

in the several counties of the State, and to provide for general and special elections and for the returns of elections.

Was taken up and read the third time in full.

Upon call of the roll on the passage of the bill the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Baker, Blitch, Broome, Bynum, Carson, Chaires, Crill, Denham, Harris, Hooker, McCaskill, McCreary, McLin, O'Brien, Reeves, Roberts, Wadsworth, Wilson—18.

Nays—Messrs. Broome, Crosby, Fuller, Gaillard, Myers, Palmer of 11th, Rogers, Sams—8.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

Mr. Roberts asked to be excused from attendance until Monday.

Mr. Roberts was excused.

Committee substitute for Senate Joint Resolution No. 44: A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Section 5, Article 8, of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relating to the election of County Commissioners.

Was taken up and read the third time in full.

Pending the consideration of which—

Mr. Myers moved to adjourn until tomorrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. O'Brien moved to adjourn to 10:30 o'clock A. M. tomorrow.

Which was agreed to.

Thereupon the Senate stood adjourned until 10:30 o'clock A. M. tomorrow.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1899.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The President in the chair.

The roll being called the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President, Messrs. Baker, Barber, Blitch, Broome, Bynum, Carson, Chaires, Crill, Crosby, Denham, Fuller, Gaillard, Harris, Hooker, McCaskill, McCreary, McLin, Myers, O'Brien, Reeves, Rogers, Sams, Wadsworth, Wilson—23.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

On motion the reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The Journal was corrected and approved.

Mr. Wilson asked that Mr. Clark be excused on account of sickness.

Mr. Clark was excused.

Mr. Rogers asked that Mr. Williams be excused from attendance.

Mr. Williams was excused.

Mr. Gaillard asked that Mr. Dimick be excused from attendance.

Mr. Dimick was excused.

Mr. Hooker moved:

To reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill No. 33 was passed yesterday.

The motion was laid over under the rules until tomorrow.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS, PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Carson introduced the following resolution:

Senate Resolution No. 7:

By Mr. Carson:

Resolved, That a committee of two from the Senate be appointed to co-operate with a committee of three already appointed by the House of Representatives, in preparing a bill to confer judicial powers on the Railroad Commission, as authorized at the general election in 1898.

Mr. Carson moved the adoption of the resolution.

Which was agreed to.

The President appointed as the committee under the above resolution Messrs Carson and Myers.

Mr. McLin introduced the following resolution:

Senate Resolution No. 8:

By Mr. McLin:

Resolved, by the Senate, The Chairman of Committee on Engrossed Bills be and the same is hereby empowered to employ one assistant for the Secretary of Engrossed Bills; Provided, Said assistant shall not be allowed pay for more than 45 days time for the entire term, at the rate of \$5.00 per day; and be it further Provided, That the Engrossing Secretary and the one assistant shall perform all the work required for engrossing bills.

Mr. McLin moved the adoption of the resolution.

Which was agreed to.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Hooker:

Senate Bill No. 85:

A bill to be entitled an act to continue the powers, rights, privileges and grants of the Atlantic and Gulf Railway company.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

By Mr. Gaillard:

Senate Bill No. 86:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act for the protection and preservation of certain plumed birds of this State.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Game.

By Mr. Wilson (by request):

Senate Bill No. 87:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend Sections 2479 and 2480, Revised Statutes of Florida, relating to the forgery of certain instruments and uttering same.

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

By Mr. Baker:

Senate Bill No. 88:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of D. C. Hall, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Sumter County.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Baker:

Senate Bill No. 89:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of John R. Scott, ex-Treasurer of Sumter County, Florida, and for the relief of his bondsmen.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Adams:

Senate Bill No. 90:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for keeping all public roads and streets in the limits of cities and towns having less than three thousand inhabitants in good repair.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on City and County Organization.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 25:

To make an investigation of the acts and doings of the Railroad Commission of the State of Florida.

Was taken up and read the second time in full.

Mr. Barber moved the adoption of House Concurrent Resolution No. 25.

Which was agreed to.

The President appointed Mr. Palmer of the 11th on the part of the Senate under the above resolution.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 28:

For the appointment of a joint committee to visit and investigate the West Florida Seminary and State Normal and Industrial College.

Was taken up and read the second time in full.

