

Which report was received and committee discharged.

Mr. Tuten was excused from attendance until the 9th inst.

A committee from the House appeared and notified the Senate that the House of Representatives had organized and were now ready for business.

Mr. Yancey moved that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock;

Which was agreed to.

The Senate stood so adjourned.

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WEDNESDAY, April 3d, 1889.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The President in the Chair.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Bailey, of 22d, Bielby, Brett, Bryant, Coulter, Crosby, Dismukes, Dunn, Hammond, Hendry, Hind, Houstoun, Jenkins, Kirk, King, Parkhill, Pirrong, Randell, Rogers, Rosborough, Smith, Stapleton, Swearingen, Tompkins, Wilkinson and Yancey—26.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding day.

Mr. Hind moved that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with;

Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Bielby moved that Hon. B. B. Blackwell and Hon. J. H. McKinne, former members of the Senate, Mr. Cason, a former member of the House, and Mr. Hawthorne, of the Times-Union, be admitted within the bar of the Senate;

Which was agreed to.

The Journal was approved.

#### INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Rosborough:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, relating to an investigation of the land office.

By Mr. Hind:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5, relating to an inspection of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institute.

By Mr. Crosby:

Senate Resolution No. 6, relating to amending the standing rules of the Senate.

Mr. Bielby moved that Senate Resolution No. 6, relating to amending the Senate rules, go over under the rules until to-morrow;

Which was agreed to.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Coulter:

Senate Bill No. 1:

To be entitled an act to provide for the working and maintaining of the public roads and bridges in this State and for creating of the office of Superintendent of Public Roads,

Was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Bielby moved that all bills introduced to-day be read the first time by their title only;

Which was agreed to.

By Mr. Coulter:

Senate Bill No. 2:

To be entitled an act to provide for the forfeiture of certain lands heretofore granted by the State of Florida for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads and cutting canals,

Was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

By Mr. Hind:

Senate Bill No. 3:

To be entitled an act to regulate the sale and manufacture of fertilizers in this State,

Was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

A message was received from the Governor.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1, relating to the appointment of a committee of both Houses to investigate the Treasurer's and Comptroller's accounts and books, was read as follows:

*Resolved*, That a committee of two from the Senate be appointed to act with a similar committee to be appointed by the House of Representatives, to examine the Comptroller's and Treasurer's books, and employ such clerical aid as may be necessary.

Mr. Kirk moved the adoption of the resolution;

Which was agreed to.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2 was read as follows:

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*, That a joint committee of two from the Senate and three from the House be appointed to examine the records and status of

the Comptroller's and Treasurer's offices, and report to the Senate and House the result of the same, and they be authorized to employ such clerical aid as may be necessary.

By permission Mr. Yancy withdrew the resolution.  
Senate resolution No. 3 was read as follows:

*Be it reesolved by the Senate and House of Representatives,*  
That a joint committee of two from the Senate and three from the House be appointed to examine the records and accounts of the Land Office, and they are authorized to employ such clerical aid as is necessary.

By permission Mr. Rosborough withdrew the resolution.

The following message from the Governor was ordered to be read for the information of the Senate:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
TALLAHASSEE, FLA., April 2d, 1889. }

*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida :*

In compliance with the duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I shall endeavor to briefly communicate to you information concerning the condition of the State, and to recommend such measures as I deem expedient.

For more than ten years past, and up to the summer of last year, the progress of Florida, in everything appertaining to her material prosperity, had been continuous and without interruption. Our population had largely increased by an immigration from other States of the Union of a thrifty, enterprising people; who no sooner became domiciled than they vied with the older residents in their endeavor to build up and improve our State. Capital in large sums found ready investment in the development of our many and varied resources. Our pomological industries yielded a golden harvest, and seriously taxed the facilities of the numerous transportation lines to convey our crops to the markets of the country. Horticulture and agriculture prospered, and assumed large proportions, and, with better transportation facilities, more profitable results were realized in these industries.

Within the past decade our railroad system has increased from 487 miles to 2,336 miles, permeating all sections of the State except the most Southern portion of the peninsula. Most

of the railroads are first class in construction and equipment; and they have been potent factors in the settlement and development of the State.

Palatial hotels, unequalled in the world, have been erected for the entertainment of winter tourists, who in vast numbers visit our State in search of health or the pursuit of pleasure, in the enjoyment of our climate. During the season of 1887-8 a greater number of people visited Florida than ever before, and taxed the capacity of our vast hotel accommodations to provide for them.

The prevalence of yellow fever, however, in some portions of East and South Florida, during the summer and fall of the past year, to which I referred more specifically in my message to you, when in extra session, temporarily checked the tide of prosperity which had continued to flow to our State for many years past; embarrassed business; interrupted travel and occasioned large pecuniary losses, besides personal bereavement to many of our people. But the cessation of the fever with the frosts of winter caused an immediate revival of business, and our people, crippled as they were in many places, have exhibited a wonderful energy in repairing the disasters of the past year.

I cannot too highly commend the energy and enterprise of those whose efforts have resulted in the erection of the buildings of the International and Semi-Tropical Exposition at Ocala, and the magnificent exhibits of the citrus fruits, and many other Florida productions, in a remarkably short space of time, and the reopening of the Sub-Tropical Exposition at Jacksonville. In each exposition, which has been largely patronized by people from all parts of the Union, as well as our own State, may be seen magnificent and attractive exhibits of the products and resources of Florida.

Among the visitors to the Semi-Tropical at Ocala were the American Pomological Society, at which place they held their annual meeting for this year. This visit cannot but result in much good to the State.

The apprehension which has obtained to some extent in places remote from us, that tourists would incur danger from visiting Florida during the past winter, though not based on any good

reason, together with the mild winter North, has materially lessened the travel to our State during the past season. It is gratifying to realize, however, that we are fast recovering from the financial losses and business depression incident to the visitation of last year.

#### STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Since the adjournment of the Extra Session of your body convened in February last, in pursuance of the duty imposed upon me by the act entitled "An act to Create and Establish a State Board of Health," approved February 20, 1889, I have appointed Dr. Richard P. Daniel, of Jacksonville, Mr. William B. Heuderson; of Tampa, and Mr. William K. Hyer, of Pensacola, to constitute the State Board of Health. The Board was convened under the law at Tallahassee on the 11th of March and entered actively upon the discharge of its duties, selecting Dr. Joseph Y. Porter as State Health Officer. The passage of the law above referred to has done much to restore confidence abroad, and will enable us more effectually to preserve the health of the State, and with less cost to the tax-payers.

#### BONDED DEBT.

There has been a continued reduction in the bonded debt of the State; more than one-half of which is now held by our educational funds, and constitutes the best and safest investment of these funds. There remains now but \$382,300 of our bonds in the hands of individuals, as shown by the following statement:

Seven per cent. Bonds of 1871.....	\$350,000
Six per cent. Bonds of 1873.....	925,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,275,000
Deduct Bonds of 1871 and 1873 in Sinking Funds.....	242,500
	<hr/>
	\$1,032,500
Of which the School, Seminary and Agricultural College Funds hold.....	650,200
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Leaving in the hands of individuals.....	\$382,300

Outstanding bonds are held at a high premium, and are difficult to be purchased at any price. In the statement of outstanding bonds I have not included \$132,000 of bonds of the State, remaining of an issue of 1856, which are held by the

General Government in the Indian Trust Fund, for the reason that the State has valid and admitted claims against the government which will pay these bonds and leave a large balance due the State by the General Government.

#### FINANCE AND TAXATION.

For many years the State has promptly met all its liabilities as they became due, paying in cash every warrant upon its Treasury. But the increased drafts upon the State Treasury under the Constitution of 1885, and the Statute Laws of 1887, to which may be added the expense to the State which will be necessarily incurred in preserving the public health; under the Health Law passed at the recent Extra Session of the Legislature, together with the shrinkage in the income heretofore derived from the license tax, by reason of the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in many of the counties, will render it necessary to negotiate a temporary loan to meet the expenses of the current year. The conditions which render this necessary are so explicitly and fully shown by the last annual report of Hon. W. D. Barnes, Comptroller, that I cannot do better than to quote from his report, as follows:

"While there has been a steady and marked advance in the amount of taxable property, adding correspondingly to the revenue, the income has not kept pace with the increase in the amount of obligations incurred. The cost of the Constitutional Convention of 1885, amounting to \$55,500; the appropriations for the East Florida Seminary, the Ocala schools and the Agricultural College, amounting respectively to 12,000, \$5,400, and \$7,500, making a total of \$80,400, had to be paid out of the income arising from this low rate of taxation. Besides, the support of the Normal Schools, at an annual cost of \$8,000, the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, costing \$5,000, the Teachers' Institute, costing \$1,500, making annually \$14,500 for school purposes, the salaries and expenses of the Railroad Commission, amounting to \$10,000, the provisions for pensions, \$30,000, the cost of criminal prosecution reaching \$60,000, the outlay for State troops amounting to \$8,000, making a total of \$122,500, have been added to the annual expenses of the State since the present rate of taxation was first established. The estimated appropriation for the year

1889 amounts to \$498,333.53, and for the year 1890 to \$429,573.00, making for the two years \$927,906.53. The income to meet this must be raised from the taxes on \$90,000,000 of property, and from the occupation license tax. The revenue from licenses has fallen from \$130,000 in 1887 to \$91,000 in 1888. This may be due in some measure to the recent epidemic, but there is no hope of its exceeding \$100,000 for each of the next two years, making \$200,000 from that source.

