.”

Mr. Martin moved that the report of the Directors of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at Dover, be presented to the House,

Which motion

Prevailed.

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

"An act to lay out a new public road in Kenton Hundred, Kent County, Delaware."

Mr. McWhorter offered the following resolution, viz :

Resolved, That the Clerk be and he is hereby directed to return the Calligraphic pens, furnished for the use of the members, and to purchase one dozen Wirt pens in their stead,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on motion of Mr. Cooper,

Adopted.

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

"An act to incorporate the Orange Street Sewer Company, of Wilmington, Delaware."

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back, with favorable recommendation, the Senate bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Tenth and Franklin Streets Sewer Company, of Wilmington, Delaware,"

Which, on motion of Mr. McWhorter, was taken up for consideration,

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

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

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

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker—8.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. McWhorter presented the petition of George A. Spry, praying for a divorce from his wife, Anna N. Spry,

Which, on his motion, was read and referred to the Committee on Divorce.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had adopted and asked the concurrence of the Senate in sundry House joint resolutions, entitled as follows, viz :

“Joint resolution to defray the expenses of the inauguration ceremonies;”

“Joint resolution concerning the contingent expenses of the Secretary of State.”

On motion of Mr. Bacon, the House joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution to defray the expenses of the inauguration ceremonies,”

Was read,

And, on motion of Mr. Martin, was *Laid on the table.*

On motion of Mr. Martin, the House joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution concerning the contingent expenses of the Secretary of State,”

Was read,

And, on motion of Mr. McWhorter, *Concurred in.*

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

Mr. McWhorter presented a bill from G. W. Vernon & Son, against the State of Delaware, for printing, amounting to sixty-one dollars and thirty-two cents, (\$61.32)

Which, on his motion, was read, and further, on his motion, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Cooper offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was read :

“Resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution, the Senate will not receive any petition, or act upon any bill, the object of which shall be to lay out, change or vacate any public road, unless the same shall be accompanied with affidavits, executed before an officer authorized to administer oaths or affirmations, showing that the landowners along the route of said road, or other parties interested therein, have had at least five days’ notice of the preferring of said petition or introducing said bill.”

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the resolution just read

Was

Adopted.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the following Senate bills, viz:

“An act to incorporate the Citizens’ Hose Company, No. 1, of Smyrna, Delaware;”

“An act for the renewal of the charter of the Lobdell Car Wheel Company;”

And returned the same to the Senate.

Mr. Dorman presented a petition in relation to School Districts Nos. 62, 130, and 180, in Sussex County, Delaware,

Which, on his motion, was read, and, on his further motion, referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had instructed him to respectfully ask the Senate to return to the House of Representatives the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools for the consideration of the House.

Whereupon Mr. Martin moved that the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools be returned to the House, as by request,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had passed and asked the concurrence of the Senate in a House bill entitled,

“An act to authorize the Mayor and Council of New Castle to borrow five thousand dollars for the purpose of buying a steam fire engine.”

Mr. Cooper moved that the Senate take a recess till 3 o'clock, P. M.,

Mr. Martin moved to amend by striking out 3 o'clock and making the hour 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Cooper accepted the amendment,

And the motion, as amended,

Prevailed.

The Senate then took a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M.

SAME DAY—2 o'clock, P. M.

Senate reassembled at the expiration of the recess.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back, with favorable recommendation, the House bill entitled,

“An act to reincorporate the Wilmington Coal Gas Company.”

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the bill was taken up for consideration.

Mr. McWhorter offered an amendment, which, on his motion, was read, as follows, viz :

Amend the bill by adding the following additional section:

“SECTION 2. That the said ‘The Wilmington Coal Gas Company’ shall not hereafter extend its street mains beyond their present limits, nor shall alter or change the mains already laid, without having previously obtained the consent of the City Engineer of the City of Wilmington.”

Mr. McWhorter further moved that the amendment be adopted,

Which motion was

Lost.

Mr. McWhorter then moved that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until to-morrow morning,

Which motion was

Lost.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the bill was read a third time, by paragraphs, in order to pass the Senate.

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

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

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, and Mr. Speaker—7.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

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

Mr. McWhorter presented the petition of Wilhelmina Kern, praying for a divorce from her husband, Karl Kern,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Divorce.

Mr. Ferguson, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and, on motion of Mr. McWhorter, obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act proposing amendments to the Constitution for the purpose of increasing the number of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly,”

Which, on motion of Mr. Ferguson, was read.

Mr. McWhorter offered a joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution appointing a Joint Committee on Divorce,”

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion,

Adopted.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. McWhorter offered a joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution concerning the expenses of publication of Minutes of the Legislative Council,”

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion,

Adopted.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution concerning the expenses of publication of Minutes of the Legislative Council,”

And returned the same to the Senate.

Mr. Ferguson, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and, on motion of Mr. McWhorter, obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act to revise and renew Friendship Church Cemetery, of Appoquinimink Hundred,”

Which, on motion of Mr. Ferguson, was read.

John P. Saulsbury, Esq., Secretary of State, being admitted, presented the certificate of the approval of the bond of William Herbert, State Treasurer,

Which, on motion of Mr. Martin, was read.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the Senate bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Tenth and Franklin Streets Sewer Company, of Wilmington, Delaware,”

Was taken up for consideration, and, on his further motion, was read a third time, by paragraphs, in order to pass the Senate.

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

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

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker—8.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Lewis offered a joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution concerning the Public Printing,”

Which, on his motion, was read.

Mr. Ferguson moved that the resolution be adopted,

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were ordered, which, being taken, were as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, and Mr. Speaker—5.