And House Concurrent Resolution No. 28 was referred to the special committee of which Mr. Carson is chairman, under Senate Resolution No. 4.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 17:

Resolved, by the Senate, the House concurring, That a joint committee, consisting of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House, be appointed to investigate the tax redemption department of the Comptroller's and Treasurer's offices, and that they be empowered to employ such clerical aid as they find necessary to make a thorough investigation.

Was taken up and read the second time in full.

And Senate Concurrent Resoluitioun No. 17 was referred to the special committee of which Mr. Carson is chairman, under Senate Resolution No. 4.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McCreary moved that the reading of reports of committees be dispensed with, and that the reports be spread upon the Journal.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Sams, Chairman of the Committee on Game, submitted the following report:

Senate Chamber.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 13, 1899.

Hon. Frank Adams,

President of the Senate:

Sir—Your Committee on Game, to whom was referred—

Senate Bill No. 65:

A bill to be entitled an act for the preservation of wild deer and wild turkey.

Beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the same, and return with the following amendments:

Strike out the title of the bill, and insert in lieu thereof.

"A bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the sale within the State or the transportation to any point outside of the State of any deer, wild turkey or quail killed within the limits of the State of Florida, and providing penalties for the violation thereof."

Strike out all of the bill after the enacting clause and insert:

"Section 1. That no person, corporation, association or company in any part of this State shall buy, sell, barter or expose for sale any deer, wild turkey or quail killed within the limits of the State.

"Sec. 2. That no common carrier shall receive within the limits of the State for transportation to a point outside of the State any deer, wild turkey or quail killed within the limits of the State.

"Sec. 3. That any person, corporation, association or company violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail of not less than ten days nor more than sixty days for each offense.

"Sec. 4. That all fines imposed and collected in pursuance of this act shall be paid into the county treasury of the county where the offense is committed, and the Game Warden or other officer making or causing the arrest in each case to receive one-half of all fines imposed, and the other half of all fines imposed to be covered into the Common School Fund of said county.

"Sec. 5. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

And as thus amended recommend that it do pass.

Very respectfully,

FRANK W. SAMS,
Chairman of Committee.

And Senate Bill No. 65, contained in the above report, together with committee amendments, was placed on the Calendar of bills on second reading.

Mr. O'Brien, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, submitted the following report:

Senate Chamber,
Tallahassee, Fla., April 12, 1899.

Hon. Frank Adams,

President of the Senate:

Sir—Your Committee on Commerce and Navigation, to whom was referred—

Senate Bill No. 79:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend Section 938, Chapter 20, Revised Statutes of Florida, relating to pilot commissioners to be appointed and to act as port wardens.

Beg leave to report that we have had the same under consideration and recommend that the same do pass.

Very respectfully,

J. ED. O'BRIEN,

Chairman of Committee.

And Senate Bill No. 79, contained in above report, was placed on the Calendar of bills on second reading.

Mr. Myers, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, submitted the following report:

Senate Chamber,
Tallahassee, Fla., April 13, 1899

Hon. Frank Adams,

President of the Senate:

Sir—Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred—

Senate Bill No. 28:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the filing of transcripts of judgments from County Courts to Circuit Courts and to provide for the issuance of executions thereon.

Beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the same and recommend that it do pass with the following amendments:

In Section 1, line 2, strike out the word "the" and insert "a." In line 3, after the word "court," insert the words "or a County Judge's Court, of this State." In line 5 after the word "rendered" insert the words "or of any other county."

In line 6, after the words "shall become a," insert the word, "lien on the real estate of the defendant situated in the county where recorded, and have the effect of a." In the same line after the words "Circuit Court and," insert the word "be." In line 7 strike out the word "other." In the title after words "County Courts," insert the words "and County Judge's Courts in the office of clerks of the Circuit Court," and strike out the words "to Circuit Courts."

Very respectfully,

FRED T. MYERS,

Chairman of Committee.

And Senate Bill No. 28, contained in the above report, together with the committee amendments, was placed on the Calendar of bills on second reading.

Mr. Myers, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, submitted the following report:

Senate Chamber,
Tallahassee, Fla., April 12, 1899.

Hon. Frank Adams,

President of the Senate:

Sir—Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred—

Senate Bill No. 18:

A bill to be entitled an act relating to persons convicted in Municipal Courts, and their employment upon streets and public works of municipalities.

Beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the same, and recommend that it do pass, with the following amendment: In Section 1, strike out the words, "and all subsequent terms of imprisonment."

Very respectfully,

FRED T. MYERS,

Chairman of Committee.