"The income from the property tax on \$90,000,000, at three mills, amounts to \$270,000; for two years it will be \$540,000, without allowing anything for insolvencies. Here we have an income of \$740,000 to meet estimated obligations of \$927,906.53. These are the facts that confront us and must be squarely met. The policy of legislation seems to have been to reduce the general revenue income and at the same time add to its liabilities. The entire poll tax, amounting to about \$30,000, has been transferred to the School Fund and \$14,500 taken from general revenue to support schools.

"It is apparent that the rate of taxation must be raised from three mills to four mills. This is made necessary by the largely increased expenses that have been thrown upon the General Revenue of the State, above referred to. The Railroad Commission, Pensions, Criminal Prosecutions and expenses of the State Troops, are burdens, imposed in the last two years, and amount to \$108,000, which is more than one mill on the taxable property."

I fully concur with the Comptroller as to the necessity of increasing the State assessment one mill, and recommend legislation to that effect, and that authority be given by law to negotiate a temporary loan sufficient to meet the deficit for the current expenses of the present year. The credit of the State is in such good condition that I doubt not this can be effected at a very low rate of interest.

The Constitution directs that, "The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such property

as may be exempted by law for municipal, educational literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes."

The law provides for the assessment of all taxable property at its "full cash value," and if this provision were complied with by the various County Assessors, it would insure such a "uniform and equal rate of taxation," and "just valuation" of property as the taxpayer has the right to expect under the guarantee of the Constitution. But the unequal assessments of property in many of the Counties is an injustice to the taxpayer, as well as to the State. As a rule, this inequality operates harder upon the individual of limited means than his more wealthy neighbor. We frequently find the small farm, or suburban cottage assessed at a near approximation of its full cash value, while the business block in the center of our metropolitan cities and towns, and other properties of great value are assessed at not more than twenty-five per cent. of what such property would bring under the auctioneer's hammer. This inequality is even greater in the assessment of personal property. The man of small means who owns a horse, a few cattle and hogs, and a small amount of cheap household furniture, finds his personal property on the tax books, assessed not far below its cash value, but in too many instances the individual, who would reject a cash offer of one hundred thousand dollars for his personal property, if measured by his assessment for taxation, would not be accepted as a sufficient surety on a ten thousand dollar bond. It is too often the case that assessors copy the valuations from year to year without reference to the rise or other change in the value of property.

The value of taxable property in the State, as shown by the assessment rolls, is about \$90,000,000. It is safe to say that the actual cash value of the taxable property of Florida is \$250,000,000. It needs no argument to show the great benefit which would accrue to the State if its taxable property were assessed at, at least, an approximation of its cash value, say \$200,000,000, and the assessment for State purposes reduced to two mills on the dollar, which would yield a larger revenue than four mills on the present assessment, and give us

the credit before the world, to which we are entitled by the actual value of our property, and our low rate of taxation.

The duties of the County Assessors have been plainly pointed out to them by instructions issued by the Comptroller, with my approval; but I fear we cannot hope for much reform under the present system. A habit of low assessment has prevailed for a long time, and in each county the apprehension obtains that if assessments are raised in such county, it will pay more than its proportionate part of the State tax. This feeling exerts a large influence in keeping down assessments.

Almost any method of reform which may be suggested presents difficulties. After giving the matter some thought, however, I would recommend for your consideration the advisability of providing by law for a State Board of Equalizers, whose duty it shall be to visit the various counties, and revise assessments with a view of securing a just and proper valuation of property and a uniform and equal rate of taxation.

For a more detailed report of our financial condition, I invite your attention to the reports of the Comptroller and Treasurer for the years 1887 and 1888, herewith submitted.

#### INDIAN WAR CLAIM.

Realizing the pressing needs of the State at this time, with the additional burden of the protection of the public health, which is a safeguard, as well to other States as ourselves, I visited Washington during the last few days of the session of Congress, just adjourned, in the hope that I might be able to emphasize the importance of Congress rendering us tardy justice without further delay, by the enactment of such legislation as is necessary to effect an equitable adjustment and settlement of the claims of the State against the United States, and the counter claims of the General Government against the State; the principal claim of the State being for money expended by her for the pay, subsistence, and other expenses of troops called into service to protect our frontier upon the outbreak of Indian hostilities in December 1855. By the efforts of our Senators and Representatives in Washington, a bill was introduced in each House of the last Congress, providing for a fair adjust-

ment and settlement of these claims, allowing the State interest on the monies which she had paid out at the same rate (seven per cent) as was provided for by the State bonds of 1856, which were issued to provide funds for the contingency out of which this claim has arisen; \$132,000 of which bonds are held by the General Government in the Indian Trust Fund, mention of which has heretofore been made. A favorable report was procured on each of said bills by the respective committees, and the bills so reported placed on the calendar of each House. As Congress approached its termination, it becoming probable that neither bill would be reached on the calendar, an effort was made to provide the necessary legislation by a Senate amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill, and such amendment passed the Senate, but was not concurred in by the House. The following, however, passed as an amendment to said bill:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to examine the claim of the State of Florida, reported in the letter of the Secretary of War, dated May twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and under previous acts of Congress, and in connection therewith, to report the amount of all claims in favor of the General Government against the State of Florida, and in said report to state the account between the General Government and the State of Florida."

The report so required, it is thought, will place the matter in a most favorable position for the action of the next Congress.

#### PAY FOR CENSUS OF 1885.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the taking of the tenth and subsequent censuses," approved Nov. 3d, 1879, the County Assessors were employed to take the census for the year 1885 for the United States, as well as for the State, one-half to be paid by the State and the other half by the General Government. The amount due by the State was promptly paid. There was some delay in certain of the counties, which prevented the deposit with the Secretary of the Interior by the 1st of September of the schedule of the census, upon which the Secretary of the Treas-

ury was required to pay for the same upon the requisition of the Governor. A special act was therefore necessary to provide for the pay of the one-half guaranteed by the General Government for the service so performed. Such an act was passed on Oct 2d, 1888, whereby nine thousand three hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-one cents was appropriated to pay the State of Florida the expenses of taking the census. The appropriation having been made directly to the State, the Secretary of the Treasury declines to pay it, but has placed that amount to the credit of the State as against the claim of the General Government for State Bonds held as aforesaid in the Indian Trust Fund. It is not right, however, that the assessors who performed the service should be compelled to wait for their pay until such time as the accounts between the State and General Government shall be adjusted and settled. While the State has not yet received the money, she is entitled to the credit, and will get the benefit of it in her settlement with the General Government. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made for the payment to the assessors who took the census of 1885, of the amount which is still due them, being the one-half which the General Government was to pay.

#### EDUCATION.

While we realize with pride and gratification the rapid advances which our State is making in material prosperity, nothing shows greater progress than the cause of education, which has not only kept pace with, but has far surpassed, proportionately, our increase in wealth and population. The flourishing condition of our public schools is fully shown by the annual reports of Hon. Albert J. Russell, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to whose untiring and efficient labors in this department, with the co-operation of the admirable corps of County Superintendents and teachers throughout the State, this great success is principally due.

The following comparative statements will forcibly illustrate the progress made within the last ten years: The total number of public schools in the State in 1878 was 992. The total number in 1888 was 2,249, an increase of 1,257, being 127

per cent. increase. The total attendance of pupils in 1878 was 36,961; total attendance in 1888 was 82,323, an increase of 45,362, being 123 per cent increase. The value of school property in 1878 was \$116,934.50; value of school property in 1888, \$406,373.64, an increase of \$289,439.14, being 248 per cent. increase.

#### STATE NORMAL COLLEGES.

The State Normal Colleges, established under the act of 1887, chapter 3692, Laws of Florida, for the education of teachers, were opened October 1st, 1887, and have entered upon the second year of their existence, and are in a flourishing condition. The attendance at the college for the whites at DeFuniak, under the charge of Prof. H. N. Felkel, numbers 54, and will graduate about 13 persons for teachers this year. The attendance at the college for the colored at Tallahassee numbers 46. The benefits to our educational system of the proper training and education of those who are to become teachers, thereby fitting them to properly discharge the important and responsible duties which devolve upon them as instructors of the youth of our State, cannot be over estimated.

#### INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

While the attendance at the Institution for the blind, deaf and dumb youth, situated at St. Augustine, is not as large as we could hope for, it shows a gratifying increase, numbering at the present time twenty-one of this unfortunate class. It is to be regretted, however, that there is an apparent want of appreciation, by parents and guardians, of the great benefits to be derived by the youth of our State who are deprived of the sense of sight and hearing, by the attendance at the Institution which the State has provided for their training and instruction. Deprived of those senses which are so necessary to the enjoyment of life, it is all the more important that they should have the opportunity of that education which goes far to supply such defects of nature, and enables them to enjoy intelligent communion with their fellowman, as well as those intellectual occupations and recreations which elevate the mental and moral nature and contribute to happiness, contentment and usefulness.