Nays—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Martin, and McWhorter—4.

So the question was decided in the affirmative,

And the joint resolution, having received the required majority, was *Adopted.*

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 26th, 1887—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker.

Journal read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Martin, Mr. Dorman was excused from attendance on to-day's session.

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

“Joint resolution convening the two houses of the General Assembly in joint session for the purpose of attending the inauguration of the Governor elect;”

“Joint resolution appointing a committee to arrange for the inauguration of the Governor elect;”

“Joint resolution appointing Janitor;”

“Joint resolution appointing State Treasurer;”

“Joint resolution appointing Auditor of Accounts;”

“An act to incorporate the Rebman Library Association, of the City of Wilmington, Delaware.”

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution appointing a Joint Committee on Divorce;”

With an amendment, and asked the concurrence of the Senate in the amendment.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House amendment to the Senate joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution appointing a Joint Committee on Divorce,”

Was read, as follows :

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Amend the resolution by adding the following :

“And the chairman of said joint committee is hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before them.”

Extract from journal.

E. T. COOPER,

For concurrence.

Clerk of the House.

And further, on his motion, the amendment

Was

Concurred in.

Ordered that the House be informed thereof.

Mr. Ferguson, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and, on motion of Mr. McWhorter, obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act to punish false pretenses in obtaining certificates of registration of cattle, and other animals, and to punish giving false pedigrees,”

Which, on motion of Mr. Ferguson, was read.

Mr. Crossan, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as duly and correctly enrolled the following Senate joint resolutions, viz :

“Joint resolution in relation to that part of the Governor’s naugural address which refers to the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution;”

“Joint resolution concerning the State Auditor’s Report;”

“Joint resolution relative to the distribution of the Minutes of Council;”

“Joint resolution in relation to adjournment;”

“Joint resolution convening the two houses to open and publish the returns of the vote for Governor;”

“Joint resolution in relation to refitting the Governor’s Office and State House Parlor;”

“Joint resolution concerning publication of the Minutes of the Legislative Council;”

“Joint resolution in relation to refurnishing the State House Parlor and Governor’s Office;”

“Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to examine the State Treasurer’s Report;”

“Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to draft rules for the government of intercourse between the two houses;”

“Joint resolution relative to adjournment;”

“Joint resolution appointing special committee to whom to refer the Governor’s message;”

“Joint resolution informing the Governor of the organization of the two houses.”

Also, the Senate bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Citizens’ Hose Company, No. 1, of Smyrna, Delaware,”

And presented the same to the Speaker for his signature.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had indefinitely postponed the Senate joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution concerning Public Printing,”

And returned the same to the Senate.

John P. Saulsbury, Esq., Secretary of State, being admitted, presented the certificate of approval of the bond of James H. Boyce, State Auditor,

Which, on motion of Mr. Martin, was read.

Mr. Bacon, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and, on motion of Mr. Martin, obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to fund the debt of Sussex County,"

Which, on his motion, was read; and, on his further motion, Rule 14 was suspended and the bill read a second time by its title,

And further, on his motion, the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McWhorter moved that the Clerk be directed to request the House to return to the Senate the House bill entitled,

"An act to reincorporate the Wilmington Coal Gas Company,"

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Crossan, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as duly and correctly enrolled the following House joint resolutions and House bill, the same having been signed by the Speaker of the House, viz:

"Joint resolution convening the two houses of the General Assembly in joint session for the purpose of attending the inauguration of the Governor elect;"

"Joint resolution appointing committee to arrange for the inauguration of the Governor elect;"

"Joint resolution appointing Janitor;"

"Joint resolution appointing State Treasurer;"

"Joint resolution appointing Auditor of Accounts;"

"An act to incorporate the Rebman Library Association of the City of Wilmington, Delaware,"

And presented the same to the Speaker for his signature.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, returned to the Senate, in accordance with its request, the House bill entitled,

“An act to reincorporate the Wilmington Coal Gas Company.”

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

“A supplement to ‘An act to incorporate the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company,’ passed at Dover, March 6, 1867,”

Was read first time.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

“An act for the renewal of the charter of the Wilmington Loan Association,”

Was read first time.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

“An act for the renewal of the charter of the Diamond State Loan Association,”

Was read first time.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate ‘The Combs Coal and Lumber Company,’ ”

Was read first time.

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

SAME DAY—3 o'clock, P. M.

Senate reassembled at the expiration of the recess.

Mr. Ferguson moved that the vote by which the House bill entitled,

“An act to reincorporate the Wilmington Coal Gas Company,”

Passed the Senate, be reconsidered,

And on the question, “Shall the vote by which the bill passed the Senate be reconsidered?”

On motion of Mr. Martin, the yeas and nays were ordered, which, being taken, were as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Lewis, and McWhorter—5.

Nays—Messrs. Ferguson, Martin, and Mr. Speaker—3.

Whereupon, it appearing that there were not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the Speaker declared the motion to reconsider lost.

Ordered that the bill be returned to the House.

Mr. McWhorter moved that the House be requested to return to the Senate the House bill entitled,

“An act to reincorporate the Wilmington Coal Gas Company.”

On the question, “Shall the House be requested to return the bill to the Senate?”

On motion of Mr. Martin, the yeas and nays were ordered, which, being taken, were as follows :

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, and McWhorter—3.

Nays—Messrs. Crossan, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, and Mr. Speaker—5.

So the question was decided in the negative,

And the motion was

Lost.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 27th, 1887—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker.

Journal read and approved.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the Clerk was directed to request the House to return to the Senate the House bill entitled,

“An act to reincorporate the Wilmington Coal Gas Company.”