And Senate Bill No. 18, contained in the above report, together with the committee amendment, was placed on the Calendar of bills on second reading.

Mr. Myers, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, submitted the following report:

Senate Chamber,
Tallahassee, Fla., April 13, 1899.

Hon. Frank Adams,

President of the Senate:

Sir—Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred—
Senate Bill No. 76:

A bill to be entitled an act fixing rule days and trial terms in County Judges' Courts and Courts of Justices of the Peace, and repealing Chapter 4383, Laws of Florida.

Also,

Senate Bill No. 32:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the recording of judgments of County Courts.

Beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the same and recommend that they do not pass.

Very respectfully,

FRED T. MYERS,

Chairman of Committee.

And Senate bills Nos. 76 and 32, contained in the above report, were placed on the Calendar of bills on second reading.

Mr. McLin, Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, submitted the following report:

Senate Chamber,
Tallahassee, Fla., April 13, 1899.

Hon. Frank Adams,

President of the Senate:

Sir—Your Committee on Engrossed Bills to whom was referred—

Senate Bill No. 61:

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Coوندale, Jackson County, Florida, and to provide for the election of municipal officers.

Also,

Senate Bill No. 60:

A bill to be entitled an act authorizing the town of Marina by ordinance to require residents of said town to perform labor upon the streets, alleys and other public highways said town.

Also,

Senate Bill No. 16:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend Sections 2 and 46 of Chapter No. 1635, Laws of Florida, entitled "An act to provide for the municipal officers of the City of Key West, a municipal corporation existing in the County of Monroe, Florida, to prescribe their terms of office, provide for their election and appointment, and to regulate their compensation," and to repeal Sections 2 and 3 of Chapter 3966, Laws of Florida, and amendments thereto.

Also,

Senate Bill No. 63:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Frank E. Saxon, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Hernando County.

Also,

Senate Bill No. 36:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend Section 2707 of Revised Statutes of Florida, in relation to the purchase of seed cotton between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and providing penalty therefor.

Also,

Senate Bill No. 10:

A bill to be entitled an act to make imprisonment in the State Prison a ground for divorce.

Also,

Senate Bill No. 23:

A bill to be entitled an act creating a State Bureau of Vital Statistics, and a registrar thereof, and requiring reports of births and deaths, and providing a penalty for failure to make such reports.

Also,

Senate Bill No. 20:

A bill to be entitled an act making the State Health Officer Treasurer of State Board of Health, and providing for his bond as Treasurer.

Have examined the same and find them correctly engrossed.

Very respectfully,

B. E. McLIN,

Chairman of Committee.

And Senate Bills Nos. 61, 60, 16, 63, 36, 10, 23, and 20, contained in the above report, were placed on the Calendar of bills on third reading.

Mr. McLin, Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, submitted the following report:

Senate Chamber,
Tallahassee, Fla., April 13, 1899.

Hon. Frank Adams,

President of the Senate:

Sir—Your Committee on Engrossed Bills to whom was referred—

Senate Bill No. 52:

A bill to be entitled an act to fix a penalty for willful and malicious injuries to dams.

Also,

Senate Bill No. 70:

A bill to be entitled an act to define the liability of sellers to purchasers of land for unpaid taxes.

Also,

Senate Bill No. 73:

A bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the term of office for Commissioners of Deeds, and to provide a time when the commissions of Commissioners of Deeds heretofore appointed shall expire, and to declare valid the acts of Commissioners of Deeds when commissions are more than four years since issued.

Also,

Senate Bill No. 66:

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal Chapter 4548 of the Laws of Florida, Acts of 1897, entitled an act to require the official phosphate sampler of each port of this State from which phosphates are shipped to inspect each and every car of phosphate arriving at such port for shipment, and to issue certificates for the same, and to provide his compensation therefor.

Beg leave to report that they have examined the same and find them correctly engrossed.

Very respectfully,

B. F. McLIN,

Chairman of Committee.

And Senate Bills Nos. 52, 70, 73 and 66, contained in the above report, were placed on the Calendar of bills on third reading.

Mr. Carson, Chairman of the Special Clerical Committee on Aid, submitted the following report:

Senate Chamber.
Tallahassee, Fla., April 12, 1899.