The success attending the methods of instructing the deaf mutes, whereby they are taught to articulate so as to converse and read aloud, is wonderful, as well as gratifying.

#### THE FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

This institution, located at Lake City, under the direction of Prof. F. L. Kern as Principal, with an able corps of assistants has entered upon a career which promises permanent success. Besides the agricultural feature of the college, there has been added to it a Mechanical Department, for the use of which a commodious building was erected during the summer vacation where the student receives practical instruction in the various branches of the mechanical arts. I cannot too forcibly present the opportunities offered by this college for the attainment of a thorough scientific, literary and practical education without charge for tuition, at a small cost for boarding. The increase in the attendance at this school renders it important to provide additional buildings as dormitories for the accommodation of the students, so that the necessity may not exist for any student to board away from the college grounds, or removed from the direct control of the faculty or discipline of the school. As to the other needs of the college, I refer you to a communication to me from President Kern, accompanied by reports of the Professor of Chemistry and Physics, and the Instructor of Mechanical Training, herewith submitted; and recommend such appropriation as the condition of the State will justify.

#### STATE SEMINARIES.

The two State Seminaries, the one east and the other west of the Suwannee River, located respectively at Gainesville and Tallahassee, are in a prosperous and gratifying condition.

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

In addition to the public schools the Superintendent of Public Instruction reports 137 colleges and private schools in the State, which are well patronized.

#### TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Teachers' Institutes have been held in many of the Counties during the summer vacation under the direction of the State Superintendent; and a State Teachers' Institute was held

at De Funiak in March of last year, and during the same month of this year; the latter of which I had the pleasure of attending, and was very much pleased with the earnest interest manifested by the teachers and County Superintendents from various portions of the State in the noble work in which they are engaged. These Institutes are encouraging and productive of great benefit to the teachers, and accomplish much good in the opportunities given for free and full discussion of all matters pertaining to education, and the best methods of imparting instruction. A continuation of them should be provided for by proper appropriation.

I take pleasure in commending to your careful perusal the annual reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the years 1887 and 1888, herewith submitted, which will give you full and detailed information as to the different institutions of learning and the condition of the Educational Department of the State.

#### ARBOR DAY.

In acquiescence with the custom established by my predecessor in office, I appointed the 14th day of February as Arbor Day for 1889, and recommended its special observance by the schools and all persons interested, by the careful planting of useful and ornamental trees and shrubs, with appropriate ceremonies. The day was generally observed by the schools, with instructive and appropriate ceremonies, and many trees and shrubs planted out, which, with those planted on former similar occasions, will tend to greatly beautify our public grounds.

#### THE ATLANTIC COAST CANAL AND DRAINAGE COMPANY.

Under the authority granted the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida by chapter 3788, Laws of Florida, to make such settlement, arrangement, contract or compromise with the Atlantic, Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Drainage Company in reference to any land conveyed to said Company which they had not earned, as the said Trustees might deem best to secure and protect the interests of the State and the fund, as well as the prompt and vigorous

prosecution of the work of drainage and reclamation. The Trustees on the 1st day of August, 1888, entered into a contract with said Company, the full text of which appears in the report of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees for the two years ending December 31, 1888, which is herewith submitted. The salient features of this contract are as follows :

First. The drainage land reserve held for the Company is reduced to 2,000,000 acres ; the Company releases to the Trustees all other lands reserved, estimated at about 4,000,000 acres.

Second. The Company in consideration of the release by the Trustees of any claim to land already conveyed, to expend in drainage and reclamation, with the approval of the Trustees, \$125,000, less the amount expended since the report of the Commissioners, estimated up to July 1st, 1888, to be \$55,000, not less than \$40,000 to be expended in the first year from date of contract, and total sum within two years.

Third. The Company further agrees to spend in drainage and reclamation \$206,264, which, with the expenditure provided for in article 2nd, there shall be expended in the work not less than \$40,000 a year. The Trustees to convey to said Company so much of said lands selected and reserved as shall be earned at the rate of one acre for each twenty-five cents of expenditure ; no land to be considered earned except upon the expenditure of each \$40,000, when three-fifths to be conveyed, and two-fifths retained by the Trustees to be forfeited by the Company, if it shall fail to make the total expenditure as agreed upon, or otherwise fail in the performance of the contract. When the work is completed the whole land earned to be conveyed.

Fourth. All expenditures to be made subject to the verification by, and approval, as to the economy and *bona fides* of the same, of an engineer to be appointed by the Trustees.

Since the execution of the contract the Company has been prosecuting the work on the upper and lower portions of the drainage system. The excessive rains during the past fall and winter, and up to within a few weeks ago, have caused considerable damage to the planting interests in the region of the head waters of the Kissimmee River around

Lake Tahoekekaliga, the upper portion of the drainage system. And complaints have come to the Board of Trustees of the failure of drainage of those lands which had been reported reclaimed by the Commissioners appointed under the act of 1885. Complaints have also been made to the Board of an extraordinary engorgement of waters in and upon the Caloosahatchee Valley, by reason, as it was claimed, of the liberation of the waters on the upper portion of the system, and the insufficient means on the lower system to carry off the large volume of water thus flowing upon this lower country in greater volume than before the work was begun. These complaints led me to request Mr. Hamilton Disston to appear before the Board to explain what work the Company was pursuing to relieve the excess of water complained of at both ends. This request was complied with, and during the latter part of February Mr. Disston and Col. J. M. Creamer, his chief engineer, appeared before the Board and explained their work ; that they are now engaged in the work of widening the canal from Lake Tahoekekaliga to Lake Cypress, from 70 to 106 feet, to more rapidly lower the water on the former lake and relieve the adjacent country from the effect of the excessive rain fall ; that on the lower part of the system the Company is cutting a canal from Lake Hiepochee, southerly, through the more depressed portions of the Everglades towards, and with a view of connecting with Shark River, which flows to the Gulf. This canal is to be connected directly with Lake Okeechobee. I am satisfied that all is being done which can reasonably be expected, to relieve the upper part of the drainage system. And while there is no doubt that the capacity of the canals which have been constructed on the lower part of the system are entirely inadequate to materially lower Lake Okeechobee, which is an inland sea of thirty miles in diameter, or to relieve the lower part of the system from the flow from the water shed of the Kissimmee, added to that of the Caloosahatchee region, it would appear that the work being done, as reported, will tend to relieve the situation in that section.

The work undertaken is of gigantic proportions, and may require many years to complete it, but when accomplished will be of incalculable benefit and untold wealth to the State ; if we

may form some estimate from the benefits already accrued by the reclamation of large bodies of land, as fertile as any in the world; which has already resulted in the planting of extensive fields of sugar cane, and the erection of the most extensive sugar works in the United States. I am impressed with the good faith of the company in the prosecution of the work. It should be borne in mind that the interest of the company and the interests of the State are identical in one important particular, *i. e.*, to make the work a success. A failure would result in the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the company, as well as prove a serious injury to the State. Success means great benefit to both.

#### THE FLORIDA COAST LINE CANAL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

This company has been, and is still engaged in the prosecution of its work. There has been no recent examination of it on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund. Colonel A. F. Wrotnowski, a hydraulic engineer of large experience, was employed by the company to make a survey of the route of the canal from St. Augustine to Biscayne Bay and an examination of the work so far accomplished. This was done during the past fall and winter months, and the said engineer appeared before the Board and exhibited maps and profiles of the whole route showing the work done, and that still necessary; and made verbal explanations of the same. He also made various recommendations and suggestions as to the further prosecution of the work; recommending among other things that the width of the water-way, where excavation is necessary, be increased to eighty feet. The Board are assured by those in charge of the work that such recommendations will be acted upon, and the representatives of the company express the hope that in the near future they will have an open water-way from St. Augustine to Biscayne Bay suitable for such steamers as will be necessary to furnish the transportation required for that growing country.

#### THE APOPKA CANAL COMPANY.

On the 18th of October, 1887, Colonel John Bradford, the engineer employed by the Board of Trustees of the Internal

Improvement Fund to examine and report on the canal constructed by this company, submitted his report to the Board; which is found on pages 22 and 23 of the report of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The engineer reported, among other things, that "it is believed that the work of drainage has been done in accordance with the contract of the company with the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, but there has yet been no test, the past year having been comparatively dry," and he recommends that "further time be taken to test the permanency of the reclamation."

There has been no further examination of the work on the part of the Board of Trustees. They have been informed, however, by the President of the company, that the heavy rainfall of the past fall and winter has rendered it expedient to cut lateral ditches in addition to the main canal, to avoid the flow of water from the adjacent flat woods upon the reclaimed lands, and that the company is now engaged in this work.

#### IMMIGRATION.

The Florida Immigration Association was organized about eighteen months ago to promote the interests of immigration to the State. Without any provision, under the laws of the State, for the appropriation of funds for this purpose, the Association has vigorously and effectively prosecuted its work; supported entirely by voluntary contributions from individuals, corporations, and certain of the counties of the State. Notwithstanding the difficulties under which the Association labored by reason of the prevalence of yellow fever in the State during the past year, it maintained, at the Centennial Exposition at Cincinnati, Ohio, during the summer and fall, a creditable exhibit of the products of Florida. It has circulated a large quantity of maps and literature of Florida, and otherwise given reliable information as to the products, resources and advantages of our State, and in many ways successfully labored to induce immigration, and is entitled to our commendation and support.