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, returned, as requested by the Senate, the House bill entitled,

“An act to reincorporate the Wilmington Coal Gas Company.”

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

"An act to incorporate the Gilpin Avenue Club Stable;"

"An act to continue in force 'An act to incorporate National Lodge, No 32, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of St. Georges, Delaware,' passed at Dover, February 19, 1867;"

"An act to incorporate the Christiana Lodge, No. 9, Independent Order of Good Templars, of White Clay Creek Hundred;"

"An act to make valid the record of certain deeds."

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

"An act to reincorporate the Wilmington Coal Gas Company,"

Was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the vote by which the bill under consideration passed the Senate, and the votes by which the several paragraphs thereof were adopted, were reconsidered.

Mr. McWhorter offered an amendment to the bill, which, on his motion, was read, as follows:

Amend the bill by striking out Section 2 of said bill and inserting the following in lieu thereof :

"SECTION 2. That the said 'The Wilmington Coal Gas Company' shall not hereafter extend its street mains beyond their present limits, nor shall they alter or change the location of the mains already laid, or establish the location of mains hereafter to be laid, without having previously obtained the consent of the City Engineer of the City of Wilmington."

Mr. McWhorter moved that the amendment be adopted,

Which motion was

Lost.

On the further motion of Mr. McWhorter, the bill under consideration was then read a third time, by paragraphs, in order to pass the Senate,

And on the question "Shall this bill pass the Senate?"

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

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker—9

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

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

Mr Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had passed and asked the concurrence of the Senate in the following House bill, viz :

“An act to define the meaning of a *bona fide* citizen of this State, so far as the words appear in the fish laws of this State.”

Mr. Martin moved that the Committee on Printing have 300 copies of the bill entitled, “An act to fund the debt of Sussex County,” printed for the use of the Senate,

Which motion

Prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the Senate bill entitled,

“An act to revise and renew the Friendship Church Cemetery Company, of Appoquinimink Hundred,”

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the Senate bill entitled,

“An act to punish false pretenses in obtaining certificates of registration of cattle, and other animals, and to punish giving false pedigrees,”

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the Senate bill entitled,

"An act authorizing A. G. Deakyne to put a gate across the public road,"

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, returned to the Senate the following duly and correctly enrolled Senate joint resolutions, the same having been signed by the Speakers of the two houses, viz :

"Joint resolution in relation to adjournment;"

"Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to draft rules governing intercourse between the two houses;"

"Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to examine the State Treasurer's accounts;"

"Joint resolution in relation to refurnishing the State House Parlor and Governor's Office;"

"Joint resolution informing the Governor of the organization of the two houses;"

"Joint resolution appointing special committee to whom to refer the Governor's message;"

"Joint resolution in relation to that portion of the Governor's inaugural address which refers to the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution;"

"Joint resolution concerning State Auditor's Report;"

"Joint resolution relative to the distribution of the Minutes of Council;"

"Joint resolution convening the two houses to open and publish the returns of the vote for Governor;"

"Joint resolution relating to refitting the Governor's Office and State House Parlor;"

"Joint resolution concerning publication of the Minutes of Council;"

"Joint resolution relative to adjournment."

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

"An act to incorporate the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 7, of the City of Wilmington, Delaware;"

"Joint resolution concerning contingent expenses of the Secretary of State."

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

"An act to reincorporate the Wilmington Coal Gas Company."

Mr. McWhorter presented a claim of Edwin L. Prickett against the State, amounting to \$24.00,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Dorman, from the Committee on Claims, reported, with a favorable recommendation, the claim of Edwin L. Prickett against the State of Delaware.

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

"An act to incorporate the Republican Printing and Publishing Company."

Mr. McWhorter moved that the claim of Edwin L. Prickett against the State of Delaware, amounting to twenty-four dollars,

be paid out of the contingent fund of the State, and that the Speaker of the Senate be authorized to draw an order on the State Treasurer for the above amount,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, returned to the Senate the following duly and correctly enrolled Senate bill, the same having been signed by the Speakers of the two houses, viz :

“An act to incorporate the Citizens’ Hose Company, No. 1, of Smyrna, Delaware.”

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

SAME DAY—3 o’clock, P. M.

Senate reassembled at the expiration of the recess.

Mr. Martin offered a joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution appointing a Joint Committee on State Library,”

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion,

Adopted.

Pursuant to said resolution, the Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Martin and Crossan.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Bacon, from the Committee on Roads and Highways, to whom was referred the petition of A. G. Deakyne and others, for a gate across the public road, reported, with favorable recommendation, a bill entitled,

"An act authorizing A. G. Deakyne to put a gate across the public road."

Mr. McWhorter, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and, on motion of Mr. Martin, obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Orange Street Sewer Company, of Wilmington, Delaware,"

Which, on motion of Mr. McWhorter, was read.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had passed and requested the concurrence of the Senate in a joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution in relation to furnishing the Clerks' Rooms,"

And that, in pursuance of said resolution, Messrs. Rust, Taylor and Smalley, had been appointed on the joint committee on the part of that body.

Also, that the House had passed and requested the concurrence of the Senate in a joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution in relation to the price of the Minutes of Council,"

And that, in pursuance of said resolution, Messrs. Wilson, Temple and Medill, had been appointed on the joint committee on the part of that body.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill (No. 13) entitled,

"A supplement to 'An act to incorporate the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company,' passed at Dover, March 6th, 1867,"

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill (No. 14) entitled,

"An act for the renewal of the charter of the Wilmington Loan Association,"

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill (No. 15) entitled,

"An act for the renewal of the charter of the Diamond State Loan Association,"

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill (No. 12) entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Combs Coal and Lumber Company,"

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill (No. 25) entitled,

"An act to continue in force an act to incorporate National Lodge, No. 32, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of St. Georges, Delaware, passed at Dover, Feb. 19th, 1867,"

Was read first time.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill (No. 7) entitled,

"An act entitled, 'An act to incorporate the Masonic Hall Company, of Wilmington, Delaware,'"

Was read first time.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill (No. 6) entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Lea Pusey Company,"

Was read first time.