Hon. Frank Adams,

President of the Senate:

Sir—Your Committee on Clerical Aid to whom was referred—

House Resolutions Nos. 4, 6, 11, 12, 15 and 18:

Hereby return the same and respectfully request that they be referred to committee to investigate best method of visiting State Institutions, authorized by resolution of Senator McLin.

Very respectfully,

C. A. CARSON,

Chairman of Committee.

Mr. Carson moved the adoption of the report.

Which was agreed to.

And the resolutions were referred.

Mr. Carson, Chairman of the Special Committee on Clerical Aid, submitted the following report:

Senate Chamber.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 12, 1899.

Hon. Frank Adams,

President of the Senate:

Sir—Your Special Committee on Clerical Aid, to whom was referred—

Senate Resolutions Nos. 6 and 2, and House Resolutions Nos. 2 and 3.

Bearing on the subject of investigating the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, and Internal Improvement Fund, have carefully considered the same, and recommend that House Concurrent Resolution No. 3 be amended by adding the words, "and the Internal Improvement Fund of Florida, and that said committee be authorized to employ two clerks, who shall be competent accountants," and as amended that it do pass in lieu of all others on the same subject.

Very respectfully,

C. A. CARSON,

Chairman of Committee.

And the resolutions contained in the above report, were placed among resolutions on second reading.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Committee Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution No. 44:
A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Section 5, Article 8, of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relating to the election of County Commissioners.

Pending at adjournment yesterday was taken up.

Mr. Reeves moved:

That committee substitute for Senate Joint Resolution No. 44 be laid on the table subject to call.

Which was agreed to.

Senate Bill No. 49:

A bill to be entitled an act directing a settlement with W. S. Jennings, as surety on the bond of C. B. Collins, ex-State Treasurer, and that the Attorney-General enter satisfaction of said judgment.

Was taken up and laid over under the rules, on account of the absence of Mr. Palmer of the 11th.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Senate Bill No. 21:

A bill to be entitled an act providing for the sanitary inspection of hotels and boarding houses by the State Board of Health, and prescribing a penalty for failing to place and keep said buildings in sanitary condition.

Together with the committee amendment, was taken up and read the second time in full.

Mr. Harris moved the adoption of the committee amendment.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Harris moved that Senate Bill No. 21 be considered by sections.

Which was agreed to.

Section 1 was read and adopted.

Section 2 was read.

Mr. Harris offered the following amendment to Section 2 of Senate Bill No. 21.

Strike out the words "For each day consumed in making said inspection," in eleventh line of Section 2.

Mr. Harris moved the adoption of the amendment.

Which was agreed to.

Section 3 was read and adopted.

Section 4 was read and adopted.

Section 5 was read.

Mr. Harris offered the following amendment to Section 5 of Senate Bill No. 21:

Strike out the words, "A reasonable time to be fixed by said notice," in 13th and 14th lines of Section 5, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "6 days."

Mr. Harris moved the adoption of the amendment.

Which was agreed to.

Section 6 was read and adopted.

And Senate Bill No. 21 as amended was referred to the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

Senate Bill No. 35:

A bill to be entitled an act to prohibit any one from placing water hyacinths in any of the streams or waters of the State of Florida, and to prescribe a penalty therefor.

Was taken up and read the second time in full.

Mr. Carson offered the following amendment to Senate Bill No. 35:

Strike out the word "Navigable" from the title of the bill, also from third line of Section 1.

Mr. Carson moved the adoption of the amendment.

Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Carson moved:

That the rules be waived, and that Senate Bill No. 35 be placed on the Calendar of bills on third reading.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 35 was placed on the Calendar of bills on third reading.

Senate Bill No. 59:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the sale of tax certificates now held or may hereafter be held by the State of Florida after the expiration of two years from the date of the tax certificate.

Was taken up and read the second time in full.

And Senate Bill No. 59 was laid over until to-morrow.

Senate Bill No. 79:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend Section 938, Chapter 20, of the Revised Statutes of the State of Florida, relating to pilot commissioners to be appointed and to act as port wardens, (No. 57), Chapter 4171, Laws of Florida.

Was taken up and read the second time in full.

And Senate Bill No. 79 was ordered referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Harris moved that the committee substitute for Senate Joint Resolution No. 44, be made a special order for Tuesday next, April 18, at 11 A. M.

Which was agreed to.

A message was received from the Governor.

Senate Bill No 28:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the filing of transcripts and judgments from County Courts to Circuit Courts, and to provide for the issuance of executions thereon.