The work so well begun should receive the aid and encouragement of the State. Inasmuch, however, as the disbursement of any moneys, which the State may appropriate to promote immigration, should be under the direction of the State officials,

who are responsible to the State for its proper and judicious application, I recommend the establishment of a Bureau of Immigration, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture, which seems to have been contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, in prescribing the duties of such official (sec. 26, art. 4 of the Constitution), with a reasonable appropriation, to enable him to successfully present the attractions and inducements which Florida offers to immigration.

#### COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The section of the Constitution last above referred to provides that "the Commissioner of Agriculture shall perform such duties in relation to agriculture as may be prescribed by law." I recommend, therefore, that you provide such duties for the Commissioner, in relation to agriculture, as may best promote the interest of that important branch of the industries of our State. In this connection I would recommend for your consideration the propriety of providing by statute for the inspection of all fertilizers sold in the State, to prevent the imposition upon our farmers, fruit growers and horticulturists of a spurious or inferior article; that a moderate fee be charged for such inspection, to be paid by the seller to the State, the fund arising therefrom to pay the expenses of inspection, and the surplus to be applied to the immigration fund.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has "supervision of all matters pertaining to the public lands." It is important that he should be, *ex officio*, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, in whom the State lands are vested by law. Some doubts exist as to whether he is a member of such Board. I, therefore, recommend the enactment of a law constituting the Commissioner of Agriculture, *ex officio*, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund.

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

There have been patented to the State of the Swamp and Overflowed lands.....	16,004,198.75 acres
Of which there have been disposed of up to January 1st, 1889.....	13,899,299.99 acres
Leaving on hand, January 1st, 1889.....	2,104,898.76 acres

In addition to the lands for which the State has received patents, there have been selected for the State 3,675,718.58 acres of swamp and overflowed lands, under the grant to Florida, of September 28th, 1850, and the same certified by the Surveyor-General. I have applied to the Secretary of the Interior for patents to the State for this land.

For a detailed statement of the Internal Improvement lands I refer you to the report of the Commissioner of Lands and Immigration for the two years ending December 31st, 1888, herewith submitted.

#### RAILROADS AND THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

A synopsis of the history and progress of railroad construction in Florida is given in the second annual report of the Railroad Commissioners. The astonishing increase in railroad mileage within the last ten years, I have heretofore adverted to. The mileage of construction from year to year, and a tabulated statement from 1876 to 1888, inclusive, are given in said report of the Commissioners; besides much other interesting data, and statistics included in and accompanying the same, from which I quote as follows:

"The population of the State in 1876 was about 240,000 and the valuation of the property of the people, as shown by the tax books was about \$37,000,000. In 1888 the population was about 375,000 and property had been raised to about \$87,000,000 in value.

"To the accomplishment of such gratifying results, this wonderful development of the varied resources of the State, much, very much, is due to the construction of the various railroads we have enumerated and described, and the prophecy recorded in her statutes wherein she 'provided for and encouraged a liberal system of internal improvement in this State,' seems to have been in great measure fulfilled. This liberal policy, in conjunction with the agencies and causes above incidentally referred to, has resulted in giving to our State more railroad to the population, perhaps, than in any other State in the United States. It has invited settlers and greatly increased her population; it has encouraged the investment of capital in every direction, and, as the tax books

show, greatly increased her wealth; it has attracted the attention of the world to her genial climate and varied productions—in a word, it has been a most potent factor in raising Florida to the high position she now occupies, in the estimation of people abroad and the hearts of her own people.

“And now that the railroads, attracted by the natural advantages offered by our State, and encouraged by the liberal policy she inaugurated over thirty years ago, have come, and in their eager rivalry for traffic, traverse almost every inhabited nook and corner of the State, it behooves the State to see to it that by no act of hers shall she be justly chargeable with an abandonment of that policy of liberal encouragement which has been ordained in her Constitutions, and made effectual by her legislative enactments.”

The following Commissioners were appointed under the Act approved June 7th, 1887, chapter 3746, Laws of Florida, popularly known as the Railroad Commission Law, to-wit: Hon. Geo. G. McWhorter of Santa Rosa, Hon. Enoch J. Vann of Madison, and Hon. William Himes of Sumter, who were commissioned on the 9th of August, 1887, and on the same day effected an organization by the selection of Hon. George G. McWhorter as President; and then employed Mr. J. G. Ward as Secretary.

The Commissioners promptly entered upon the discharge of their duties, being required by the statute, among other things, to fix, for the observance of all railroads doing business in this State, reasonable and just rates of freight and passenger tariffs, and charges for the use of railroad cars carrying any and all kinds of freights and passengers; to make reasonable and just rules and regulations as to charges at any and all points for the necessary handling and delivery of freights, and as may be necessary for preventing unjust discrimination in the transportation of freight or passengers, or the giving of any rebate or bonus directly or indirectly, and from misleading or deceiving the public in any manner as to the real rates charged, and to hear and decide complaints against railroads, etc.

The difficulties which confronted the Commissioners in the discharge of their duties can readily be appreciated, and are

forcibly referred to in their first annual report in the following language:

“Upon the very threshold of entering upon the performance of this duty, many difficulties were encountered. The managers who had exercised unrestricted administration, charging tolls at will, high or low, making rates at discretion, whether uniform and fair to all alike, or advancing the interest of individuals and towns upon the one hand, and laying burdens upon whomsoever they saw fit, upon the other; granting free passes to large numbers, and for that reason necessitating higher rates to others, they declared that any control by law, especially if looking to fixing rates, was an innovation, and they stoutly insisted that it was the manifest duty of the Commission to legalize their existing tariffs and adopt the schedules then in force. They affirmed that the charges then being made for transportation of passengers and freights were just and reasonable, that any lower rates of charges would not allow such earnings as to enable them to do efficient service. They pointed out that the money invested in railroads was private capital; that if men of means saw fit to embark in railroad enterprises, there was no just reason why restriction should be put upon them.

“And yet while protesting energetically against any modifications by the Commission, they were in the main courteous and expressed a willingness to give any information the Commission should desire at their hands. They did not fail, however, to remind the Commission, with emphasis, that only those who had had the benefit of long experience in railroad service were qualified to perform such duties as the Commissioners were entering upon. But the law was mandatory upon us to make and fix and publish schedules of rates of charges and rules and regulations.

“We trust that we had a proper appreciation of the responsibility that rested upon us. Not only was the prosperity and development of our young and growing State, the rights of her individual citizens, the needs of her towns, and the fostering of the various industries in the State to be considered, but we also recognize that, by virtue of the authority vested in us, it was our duty to observe a due regard for the

interests of those who had invested their earnings in railroad property."

The manner in which the duties of the Commissioners have been performed, with the various schedules of freight and passenger tariffs as originally fixed, and the changes subsequently made, as applying to the different railroads in the State; the complaints and protests of various railroad companies, as well as those of individuals, and the rulings of the Commission thereon, with a full and complete record of their official acts are shown by their annual reports, made, as required by the statute, on 1st of March, 1888, and the 1st of March, 1889, which are herewith submitted.

These reports, particularly the second, contain very valuable information in regard to the railroad system of our State, and the bearing of the Railroad Commission thereon, and much interesting and instructive information as to the operations of Railway Commissions of other States.

The rules and regulations and schedules of freight and passenger tariffs, provided and fixed by the Commissioners, have been observed with but little exception by all the railroads doing business in the State, except the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad Company. Suits against which latter company have been instituted in behalf of the State by the Attorney-General, upon the request of the Commissioners, for violation of the rules and rates of the Commission, and judgments in six cases have been obtained, amounting to \$14,000.00. These cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court, but decisions have not yet been rendered thereon. The Commissioners in their second annual report recommend various amendments to the statute, generally as to matters of detail. The study which those gentlemen have given to the law, and their experience of nearly two years in carrying out its provisions, give great weight to their recommendations. I commend them to your careful consideration.

#### THE MILITARY.

Immediately following the approval of the act providing for the organization of a body of Militia, known as the Florida

State Troops, chapter 3707, Laws of Florida, organizations were perfected and applications made by companies from various portions of the State for admission into this corps; and the limit fixed by law of ten infantry companies and two batteries of artillery was soon reached. Several volunteer companies seeking admission were declined, as the number provided for had already been accepted.

The infantry companies were organized into three battalions, as follows: The first, consisting of four companies, to which a battery of artillery was attached; the second, consisting of four companies, to which a battery of artillery was attached; and the third, consisting of two companies.

The first State Encampment under the provisions of this law was held at Pablo Beach in August of 1887, and was in every respect successful and highly beneficial to the troops, in improving them in the drill, teaching them the details of camp life, and promoting discipline.

Magnolia Bluff was selected as the place of encampment in 1888, and the State troops went into camp there on the 7th of August. With that improvement which was the result of a year's discipline, as enforced under the provisions of the law, this encampment promised to be the most successful and satisfactory ever held in the State. This anticipation was dispelled, however, by the announcement of yellow fever in Jacksonville on the 9th, whereupon the Jacksonville companies were at once permitted to return home, the remaining companies breaking camp and leaving for their homes on the 13th.