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

Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution appointing a Joint Committee on State Library,"

And that, in pursuance of said resolution, Messrs. Taylor, Norney and Rust, had been appointed on the joint committee on the part of that body.

Mr. Dorman, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on the account of Enoch Moore against the State of Delaware, also a joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution relative to the payment of the claim of Enoch Moore for repairs on the Guard-Boat,"

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, *Adopted.*

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the Senate bill entitled,

"An act proposing amendments to the Constitution, for the purpose of increasing the number of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly,"

Was read a second time by title.

Mr. Ferguson further moved that the Senate bill entitled,

"An act proposing amendments to the Constitution for the purpose of increasing the number of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly,"

Together with all bills of like nature, be referred to a special committee,

Which motion *Prevailed.*

Whereupon, Messrs. Ferguson, Lewis, and Martin were appointed said committee.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution relative to payment of the claim of Enoch Moore, for repairs on the Guard-Boat."

Mr. Martin, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and, on motion of Mr. Bacon, obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to provide an unexceptionable mode of ascertaining the sense of the people upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention,"

Which, on motion of Mr. Martin, was read.

Mr. Martin moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be till Monday, January the 31st, instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

Which motion

Prevailed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, January 31st, 1887—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Cooper, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Cooper, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and, on motion of Mr. Martin, obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act to lay out a new public road in Kenton Hundred, Kent County, and the State of Delaware,”

Which, on motion of Mr. Cooper, was read,

And, on his further motion, the petition accompanying the bill was referred, without reading, to the Committee on Roads and Highways,

Mr. Martin presented the petition of William B. Heath, praying for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* from his wife, Annie E. Heath,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, referred to the Committee on Divorce.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back, with favorable recommendation, the Senate bill (No. 6) entitled,

“An act to revive and renew Friendship Cemetery Company, of Appoquinimink Hundred,”

Which, on motion of Mr. Ferguson, was taken up for consideration, and, on his further motion, was read a third time, by paragraphs, in order to pass the Senate.

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

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

Yeas—Messrs. Cooper, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, and Mr. Speaker—7.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the Senate bill entitled,

"An act authorizing A. G. Deakyne to put a gate across the public road,"

Was taken up for consideration, and, on his further motion, the bill was read a third time, by paragraphs, in order to pass the Senate.

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

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

Yeas—Messrs. Cooper, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, and Mr. Speaker—7.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the Senate bill entitled,

"An act to punish false pretenses in obtaining certificates of registration of cattle, and other animals, and to punish giving false pedigrees,"

Was taken up for consideration, and, on his further motion, the bill was read a third time, by paragraphs, in order to pass the Senate.

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

It was decided in the affirmative,

And the bill

Passed the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Martin moved that 1000 copies of the bill entitled,

"An act to provide an unexceptionable mode of ascertaining the sense of the people upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention,"

And that 500 copies of the bill entitled,

"An act proposing amendments to the Constitution for the purpose of increasing the number of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly,"

Be printed.

Mr. Cooper moved to amend the motion by inserting "500 copies," in lieu of "1000 copies," of the bill first named, and "300 copies," in lieu of "500 copies," of the bill last mentioned.

The amendment being accepted,

The motion, as amended,

Prevailed.

On motion, the Senate took a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M.

SAME DAY—2 o'clock, P. M.

The Senate reassembled at the expiration of the recess.

Mr. Crossan, from the Committee on enrolled bills, reported, as duly and correctly enrolled, the Senate joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution relative to payment of the claim of Enoch Moore for repairs on the Guard-Boat;"

Also, the Senate bill entitled,

"An act for the renewal of the charter of the Lobdell Car Wheel Company,"

And presented the same to the Speaker for his signature.

Mr. Ferguson offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was read, as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Delaware, that William F. Causey, late Secretary of State, be and is hereby requested to prepare and transmit to the Senate a list of the appointments made by his excellency, Charles C. Stockley, Governor, from the sixteenth day of January, 1883, to the eighteenth day of January, 1887."

And further, on his motion, the resolution was *Adopted.*

The Speaker then laid before the Senate the list of executive appointments, as called for in the resolution.

Mr. Ferguson offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was read, as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Delaware, That the Printing Committee be and is hereby directed to have printed three hundred copies of the tabulated list of appointments to office, made by the executive authority of this State, from the sixteenth day of January, 1883, to the eighteenth day of January, 1887—two hundred copies for the use of the Senate, and one hundred thereof for the use of the Executive Department."

On request of Mr. Martin, under the rule, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Ferguson presented a bill from William F. Causey, Esq., late Secretary of State, for one hundred dollars,

Which, on his motion, was read, and, under the rule, was laid over.

Mr. Ferguson presented a petition, signed by Walter Ford, James Jarrell, A. Richards, and others, praying that certain property be transferred from School District No. 65, in Appoquinimink Hundred, to District No. 69, in said hundred, New Castle County,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And further, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Education.

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

“Joint resolution relative to the payment of the claim of Enoch Moore for repairs on the Guard-Boat.”