The good discipline and proficiency in the drill and other duties of the soldier, attained by this corps, are the best evidences of the wisdom of the provisions of the law under which it was organized.

In addition to the State troops there are twenty-one companies of organized volunteer militia in the State, some of whom are well drilled and in a fairly good state of discipline. The law, however, under which they are organized, is deficient in providing means for the proper enforcement of that discipline which is necessary to insure an efficient soldiery.

A threatened riot by strikers among the employees of those engaged in the lumber business at Fernandina, during the latter part of last August, occasioned the ordering, by the Commander-in-Chief, of Company C, (Fernandina Volunteers) First Battalion, Florida State Troops, to aid the civil authorities. Re-enforcements, consisting of Companies A and B (Gainesville Guards and Ocala Rifles), Second Battalion, Florida State Troops, under Major T. D. Lancaster, were ordered on the 6th of September to proceed to Fernandina to assist in quelling the riot. This order was promptly obeyed and resulted in the arrest of the ringleaders of the strikers without bloodshed. These companies remained in Fernandina till September 10th, which resulted, unfortunately, in certain of the Gainesville Guards contracting yellow fever, the death of three members of the company, and the introduction of the fever in Gainesville.

I herewith submit the report of the Adjutant-General, giving a detailed report of the condition of the Military Department of the State, and commend to your careful consideration his recommendations of an amendment to the law increasing the number of the State troops, and disbanding all other armed volunteer militia.

The Constitution provides, Article 4, section 16, that "the Governor shall appoint all commissioned officers of the State militia, including an Adjutant-General for the State. The Adjutant-General shall be the chief officer of the Governor's staff, with the rank of Major-General. His duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law; *Provided*, That this Constitution shall work no vacancy in the office of Adjutant-General as now constituted until the expiration of the present term." The duties of the Adjutant-General, as the law now exists, are only those of a military nature. These, however, occupy a large portion of his time and require his constant attention. Upon this office largely depends the efficiency of the Military Department of the State.

I would recommend that the Adjutant-General be required by law to perform the duties of Secretary of the Board of Pensions which involves considerable labor. These duties have

been performed by him ever since the existence of the pension law.

General David Lang has continued to fill the office and discharge the duties of Adjutant-General, under appointment by me, from the date of the expiration of his term of office, under the Constitution of 1868, but without provision for compensation. I recommend, therefore, that a proper and adequate salary be prescribed for the Adjutant-General, to commence with the date of his appointment under the present Constitution, to wit: January 9th, 1889.

#### THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The satisfactory condition and good showing of this institution are the best evidences of its admirable management by Major A. Moseley, Superintendent, whose full and interesting report, embraced in the report of the Adjutant-General, I commend to your careful consideration, as well as the comments of the Adjutant-General; and recommend a sufficient appropriation to provide for the buildings and other pressing needs of the asylum, shown to be necessary by the report of the Superintendent. Everything should be done in the power of the State to mitigate the sufferings and better the condition of this unfortunate class, and which will contribute to the restoration of their dethroned reason; and this should be the great end to be striven for in the care of them.

#### STATE PRISON.

The convicts sentenced to penal servitude in the "State Penitentiary" are employed by C. K. Dutton, at his turpentine works in Suwannee county, under a contract made with him November 9th, 1885; whereby the State is relieved of all expense for maintenance and safe keeping of the convicts. The prisoners receive proper care and treatment; are generally healthy and safely kept; and it is probable that the present arrangement is as good as can be made under the contract system. The success of this system, however, depends very largely upon the character of the individual with whom the State contracts for the care and custody of her prisoners. The contract with Mr. Dutton expires the 31st of December, 1889; and there

is some uncertainty as to what contract may be made at that time. As suggested by the Adjutant-General in his report: "Unless a new contract can be made to embrace all State prisoners, the State will, in January, 1890, have on hand a large number of prisoners for which it can furnish no profitable, or even self-sustaining employment, and no safe place for their confinement. Some action, therefore, should be taken by the Legislature toward the establishment of a permanent State Prison." This suggestion is in harmony with section 2 of Article 13, of the Constitution, which provides that "a State Prison should be established and maintained in such manner as may be prescribed by law."

In the present condition of the State finances, however, I am inclined to the opinion that the expenditure of the money necessary for the establishment of a State Prison had better be deferred, in the hope that an adjustment and settlement of our claims against the General Government, within the next two years, will enable us to make the necessary outlay to establish a State prison, without financial embarrassment; and for the present, that we had better endeavor to continue the contract system.

The object of punishment is threefold: *first*, an expiation of the offense committed; *second*, an example to deter others from the commission of crime; and *third*, the reformation of the criminal. It appears to me that the last object would be better attained by the enactment of a law which would provide a convict with a cheap suit of clothes upon the expiration of his term, and furnish him transportation to his home, and subsistence for a few days. The average convict upon the expiration of his term, when he is presumed to have paid the penalty of his violation of the law, is released in many cases with his prison suit, a badge of shame, and without the means of procuring his next meal, or returning to his home; thus turned loose upon the world, dire necessity drives many to commit larceny, which soon returns them to prison life.

I commend to your consideration the report of the Adjutant-General on the subject of the State Prison and the recommendations therein contained; especially that in regard to provid-

ing a house of correction, or as expressed in the Constitution, a house of refuge for juvenile offenders.

#### ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPORT.

I herewith submit to you the biennial report of the Attorney-General showing the business of his office for the two years ending December 31st, 1888, and commend to your favorable consideration the recommendations therein contained of legislation which he deems advisable.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I also submit to you the biennial report of the Secretary of State for two years ending December 31st, 1888, showing the proceedings of his office for that period.

#### PARDONS, REPRIEVES, ETC.

In compliance with Section 11, of Article 4, of the Constitution, I herewith append a statement of fines remitted, and reprieves, pardons and commutations granted since the convening of the Regular Session of the Legislature, April 5th, 1887:

#### REVISION OF THE LAWS.

The Florida State Bar Association, at the last annual session, held in Ocala, in the month of February, adopted the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The Statute Laws of the State of Florida have never been revised, and are only to be found in volumes of the Acts of the Sessions of many Legislatures, many of which volumes are inaccessible to the lawyers of the State, and cannot now be obtained, and many of said laws should be substituted by others to meet the present needs of the people; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that the Legislature, at its coming session, should pass a bill directing the Governor to appoint a commission, composed of three persons of industrious dispositions, and acquainted with the present practical working of our laws, who shall be paid a liberal salary for their services, to prepare a bill to be reported to the

session of 1891 of the Legislature, embodying what, in their judgment, would be all the statute laws of a general nature, necessary for the government of the people of this State, in a systematic form.

"That the secretary immediately furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of Florida, and to each member of the Legislature."

The confusion of the laws of our State on many subjects is apparent to any one who has had occasion to investigate them, in the endeavor to ascertain the law on such subjects, as to which there has been repeated legislation from time to time. Not only to facilitate the legal profession in their investigations of the law, but for the benefit of every citizen of the State, the law should be made as plain and certain as possible. I therefore, commend the above resolution of the State Bar Association to your favorable consideration.

#### PUBLIC ROADS.

The prosperity of our State, and that of each county, depends largely upon the condition of the public roads. The individual traveling through the State, seeking a location for settlement, cannot but be more favorably impressed with those counties which keep their roads, bridges and ferries in good condition, thereby affording convenient facilities for travel and the transportation of produce to the depots and wharves of our common carriers.

I am impressed that the present system, whereby certain residents of the county are required to perform manual labor in working the public roads, is not the fairest distribution of the burden, or the best means to secure the benefit of good roads, which is shared alike by all property owners, whether residents of the county or otherwise, all of whom should share the burdens proportionately to the benefits derived.

The periodical assembling of "hands" to work the roads, followed by the arrest and prosecution of delinquents, is productive of much bad feeling among neighbors, and is usually unsatisfactory, as to the results sought to be accomplished.

I therefore recommend the repeal of that portion of the road

law making certain residents of the counties liable to work on the public roads. And that the law can so amended as to provide for the opening, constructing and repairing of the public roads, bridges and ferries only by a fund, to be raised by the levy of a county tax for that purpose. This would enable the employment of such labor, skilled and otherwise, as would best accomplish the end to be desired, and would distribute the burden more equally.

#### PROTECTION OF GAME, AND PLUME BIRDS.

The game of our State is being rapidly thinned out by a slaughter and destruction constantly going on, without regard to the breeding seasons, and unless restrained and regulated by law will soon almost completely annihilate the game, whether of fur or feather. And the same may be said of many of our beautiful birds of plume, which are followed to their breeding grounds and ruthlessly destroyed, because of the traffic in their plumage.

I recommend the enactment of such laws as will protect and preserve the game, and the plume birds of our State, and regulate the killing of them.

#### CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON.

The State of Florida was invited to be represented and participate in the Centennial Celebration to take place in New York City on April 30, 1889, to commemorate the Inauguration of George Washington, as first President of the United States.