Mr. McWhorter, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and, on motion of Mr. Martin, obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Republican Printing and Publishing Company, of Wilmington, Delaware,”

Which, on motion of Mr. McWhorter, was read.

Mr. McWhorter presented the petition of Charlotte Hannah, praying for a divorce from her husband, Alfred Hannah,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Divorce.

Mr. McWhorter presented the petition of N. H. Clark, J. H.

Caleb, Joseph R. Sutton, George Legg, and 300 others praying that the 30th day of May, commonly known as "Decoration Day," be made a legal holiday,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

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

"An act making the 30th day of May, in each year, a legal holiday."

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Orange Street Sewer Company, of Wilmington, Delaware,"

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 1st, 1887—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker.

Journal read and approved.

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

Senate that the House had passed and asked the concurrence of the Senate in the following House bills, viz :

"An act to amend Chapter 376, Volume 14, Laws of Delaware;"

"An act concerning School District No. 4, in Kent County."

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

"Joint resolution to pay the claim of Holmes & Draper."

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the House joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution to pay the claim of Holmes & Draper,"

Was read.

Mr. Lewis, from the joint committee to whom was referred the settlement of the accounts of the State Treasurer and State Auditor, presented a report,

Which, on his motion, was read, as follows :

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by a joint resolution to examine and settle the account of the State Treasurer, and to receive the Auditor's report, have performed that duty, and make the following statement:

On the 31st day of December, A. D. 1886, the State Treasurer settled with the Auditor of Accounts, at which time there was due from the State Treasurer to the State, applicable to the General Fund,	\$ 8,977.86
On the 1st day of January, 1887, the State Treasurer settled with the Auditor of Accounts, from which it appears that the entire receipts of the State Treasurer during the year, applicable to General Fund, amounted to the sum of	129,006.10
The books of the State Treasurer and Auditor of Accounts show that there was disbursed during the year the sum of	120,028.24

On the 1st day of January, A. D. 1887, at the time the State Treasurer settled with the Auditor of Accounts there was due from the State Treasurer to the State, (deposited in the Farmers' Bank, at Dover) applicable to the General Fund,

There was due from the State Treasurer, as Trustee of the School Fund, \$ 17,319.50

There was also due from the State Treasurer to the State, (as a sinking fund) under an act of the General Assembly entitled, "An act in relation to Oysters," passed at Dover, March 25th, 1871, 4,639.79

Amount in Treasury,

Amount due the school districts of New Castle Co., deposited in Farmers' Bank at New Castle, . . \$ 2,421.92

Amount due the school districts of Kent County, deposited in Farmers' Bank at Dover, 8,407.10

Amount due the school districts of Sussex County, deposited in Farmers' Bank at Georgetown, . . 10,908.90

COLIN FERGUSON;
B. L. LEWIS,

Senate Committee.

FRANKLIN TEMPLE,
THOS. R. WILSON, JR.,
JAMES W. WARE,

House Committee.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Mr. Martin presented the petition of Jesse R. Wheatley and Mary J. Wheatley, his wife, for an act making valid the acknowledgment of a certain deed,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, House bill (No. 10) entitled,

“An act to define the meaning of a *bona fide* citizen of this State, so far as the words appear in the fish laws of this State,”

Was read first time.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the Senate bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Republican Printing and Publishing Company, of Wilmington, Delaware,”

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the House joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to establish the price of the Minutes of the Council,”

Was read,

And, on his further motion, was

Concurred in.

Whereupon the Speaker appointed as said committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Cooper and Martin.

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

Mr. McWhorter, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and, on motion of Mr. Cooper, obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

“An act making the thirtieth day of May, in each year, a legal holiday,”

Which, on motion of Mr. McWhorter, was read.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

“An act entitled ‘A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Masonic Hall Company, of Wilmington, Delaware,’ ”

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

"An act to make valid the record of certain deeds,"

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

"An act to continue in force an act to incorporate National Lodge, No. 32, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of St. Georges, Delaware, passed at Dover, February 19, 1867,"

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Lea Pusey Company,"

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bacon presented the petition of Julia A. Morgan and George W. Morgan, praying for a divorce,

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Divorce.

Mr. Lewis offered the following resolution, viz :

Resolved, That all bills entitled acts of incorporation, reincorporations, or renewal of corporations, be accompanied by the original act.

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on motion of Mr. McWhorter,

Adopted.

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

“Joint resolution Oppointing 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,”

And that Messrs. Ware, Allaband, and Perry, had been appointed on said committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Bacon presented the petition of Thomas A. Joseph, William H. Downs, and 14 others, praying for a private road in Indian River Hundred, Sussex County,

Which, on his motion, was read, and,

On his further motion, referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the House bill entitled,

“An act to amend Chapter 376, Volume 14, Laws of Delaware,”

Was read first time,

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

And further, on his motion, the bill was read a second time by its title, and, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the Senate bill entitled,

“An act to lay out a new public road in Kenton Hundred, Kent County and State of Delaware,”

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the House bill entitled,
 "An act concerning School District No. 4, in Kent County,"
 Was read,

And, on his further motion, the petition accompanying the bill was referred, without reading, to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back, with favorable recommendation, the House bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Combs Coal and Lumber Company,"

Which, on his motion, was taken up for consideration, and, on his further motion, was read a third time, by paragraphs, in order to pass the Senate.

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

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

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker—8.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

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

Mr. McWhorter presented the petition of J. C. Lenhart and others concerning policy shops in Wilmington, Delaware.

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution appointing 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,"

Was read,

And, on his further motion,

Concurred in.

The Speaker named as the committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Lewis and Ferguson.

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

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

SAME DAY—3 o'clock, P. M.