Governor Perry, responding to this invitation, appointed Gen. William Miller of Washington, Col. John Q. Burbridge of Duval, and Capt. F. A. Hendry of Lee, as delegates to represent this State in the celebration of one of the most important and interesting events in the history of our country. I was notified a few days since by Capt. Hendry of his inability to attend, and I appointed as a delegate in his stead, Colonel Albert W. Gilchrist of De Soto.

#### PARIS EXPOSITION.

The United States was invited by the Republic of France to take part in an Exposition of works of art and the products

of manufacturers and agriculture of all nations, to be held in Paris commencing the 5th day of May and closing the 31st day of October, 1889.

This invitation was accepted by joint resolution of Congress approved May 10th, 1888, and the Governors of the several States and Territories were, by such resolution requested to invite the people of their respective States and Territories to assist in the proper representation of the products of our industry, and the national resources of the country, and to take such further measures as may be necessary in order to secure to their respective States and Territories the advantages to be derived from this beneficent undertaking. This invitation was communicated to the Governor of Florida by the Hon. T. F. Bayard, Secretary of State, July 3d, 1888.

For the purpose of procuring the proper representation of the products of our industry and the natural resources of Florida, my predecessor appointed as Commissioners to said Exposition, Messrs. W. D. Chipley, A. B. Mason, J. E. Ingraham, H. R. Duval and H. B. Plant and Mrs. Ellen Call Long and Mrs. Mary Stockton Young. I subsequently added to the list Messrs. C. N. Haldeman, George W. Wilson, Wanton S. Webb and J. L. Gaskins. The Commissioners have held several meetings; and at their suggestion I appointed Hon. J. L. Gaskins Commissioner-General to the Exposition. A number of exhibits from this State have already been forwarded and further efforts are being made by the Commissioners which I trust will secure to Florida a proper representation of her resources and the industries of our people. The similarity of climate, soil and productions of a large portion of our State to those of France and Italy, if properly shown, cannot but secure to us very beneficial results in inducing the immigration of a thrifty, industrious and desirable people. I, therefore, recommend an appropriation sufficient to secure and maintain such an exhibit for this State.

#### CONCLUSION.

Many other matters than those which I have presented for your consideration, will doubtless claim your attention during the session upon which you have entered. The people of Florida, whom you represent, have the right to expect at your

hands such intelligent legislation as will best promote the good of the whole State. A great responsibility rests upon you, as well as upon me. Let us invoke the blessing of Divine Providence, that we may prove equal to the trusts which have been, respectively, confided to us.

I shall always be happy to extend to you every aid in my power in the discharge of your duties.

FRANCIS P. FLEMING,  
Governor.

## STATEMENT OF FINES REMITTED,

AND REPRIEVES, PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS GRANTED  
SINCE THE CONVENING OF THE REGULAR SESSION  
OF THE LEGISLATURE APRIL FIFTH, 1887.

MATHEW C. HALE, convicted of assault with intent to murder, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Orange county, A. D. 1885; sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Granted a full pardon May 6th, 1887.

ROBERT MCKINNON, convicted of breaking and entering a building in the day time with intent to commit a misdemeanor, Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Walton county, A. D. 1887; sentenced to the State Prison for one year. Pardoned June 2d, 1887.

CHARLES SPRINGER, convicted of rape, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Franklin county, A. D. 1883; sentenced to the State Prison for life. Pardoned June 2d, 1887.

GEORGE McIRVINE, convicted of murder in the first degree, Fall Term Circuit Court for Franklin county, A. D. 1882; sentenced to be hung (which sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life). Granted a full pardon June 3d, 1887.

JOHN NELSON, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, Fall Term, A. D. 1884, Circuit Court for Escambia county; sentenced to State Prison for ten years. Sentence commuted to imprisonment until the 24th day of June, A. D. 1887, June 4th, 1887.

T. D. C. PRENTISS, convicted of compounding felony, Spring Term Circuit Court for Marion county, A. D. 1887; sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs. Granted a full pardon, the fine and costs being paid June 16th, 1887.

YOUNG HERBERT, convicted of aggravated assault, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Escambia county, A. D. 1886; sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs. Fine and costs remitted, and fine of twenty-five dollars and costs imposed at the same time upon the said Young Herbert also remitted, and said Young Herbert released from confinement June 16th, 1887.

BERNARD WESTPHOL, convicted of larceny, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Escambia county, A. D. 1886; sentenced to

pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs. Fine and costs remitted, and said Bernard Westphol released from confinement June 16th, 1887.

THOMAS L. DRYMAN, convicted of murder in the second degree at a Called Term of the Circuit Court for Manatee county, held in June, A. D. 1885; sentenced to the State Prison for life. Granted a full and free pardon and ordered released from confinement June 16th, 1887.

JOHN A. FRESE, convicted of selling spirituous liquors without a license, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Hernando county, A. D. 1885; sentenced to pay a fine of nine hundred dollars. Fine remitted upon condition that the costs in said cause be paid within sixty days, June 16th, 1887.

JESSE JEFFERSON, convicted of breaking and entering a house in the daytime with intent to commit larceny, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Orange county, A. D. 1884; sentenced to the State Prison for four years; sentence commuted so as to end Saturday, June 18th, 1887, June 16th, 1887.

HIRAM MAYO, convicted of aggravated assault, Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Calhoun county, A. D. 1887; sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars. Fine remitted to \$23.25 and costs, so as to make fine and costs amount in all to \$100, July 25th, 1887.

T. H. BRADLEY, convicted of carrying arms secretly on his person at the Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Walton county, A. D. 1887; sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen dollars and costs. Fine and costs remitted and party ordered released from confinement August 11th, 1887.

HUGH BRADLEY, convicted of carrying concealed weapons, Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Walton county, A. D. 1887; sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs. Fine and costs remitted and party ordered released from confinement August 11th, 1887.

FREDERICK WRIGHT, convicted of breaking and entering a building in the night time with intent to commit larceny, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Orange county, A. D. 1885; sentenced to State Prison for five years. Sentence commuted so as to end at the expiration of two years from date of imprisonment, August 11th, 1887.

S. P. MORGAN, convicted of forgery, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Alachua county, A. D. 1882; sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county jail. Granted a full and free pardon August 11th, 1887.

THOMAS ALLEN, convicted of rape, Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Holmes county, A. D. 1883; sentenced to confinement in the State Prison at hard labor for the term of his na-

tural life. Sentence commuted so that imprisonment should end October 13, A. D. 1887. October 7, 1887.

PERRY ALFORD, convicted of carrying concealed weapons, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Columbia county, A. D. 1886; sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars. Fine remitted and party ordered released from confinement October 7, 1887.

SAMUEL SAMPSON, convicted of an aggravated assault, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Escambia county, A. D. 1886; sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs. Fine and costs remitted and party ordered released from jail October 7, 1887.

HARVEY AMZIE, convicted of breaking and entering a building in the night time with intent to commit a felony, Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Columbia county, A. D. 1883; sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. Sentence commuted so as to end on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1888. November 3, 1887.

FRANK WILLIAMS, convicted of an aggravated assault, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Escambia county, A. D. 1886; sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars. Fine remitted and party ordered released from confinement November 3d, 1887.

EDWARD SCOTT, convicted of an aggravated assault, Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Sumter county, A. D. 1887; sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for a period of one year. Sentence commuted so as to end on the 25th day of December A. D. 1887, and that said Scott be pardoned at that time of said offense, November 3d, 1887.

ISAAC PEARSON, convicted of breaking and entering a building, Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Marion county, A. D. 1885; sentenced to State Prison for four years. Pardoned and ordered released January 11, 1888.

EDWARD DANCEY, convicted of selling liquor without license, Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Alachua county A. D. 1886; sentenced to pay a fine of six hundred dollars and costs. Fine and costs remitted and party ordered released from confinement January 11, 1888.

ANNIE KELLEY, alias ANNIE ROGERS, convicted of receiving stolen goods knowing the same to have been stolen, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Levy county, A. D. 1887; sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs. Fine and costs remitted and party ordered released from confinement February 22d, 1888.

HENRY R. JACKSON, convicted of an aggravated assault, September Term of the Criminal Court of Record of Orange county, A. D. 1887; sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars. Fine re-

mitted and party ordered released from confinement March 7, 1888.

NATHAN SHUEFERT, convicted of an aggravated assault in the Criminal Court of Record of Escambia and sentenced September 13th, A. D. 1887, to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs. Fine and costs remitted and party ordered released from jail on March 13, 1888. March 7, 1888.

BURNEY WILLIAMS, convicted of murder, Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Leon county, A. D. 1885; sentenced to State Prison for life. Sentence commuted so as to end March 10, A. D. 1888. March 7, 1888.

AARON VANN, convicted of larceny of an animal, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Leon county, A. D. 1886; sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Sentence commuted so as to end March 10, A. D. 1888. March 7, 1888.

OSCAR WILLIS, convicted of larceny in the Court of J. R. Steele, County Judge and Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace in and for Suunter county, August 3, A. D. 1885. Pardoned May 17, 1888.

HENRY WILLIAMS, convicted of rape, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Jefferson county, A. D. 1886; sentenced to State Prison for life. Sentence commuted so as to end May 20, 1888. May 17, 1888.

PRICE STROBERT, convicted of a crime against nature, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Orange county, A. D. 1878; sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years. Sentence commuted so as to end May 20, 1888. May 17, 1888.

WILLIS JOHNSON, convicted of an aggravated assault, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Santa Rosa county, A. D. 1887; sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. Fine and costs remitted and party ordered released from confinement May 17, 1888.

CHARLES H. SHIVER, convicted of larceny, Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Hamilton county, A. D. 1876. Granted a pardon and restored to all the rights of citizenship May 17, 1888.

HENRY LUMPKIN, convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Jefferson county, A. D. 1887; sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs. Fine and costs remitted and party ordered released from jail July 24, 1888.

JAMES H. KOON, convicted of trespass, Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Columbia county, A. D. 1888; sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs. Fine and costs remitted July 31, 1888.

PHILLIS OLIVER, convicted of larceny, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Leon county, A. D. 1887; sentenced to State

prison for one year. Pardoned and ordered released from confinement July 31, 1888.

MARIA PRESTON, convicted of larceny, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Leon county, A. D. 1887; sentenced to the State prison for one year. Pardoned and ordered released from prison July 31, 1888.

JAMES OWENS, convicted of assault with intent to murder, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Jackson county, A. D. 1886; sentenced to State prison for two years. Granted a full and free pardon and ordered released from confinement July 31, 1888.

DOCTOR MOSES, convicted of marking an unmarked animal, Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Suwannee county, A. D. 1879. Granted a full pardon and restored to all the rights of citizenship September 25, 1888.

H. W. LEVER, convicted of an aggravated assault, Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Hernando county, A. D. 1888; sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. Fine and costs remitted September 25, 1888.

CLARBORNE GANTLING, convicted of larceny in the Court of a Justice of the Peace in Hamilton county, August, 1883. Granted a full pardon and restored to all the rights of citizenship September 25, 1888.

WILLIAM RIVERS, convicted of larceny in the Court of a Justice of the Peace in Hamilton county, November, A. D. 1880. Granted a full and free pardon and restored to all the rights of citizenship September 25, 1888.

LEWIS SUMMONS, convicted of larceny, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Hamilton county, A. D. 1876. Granted a full pardon and restored to all the rights of citizenship September 25th, 1888.

WASHINGTON BEATY, convicted of larceny, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Hamilton county, A. D. 1878. Pardoned and restored to all the rights of citizenship September 25th, 1888.

DEMPSEY FLEMING, convicted of larceny, Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Hamilton county, A. D. 1873. Pardoned and restored to all the rights of citizenship September 25th, 1888.

JOHN BERRY, convicted of an assault with intent to murder, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Leon county, A. D. 1887. Sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Sentence commuted so as to end January 7th, A. D. 1889. September 25th, 1888.

JAMES W. MULLIS, convicted of an aggravated assault, Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Hamilton county, A. D.

1888. Sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars Fine remitted October 5th, 1888.

JAMES M. DAVIS, convicted of larceny of a hat before the Justice's Court of William Holly, a Justice of the Peace, Washington county, A. D. 1880. Pardoned October 17th, 1888.

THOMAS J. ALBRITTON, convicted of dealing in spirituous liquors without a State license, Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Manatee county, A. D. 1886. Sentenced to pay a fine of six hundred dollars. Fine remitted October 17th, 1888.

FRANK ADAMS, convicted of larceny of a piece of timber in the Court of William Holly, Justice of the Peace, Washington county, several years ago (Records of Court lost or destroyed.) Pardoned October 17th, 1888.

SAMUEL BOOKER, convicted of assault with intent to murder, Fall Term Circuit Court for Santa Rosa county, A. D. 1887; sentenced to State Prison for two years. Sentence commuted so as to end on November 30th, 1888. November 19th, 1888.

JEFFERSON ADAMS, convicted of murder in the second degree, Fall Term of the Circuit Court for Santa Rosa county, A. D. 1887. Sentenced to State Prison for life. Granted a full pardon and ordered released from confinement December 13th, 1888.

AARON JACKSON, convicted of the crime of adultery, at the Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Hamilton County, A. D. 1888. Sentenced to State Prison for two years. Granted a full pardon and ordered released from confinement February 20th, 1889.

Mr. Rogers moved that the further reading of the Governor's message be dispensed with;  
Which was agreed to.

Mr. Rogers moved that 1,000 copies of the Governor's message be printed;  
Which was agreed to.

The following Standing Committees appointed by the President, were announced:

*On Judiciary.*

Senator HAMMOND, Chairman.

SENATORS YANCEY, DUNN,  
PARKHILL, COULTER.

*On Finance and Taxation.*

Senator DISMUKES, Chairman.

SENATORS ROSBOROUGH, TUTEN,  
DUNN, SCHUMACHER.

*On Agriculture.*

Senator ROGERS, Chairman.

SENATORS STAPLETON, BAILEY, 22d,  
WILKINSON, CROSBY.

*On Privileges and Elections.*

Senator RANDELL, Chairman.

SENATORS HAMMOND, BAILEY, 16th,  
STAPLETON, TOMPKINS.

*On Legislative Expenses.*

Senator STAPLETON, Chairman.

SENATORS ROGERS, SWEARINGEN,  
YANCEY, SMITH.

*On State Affairs.*

Senator ROSBOROUGH, Chairman.

SENATORS DISMUKES, PARKHILL,  
JENKINS, HIND.

*On Immigration.*

Senator BRETT, Chairman.

SENATORS DUNN, BAILEY, 22d,  
KING, SMITH.

*On Railroads and Telegraphs.*

Senator HOUSTOUN, Chairman.

SENATORS DUNN, BAILEY, 22d,

DISMUKES, KING,  
BIELBY, PARKHILL.

*On Education.*

Senator KING, Chairman.

SENATORS HAMMOND, SCHUMACHER,  
DISMUKES, HOUSTOUN,  
PARKHILL, ROSBOROUGH.

*On Claims.*

Senator TUTEN, Chairman.

SENATORS RANDELL, BRETT,  
CROSBY, BRYANT.

*On Corporations.*

Senator BAILEY, of 22d, Chairman.

SENATORS YANCEY, KIRK,  
SWEARINGEN, TOMPKINS.

*On City and County Organization.*

Senator YANCEY, Chairman.

SENATORS TUTEN, PARKHILL,  
KING, DISMUKES,  
BIELBY.

*On Militia.*

Senator PIRRONG, Chairman.

SENATORS HOUSTOUN, BRETT,  
CROSBY, SMITH.

*On Public Printing.*

Senator DRAKE, Chairman.

SENATORS ROGERS, JENKINS,  
PIRRONG, KIRK.

*On Enrolled Bills.*

Senator BAILEY of 16th, Chairman.

SENATORS DRAKE, STAPLETON,  
BRYANT, BIELBY.

*On Engrossed Bills.*

Senator WILKINSON, Chairman.

SENATORS TUTEN, ROSBOROUGH,  
CROSBY, SMITH.

*On Public Lands.*

Senator HARDEE, Chairman.

SENATORS COULTER, BRETT,  
KIRK, SCHUMACHER.

*On Appropriations.*

Senator BRYANT, Chairman.

SENATORS PIRRONG, BEILBY,  
DUNN, KING.

*On Fisheries.*

Senator COULTER, Chairman.

SENATORS HENDRY, HIND,  
HARDEE, BRETT.

*On Indian Affairs.*

Senator HENDRY, Chairman.

SENATORS HARDEE, HIND,  
JENKINS, SWEARINGEN.

*On State Boundaries.*

Senator JENKINS, Chairman.

SENATORS DRAKE, DISMUKES,  
SWEARINGEN, TOMPKINS.

*On Commerce and Navigation.*

Senator PARKHILL, Chairman.

SENATORS BAILEY, 16th Dis. KING,  
COULTER, SMITH.

*On Temperance.*

Senator SWEARINGEN, Chairman.

SENATORS HIND, ROGERS,  
CROSBY, COULTER.

*On Public Health.*

Senator DUNN, Chairman.

SENATORS HAMMOND,           PARKHILL,,  
KING,                           BIELBY.

Mr. Rogers moved that the Standing Rules be amended by including a Committee on Temperance;

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Parkill moved that 200 copies of the Standing Rules be printed;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Rosborough moved that the rules be waived and Senate concurrent resolution No. 4 be read;

Which was agreed to, and the resolution read as follows:

*Be it resolved by the Senate, the House concurring therein,* That a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House be appointed to examine the records and accounts of the Land Office, and they are hereby authorized to employ such clerical aid as may be necessary.

Mr. Houstoun moved that the resolution be adopted;

Which was agreed to.

So the resolution was adopted and ordered certified to the House at once.

It was so certified.

Mr. Bielby moved that Senator Hardee be excused until the 12th inst.; also that Senator Schumacher be excused until the 6th inst.; also that Senator Drake be excused till the 6th inst.;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Swearingen moved that the rules be waived and that Senator Bielby be added to the Committee on City and County Organizations;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Dismukes moved that the Senaté adjourn till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.;

Which was agreed to.

The Senate stood so adjourned.

## RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

RULE 1. The President shall take the chair every day at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned; shall call the Senate to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

RULE 2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal. He shall rise to put a question or to address the Senate, but may read sitting.