Senate reassembled at the expiration of the recess.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the House joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution to pay the claim of Holmes & Draper,"

Was taken up for consideration,

And, on his further motion, was

Concurred in.

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

Mr. Bacon offered a joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution of inquiry as to Corporations,"

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was

Adopted.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Martin moved that the papers and resolutions concerning the claim of Hon. W. F. Causey, late Secretary of State, be referred to the Committee on Claims,

Which motion

Prevailed.

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

"An act relating to the City of Wilmington."

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had indefinitely postponed the Senate joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution of inquiry as to Corporations,"

And returned the same to the Senate.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 2d, 1887—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker.

Journal read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the House bill entitled,

"An act to define the meaning of a *bona fide* citizen of this State, so far as the words appear in the fish laws of this State,"

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. Martin gave notice that, on to-morrow or some future day, he would ask leave to introduce sundry bills, entitled as follows, viz :

“An act to extend the act of incorporation of Hebron Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., of Seaford, Delaware;”

“An act to incorporate the Odd Fellows' Cemetery in Seaford, Delaware.”

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, returned to the Senate the following duly and correctly enrolled Senate bill, the same having been signed by the Speakers of the two houses, viz :

“An act for the renewal of the charter of the Lobdell Car Wheel Company.”

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

“Joint resolution to pay the claim of Holmes & Draper.”

Mr. Crossan, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported, as duly and correctly enrolled, and signed by the Speaker of the House, and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the Senate, the joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution to pay the claim of Holmes & Draper.”

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the House bill entitled,

“An act concerning School District No. 4, in Kent County,”

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Education.

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

"An act for the laying out a new public road in South Murderkill and Mispillion Hundreds, in Kent County;"

"An act for the relief of the United School Districts Nos. 44 and 150, in Sussex County;"

"An act for the renewal of the charter of the Mutual Loan Association;"

"An act to amend Section 5, Chapter 126, Volume 14, Laws of Delaware;"

"An act to authorize the Recorder of Deeds of Kent County to procure a new seal of office;"

"An act to reenact and continue in force the act incorporating the Felton Institute and Classical Seminary;"

"An act to authorize the laying out of a new public road in West Dover Hundred;"

"An act to lay out a new public road in South Murderkill Hundred;"

"An act to enable Robert Fisher to change a part of the public road leading from the Dover and Horsehead road to the Dover and Kenton roads."

Mr. Bacon, from the Committee on Roads and Highways, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas A. Joseph and others, praying for a road in Indian River Hundred, reported back, with favorable recommendation, a Senate bill entitled,

"An act to lay out a private road in Indian River Hundred, Sussex County."

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House amendment to the Senate joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution concerning Joint Divorce Committee,"

Was read, as follows :

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Amend the joint resolution by adding the following :

“And the chairman of said joint committee is hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before them.”

Extract from journal.

E. T. COOPER,

For concurrence.

Clerk of the House.

Mr. McWhorter further moved that the House amendment be concurred in,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Ordered that the House be informed thereof.

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

“An act to authorize the laying out of a new public road in Broad Creek Hundred, Sussex County;”

“An act supplementary to act amendatory of an act entitled, ‘An act to incorporate the Ferris Reform School;’”

“An act to incorporate the Portland Paving Company, of Delaware;”

“An act to amend Section 7, Chapter 469, Volume 17, Laws of Delaware, entitled, ‘An act to establish a Board of Education for South Milford, and to incorporate the same, and for other purposes;’”

“An act to incorporate the Greenbank Ice Company, of Marshallton, Delaware.”

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

SAME DAY—3 o'clock, P. M.

The Senate reassembled at the expiration of the recess.

Mr. Ferguson offered a joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution in relation to the disposal of the certificates of the election of Governor,"

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was *Adopted.*

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the House bill entitled,

"An act to reenact and continue in force the act incorporating the Felton Institute and Classical Seminary,"

Was read.

Mr. Martin, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported back adversely the House bill entitled,

"An act to amend Chapter 376, Volume 14, Laws of Delaware,"

And, on the further motion of Mr. Martin, the bill was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Martin moved that the bill be read a third time, by paragraphs, in order to pass the Senate,

Which motion *Prevailed.*

The bill was then read a third time, by paragraphs, and,

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

The bill, having failed to receive the required majority,

Was *Lost.*

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

Mr. Cooper offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was read, viz :

WHEREAS John Dorman received a majority of the votes cast in Sussex County for the office of Senator in the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, at an election held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November last, A. D. 1886; and whereas, on the said Tuesday after the first Monday in November, the said John Dorman was and still is Postmaster, an office under the government of the United States, at Drawbridge, in Sussex County; therefore

Resolved that the Chancellor and the several judges be requested (respectfully) to give their opinion, in writing, upon the following points :

First. Was the said John Dorman disqualified to hold the office of Senator by reason of holding the office of Postmaster? If disqualified, was he so at the time of the said election? Or does the disqualifications commence at the time he assumed the functions of the office of Senator?

Second. Can the said John Dorman remove the disqualification by resigning the office of Postmaster at this late day, after the time fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of the General Assembly, and assume the duties of the office of Senator?

Mr. Martin moved the adoption of the resolution,

Whereupon, pending the further consideration,

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the resolution was, under the rule of the Senate, laid over.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution in relation to the disposal of the certificates of the election of Governor,”

And returned the same to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Crossan, the House bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Greenbank Ice Company, of Marshallton, Delaware,"

Was read first time.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the Senate bill entitled,

"An act making the thirtieth day of May, in each year, a legal holiday,"

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. McWhorter, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and, on motion of Mr. Ferguson, obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act relating to the government of the City of Wilmington,"

Which, on motion of Mr. McWhorter, was read.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Christiana Lodge, No. 9, Independent Order of Good Templars, of White Clay Creek Hundred,"

Was read first time.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Gilpin Avenue Club Stable,"

Was read first time.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

"An act to authorize the Mayor and Council of New Castle to borrow five thousand dollars for the purpose of buying a steam fire engine,"

Was read first time.

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

“An act to regulate the practice of Pharmacy in the State of Delaware, and for other purposes.”

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

“An act to make valid the record of certain deeds,”

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 3d, 1887—11 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Cooper, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker.

Journal read and approved.

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

“An act to amend Chapter 29, Volume 17, Laws of Delaware.”

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the House bill entitled,

“An act to reenact and continue in force the act incorporating the Felton Institute and Classical Seminary,”

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Martin, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and, on motion of Mr. McWhorter, obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to extend the act of incorporation of Hebron Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., of Seaford, Delaware,"

Which, on motion of Mr. Martin, was read.

Mr. Martin, in pursuance of previous notice, asked, and, on motion of Mr. Crossan, obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, of Seaford, Delaware,"

Which, on motion of Mr. Martin, was read.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House, being admitted, informed the Senate that the House had passed and asked the concurrence of the Senate in the following House bills and joint resolution, viz :

"An act amendatory of the charter of the City of Wilmington,"

"An act to amend an act entitled, 'An act to incorporate the Aid Loan Association, of Wilmington, Delaware;'"

"An act to authorize the Commissioners of the Town of Middletown to borrow money and erect water works;"

"Joint resolution to pay for cleaning the State House,"

And presented the same to the Senate.

He also informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the Senate bill entitled,

"An act authorizing A. G. Deakyne to erect a gate across the public road,"

And returned the same to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the House bill entitled,

"An act to lay out a new public road in South Murderkill Hundred,"

Was read first time.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the House bill entitled,

"An act to enable Robert Fisher to change a part of the public road leading from the Dover and Horsehead road to the Dover and Kenton road,"

Was read first time.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the House bill entitled,

"An act for laying out a new public road in South Murderkill and Mispillion Hundreds, in Kent County,"

Was read first time.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the House bill (No. 37) entitled,

"An act to authorize the Recorder of Deeds of Kent County to procure a new seal of office,"

Was read first time.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the House bill entitled,

"An act to authorize the laying out of a new public road in West Dover Hundred, Kent County, Delaware,"

Was read first time.

On motion of Mr. Crossan, the House bill entitled,

"An act to incorporate the Greenbank Ice Company, of Marshallton, Delaware,"

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Martin, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported back, with favorable recommendation, the House bill entitled,

"An act to define the meaning of a *bona fide* citizen of this State, so far as the words appear in the fish laws of this State."

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the bill was taken up for consideration,

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

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

It was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required majority,

Passed the Senate.

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

On motion of Mr. Bacon, the House bill entitled,

"An act to authorize the laying out of a new road in Broad Creek Hundred,"

Was read first time,

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

And further, on his motion, the bill was read a second time by its title, and, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

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

SAME DAY—3 o'clock, P. M.

Senate reassembled at the expiration of the recess.

Mr. McWhorter, from the committee of conference on the joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution to investigate and suppress combinations,”

Reported that the committee had agreed upon the following substitute for the original resolution :

Amend the resolution by striking out all after the word “met,” in the third line of the original resolution, and substitute the following :

“*Resolved*, That a committee of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, and, if deemed expedient, to employ counsel, at a cost not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to investigate and determine what, if any, legislation is advisable to suppress combinations to arbitrarily increase the cost of household necessities. Said committee to sit in Wilmington for a preliminary investigation, and report to the General Assembly for further instruction.”

Mr. McWhorter moved that the report of the conference committee be adopted,

Which motion

Prevailed.

Whereupon the Speaker appointed as said committee on the part of the Senate, under the resolution, Messrs. McWhorter, Lewis, and Bacon.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Crossan, the House bill entitled,

“An act to amend Section 7, Chapter 469, Volume 17, Laws of Delaware, entitled, ‘An act to establish a Board of Education

for South Milford, and to incorporate the same, and for other purposes,' "

Was read first time.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

"An act amendatory of the charter of the City of Wilmington,"

Was read first time.

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

"An act to divorce Bevins M. Cain from the bonds of matrimony with his wife, Alice Cain."

Mr. Cooper, from the Committee on Education, reported back, with favorable recommendation, the House bill entitled,

"An act concerning School District No. 4, in Kent County,"

Which, on his motion, was taken up for consideration,

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

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

It was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required majority,

Passed the Senate.

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

Mr. Cooper offered a resolution, which, on his motion, was read, as follows :

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Delaware, That certain sensational newspaper articles, recently published, that the eligibility of Senator C. H. McWhorter is under consideration by the Committee on Privileges and Elections of this body is absolutely without foundation.

Resolved further, That the election and qualification of Senator McWhorter having been passed upon and approved by a committee of the State Senate at the session of 1885, it is beyond question by this body.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the resolution was *Adopted*.

Mr. McWhorter moved that the House joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution to defray the expenses of the inauguration ceremonies,”

Be read,

Which motion *Prevailed*.

Mr. McWhorter moved that said resolution be concurred in.

Mr. Ferguson objecting, the resolution was laid over under the rule of the Senate.