RULE 3. He shall declare all votes, but if a member rises to doubt a vote, the President shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative and negative, without any further debate.

RULE 4. When any member shall require a question to be determined by yeas and nays, the President shall take the sense of the House in that manner, provided that any five of the members present are in favor of it.

RULE 5. When a question is under debate the President shall receive no motion but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely, which several motions shall have precedence in the order which they stand arranged; and a motion to adjourn and to lay on the table shall be decided without debate.

RULE 6. When two or more members rise at once, the President shall name the member who is to speak first.

RULE 7. The President shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

RULE 8. Every member, when he speaks, shall stand in his place, and address the President, and when he has done speaking shall sit down.

RULE 9. No member shall speak more than once on one question, to the prevention of any other who has not spoken and is desirous to speak, nor more than twice without obtaining leave of the house.

RULE 10. No member speaking shall be interrupted by another, but by rising up to call to order, or a question of privilege.

**RULE 11.** After a question is put to vote, no member shall speak to it.

**RULE 12.** Every member presenting a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, shall endorse his name thereon.

**RULE 13.** Every motion shall be received and considered, and shall be reduced to writing if the President directs it.

**RULE 14.** When a vote has passed, and it shall be in order for any member voting in the majority to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or the succeeding day, and such motion (except in the last week of the session) shall be placed first in the orders of the day for the day succeeding that on which the motion is made; and when a motion for reconsideration is decided, that vote shall not be re-considered.

**RULE 15.** A question containing two or more propositions capable of division, shall be divided whenever desired by any member. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall neither preclude amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

**RULE 16.** The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of the last adjournment shall have the preference in the orders of the day.

**RULE 17.** The rules and proceedings of the Senate shall be observed, as far as they are practicable, in Committee of the Whole, excepting that a member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject. In Committee of the Whole the previous question cannot be called, the yeas and nays required, nor can there be an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

**RULE 18.** No member shall absent himself from the Senate without leave.

**RULE 19.** Whenever a question shall be taken by yeas and nays, the Secretary shall call the names of all the members, except the President, in alphabetical order, and every member present shall answer to his name, unless excused; and no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances, to vote after the decision is announced from the Chair.

**RULE 20.** The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the first session, to-wit:

- A Committee on the Judiciary.
- A Committee on Education.
- A Committee on Finance and Taxation.
- A Committee on Claims.
- A Committee on Corporations.
- A Committee on City and County Organizations.
- A Committee on the Militia.

- A Committee on Legislative Expenses.
- A Committee on Agriculture.
- A Committee on Public Printing.
- A Committee on Enrolled Bills.
- A Committee on Engrossed Bills.
- A Committee on State Affairs.
- A Committee on Railroads and Telegraphs.
- A Committee on Public Lands.
- A Committee on Privileges and Elections.
- A Committee on Appropriations.
- A Committee on Fisheries.
- A Committee on Indian Affairs.
- A Committee on State Boundaries.
- A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
- A Committee on Immigration.
- A Committee on Public Health.
- A Committee on Temperance.

And each of these committees shall consist of five members.

**RULE 21.** All committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise specially directed by the Senate, and the person first named shall be chairman; and whenever a member of a committee shall be absent, and a substitute shall be appointed, the substitute shall hold the same rank in the committee as the member held for whom he is substituted. In all elections of committees by ballot, the person having the highest number of votes shall act as chairman.

**RULE 22.** No bill or joint resolution shall be introduced by a member without special leave; and all bills and joint resolutions, when so introduced, shall be committed before they are passed to a second reading.

**RULE 23.** No bill or joint resolution shall pass to be engrossed without two several readings on two separate days.

**RULE 24.** All bills and joint resolutions, after a second reading, shall be committed to the Standing Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to strictly examine the same, and, if found by them to be correctly engrossed, they shall so endorse on the same.

**RULE 25.** No engrossed bills or joint resolutions shall be amended without the unanimous consent of the members present.

**RULE 26.** All bills and joint resolutions shall be put upon the calendar, and shall be taken up on their various readings only in regular order.

**RULE 27.** All resolutions requiring the concurrence of the

House of Representatives shall be read to the Senate and lie over one day before final action thereon, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

**RULE 28.** All orders or resolutions requiring information from the Governor, Cabinet officers or action of committee, shall be read to the Senate, and acted upon as in case of motions, and shall be spread upon the journals of the Senate.

**RULE 29.** Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously endorse the final determination of the Senate thereon.

**RULE 30.** No bill, order, resolution or other matter for the use of the Senate shall be printed without the special order of the Senate.

**Rule 31.** No person not a member of the Senate shall be allowed inside the bar while the Senate is in session, except the Governor, his Cabinet officers, members of the House of Representatives and Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, except by invitation of the President, or a majority of the members present.

**RULE 32.** The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson'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 and Orders of the Senate, or the Joint Rules of the two branches of the Legislature.

**RULE 33.** The following shall be the hours of the daily session of the Senate, unless otherwise ordered: 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

**RULE 34.** Any rule or order may be altered, dispensed with or rescinded, by a two thirds vote of the members present consenting thereto.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Reading of the Journal.  
Introduction of Resolutions, Petitions and Memorials.  
Introduction of Bills.  
Consideration of Resolutions.  
Messages from the House of Representatives.  
Reports of Committees.  
Orders of the Day.  
Consideration of Bills upon their Second Reading.  
Consideration of Bills upon their Third Reading.  
Executive Appointments.

#### RULES GOVERNING EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

**RULE 1.** When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, lay over for action until the day succeeding the day upon which they were made; and the final question on every nomination shall be: "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" Which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received.

**RULE 2.** Nominations neither approved nor rejected during the session at which they are made shall not be acted upon at any succeeding session without being again made by the Governor; and if the Senate shall adjourn *sine die*, all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment shall be returned to the Governor, and shall not be acted upon afterwards, unless again submitted to the Senate by the Governor; and all motions pending to reconsider a vote upon a nomination shall fall on such adjournment.

**RULE 3.** All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications, or the vote upon the confirmation of any person nominated by the Governor to office, shall be kept a secret; but the fact that a nomination has been made shall not be regarded as a secret after the time has expired when a motion to reconsider may be made, and it shall be considered a breach of privilege for any Senator to break this rule.

**RULE 4.** When acting on Executive business, the Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary of the Senate, who shall be sworn to keep the secrets of the Senate.

**RULE 5.** The Legislative proceedings and the Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate books.

**RULE 6.** Nominations approved or definitely acted upon by the Senate, shall not be returned by the Secretary of the Senate to the Governor until the expiration of the time limited for making a motion to reconsider the same, or while a motion to reconsider is pending, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

**RULE 7.** No transcript of the Executive records shall be furnished unless by special order of the Senate.

**RULE 8.** All confidential communications made by the Governor shall be by the members and officers of the Senate kept secret.

#### JOINT RULES.

While bills are on their passage between the two houses,

they shall be on paper and under signature of the Secretary or Clerk of each house respectively.

After a bill shall have passed both houses it shall be duly enrolled on parchment by the Clerk of the House of Representatives or Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in the one or the other house, before it shall be presented to the Governor of the State.

When bills are enrolled they shall be examined by a joint committee of two from the Senate and two from the House of Representatives appointed as a standing committee for that purpose, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bills as passed in the two houses, and, correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, make their report forthwith, to their respective houses.

After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, then by the President of the Senate.

After a bill shall have been thus signed in each house, it shall be presented by the said committee to the Governor of the State for his approbation, it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which house the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the house in which it did originate, and shall be entered on the journal of each house. The said committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the journal of each house.

All orders, resolutions and votes which are to be presented to the Governor of the State for his approbation, shall also in the same manner be previously enrolled, examined and signed, and shall be presented in the same manner and by the same committee as provided in cases of bills.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1889.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The President in the chair.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President, Messrs. Bailey of 22d District, Bielby, Brett, Bryant, Coulter, Crosby, Dismukes, Dunn, Hammond, Hendry, Hind, Houston, Jenkins, Kirk, King, Pirrong,

Randell, Rogers, Rosborough, Smith, Stapleton, Swearingen, Tompkins, Wilkinson and Yancey—26.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

A message was received from the House of Representatives and the accompanying documents were placed among the orders of the day.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding day.

The Journal was approved.

Mr. Rogers moved that the Senate's Messenger-elect, Mr. L. B. Mickler, and A. C. Binkley, Senate Engrossing Secretary, being present that they should take their oath of office;

Which was agreed to and the oath of office was administered by Senator Dunn.

Mr. Rogers moved to invite Mr. H. B. Coulter within the bar of the Senate;

Which was agreed to.

#### INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Bielby:

Senate Resolution No. 7:

Relating to appointment of a standing Committee on Constitution.

By Mr. Stapleton:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 8:

Relating to the appointment of a committee to visit the Insane Asylum.

By Senator Pirrong:

Senate Resolution No. 9:

Relating to the appointment of a committee to investigate conveyance of Internal Improvement Lands.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Rogers:

Senate Bill No. 4:

To be entitled an act to establish a Bureau of Agriculture in the State of Florida and to define the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture;

Which was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also,

Senate Bill No. 5:

To be entitled an act to prescribe the duties of the Commis-