Mr. Martin moved that when the Senate adjourn it be until Friday, the 4th of February, at 9 o'clock, A. M.,

Which motion *Prevailed*.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 4th, 1887—9 o'clock, A. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Dorman rose to a question of privilege, and stated that some doubt having arisen in regard to his eligibility to a seat in the State Senate, for the reason that he, at the time of his election and when he was qualified as a member of the Delaware State Senate, had charge of the post-office at Drawbridge, Sussex county, and was postmaster thereof, now would say that he had resigned the aforesaid post-office, that such resignation had been accepted by the Post-office Department, the evidence of which he now held in his hand; and that he further demanded to be qualified as a Senator from Sussex County in the State Senate.

The Speaker thereupon requested him to appear at the Speaker's desk and take the prescribed oath, if there was no objection.

Mr. Martin objected.

Objection being made, on the question, "Shall the objection be sustained?"

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

Yeas—None.

Nays—Messrs. Crossan, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, and Mr. Speaker—5.

The objection not being sustained, the Speaker administered the obligation to Mr. Dorman, and thereupon made and signed a certificate of the same, as follows, viz:

I, John E. Collins, Speaker of the Senate of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that John B. Dorman, of the Senate of Delaware, was sworn by me, in due form of law, that he would support the Constitution of the United States, would support the Constitution of the State of Delaware, and perform his duty as a member of the General Assembly of the said State with fidelity.

Witness my hand this fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

JOHN E. COLLINS.

Mr. McWhorter moved that the resolution of "Interrogatories" be taken up for consideration,

Which motion *Prevailed.*

Mr. McWhorter further moved that the resolution of "Interrogatories" be indefinitely postponed,

Which motion *Prevailed,*

And the resolution was *Indefinitely postponed.*

On motion of Mr. Crossan, the House bill entitled,

"An act to amend Section 7, Chapter 469, Volume 17, Laws of Delaware, entitled, 'An act to establish a Board of Education for South Milford, and to incorporate the same, and for other purposes,' "

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Ferguson offered a joint resolution entitled,

"Joint resolution concerning new business,"

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was *Adopted.*

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the Senate bill entitled,

"An act to divorce Charlotte Hanna and Alfred Hanna from the bonds of matrimony."

Was read first time.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back, with favorable recommendation, the House bill entitled,

"An act to reënaçt and continue in force the act incorporating the Felton Institute and Classical Seminary."

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the bill was taken up for consideration,

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

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

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

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Crossan, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker—7.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

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

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill (No. 47) entitled,

"An act amendatory of the charter of the City of Wilmington,"

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. Ferguson moved that the resolution, adopted yesterday,

relative to the question of the eligibility of Senator Charles H. McWhorter, of New Castle County, be reconsidered,

Which motion

Prevailed,

And, on motion of Mr. Lewis, and under the rules of the Senate, further consideration was

Postponed.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the Senate bill entitled,

“An act to regulate the Practice of Pharmacy in the State of Delaware, and for other purposes,”

Was read a second time by title,

And, on his further motion, referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. McWhorter moved that when the Senate adjourns, it be to meet on Monday, the 7th day of February, inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.,

Which motion

Prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the House bill entitled,

“An act to authorize the Commissioners of the Town of Middletown to borrow money and erect water works,”

Was read first time.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, February 7th, 1887—5 o'clock, P. M.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called—Members present—Messrs. Bacon, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker.

On motion, the reading of Friday's (the 4th) journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Martin offered a joint resolution entitled,

“Joint resolution to pay the Delaware Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children five hundred dollars,”

Which, on his motion, was read,

And, on his further motion, was

Adopted.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

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

“An act in relation to the exemption from execution process of certain personal property.”

On motion of Mr. Martin, the House bill entitled,

“An act to amend Section 5, Chapter 126, Volume 14, Laws of Delaware,”

Was read first time.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the Senate bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, in Seaford,”

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the Senate bill entitled,

“An act to extend the act of incorporation of Hebron Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., Seaford, Delaware,”

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back, with favorable recommendation, the Senate bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Republican Printing and Publishing Company, of Wilmington, Delaware.”

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the bill was taken up for consideration,

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

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

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

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker—8.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Martin, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported back, with an amendment, the House bill entitled,

“An act amendatory of the charter of the City of Wilmington,”

And, on his motion, the bill was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the amendment was read, as follows:

Amend the bill by adding to Section 1 the following :

"Except that said Council may grant an additional sum, not exceeding two hundred dollars, annually, to the Washington Steam Fire Engine and Hook and Ladder Company, for the Hook and Ladder apparatus of said company."

And, on his further motion, the amendment

Was

Adopted,

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

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

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

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker—8.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

Ordered that the House be informed thereof, and the bill returned to that body, and concurrence in the amendment requested.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the Senate bill entitled,

"An act to divorce Charlotte Hanna and Alfred Hanna from the bonds of matrimony,"

Was read a second time by its title.

On motion of Mr. McWhorter, the House bill entitled,

"An act to divorce Bevins M. Cain from the bonds of matrimony with his wife, Alice Cain,"

Was read first time,

And, on his further motion, Rule 14 was suspended,

And further, on his motion, the bill was read a second time by its title.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back, with favorable recommendation, the House bill entitled,

“An act to incorporate the Greenbank Ice Company, of Marshallton, Delaware.”

On motion of Mr. Crossan, the bill was taken up for consideration,

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

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

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

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Crossan, Dorman, Ferguson, Lewis, Martin, McWhorter, and Mr. Speaker—8.

Nays—None.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill, having received the required constitutional majority,

Passed the Senate.

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

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the House bill entitled,

“An act to lay out a new public road in South Murderkill Hundred,”

Was read a second time by its title,

And, on his further motion, referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the House bill entitled,

“An act to authorize the Recorder of Deeds in Kent County to procure a new seal of office,”