Was taken up and read a second time in full, together with amendments proposed by the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Myers moved the adoption of the committee amendments.

Which was agreed to

And Senate Bill No. 28, as amended, was referred to the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

Senate Bill No. 76:

A bill to be entitled an act fixing rule days and trial terms in County Judge's courts and courts of Justices of the Peace, and repealing Chapter 4385, Laws of Florida.

Was taken up and read a second time in full.

And Senate Bill No. 76 was ordered referred to the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

Senate Bill No. 18:

A bill to be entitled an act relating to persons convicted in Municipal Courts, and their employment upon streets and public works of municipalities.

Was taken up and read a second time in full, together with amendments proposed by the Committee on Judiciary

Mr. Harris moved the adoption of the committee amendments.

Which was agreed to.

And Senate Bill No. 18, as amended, was referred to the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

Senate Bill No. 65:

A bill to be entitled an act for the preservation of wild deer and wild turkey.

Was taken up and read a second time in full, together with amendments proposed by the Committee on Game.

Mr. Fuller moved the adoption of the committee amendments.

Which was agreed to.

And Senate Bill No. 65, as amended, was referred to the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

Senate Bill No. 61:

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Cottondale, Jackson County, Florida, and to provide for the election of municipal officers.

Was taken up.

Mr. Wilson requested that Senate Bill No. 61 be laid on the table subject to call.

Which was granted.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Senate Bill No. 60:

A bill to be entitled an act authorizing the town of Marianna by ordinance to require residents of said town to perform labor upon the streets, alleys and other public highways in said town.

Was taken up and read the third in full.

Upon call of the roll on the passage of the bill the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Baker, Barber, Blitch, Bynum, Carson, Chaires, Crill, Fuller, Gaillard, Hooker, McCaskill, McLin, Myers, O'Brien, Rogers, Sams, Wilson—19.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

Senate Bill No. 16:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend Sections 2 and 46 of Chapter No. 4635, Laws of Florida, entitled "An act to provide for the municipal officers of the City of Key West, a municipal corporation existing in the County of Monroe, Florida, to prescribe their terms of office, provide for their election and appointment, and to regulate their compensation," and to repeal Sections 2 and 3 of Chapter 3966, Laws of Florida, and amendments thereto.

Was taken up and read the third time in full.

Upon call of the roll on the passage of the bill the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Baker, Barber, Blitch, Bynum, Carson, Chaires, Crill, Crosby, Denham, Fuller, Harris, Hooker, McCaskill, McCreary, McLin, O'Brien, Sams, Wadsworth, Wilson—20.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

Senate Bill No. 36:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend Section 2707 of Revised Statutes of Florida, in relation to the purchase of seed cotton between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and providing penalty therefor.

Was taken up and read the third time in full.

Mr. Wilson moved:

That Senate Bill No. 36 be placed back upon Calendar of bills on second reading for amendment.

Which was agreed to.

And Senate Bill No. 36 was placed back on Calendar of bills on second reading.

Senate Bill No. 52:

A bill to be entitled an act to fix a penalty for willful and malicious injury to dams.

Mr. Fuller moved:

That Senate Bill No. 52 be laid on the table subject to call.

Which was agreed to.

Senate Bill No. 23:

A bill to be entitled an act creating a State Bureau of Vital Statistics, and a registrar thereof, and requiring reports of births and deaths, and providing a penalty for failure to make such reports.

Was taken up and read the third time in full.

Mr. Harris moved:

That Senate Bill No. 23 be laid on the table subject to call.

Which was agreed to.

Senate Bill No. 20:

A bill to be entitled an act making the State Health Officer Treasurer of State Board of Health, and providing for his bond as Treasurer.

Was taken up.

Mr. Harris moved:

That Senate Bill No. 20 be laid on the table subject to call.

Which was agreed to.

Senate Bill No. 10:

A bill to be entitled an act to make imprisonment in the State Prison a ground for divorce.

Was taken up and read a third time in full.

Mr. Wilson moved:

That Senate Bill No. 10 be placed back on second reading for amendment.

Which was agreed to.

And Senate Bill No. 10 was placed on Calendar of bills on second reading.

Senate Bill No. 66:

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal Chapter 4548 of the Laws of Florida, Acts of 1897, entitled an act to require the official phosphate sampler of each port of this State from which phosphates are shipped to inspect each and every car of phosphate arriving at such port for shipment, and to issue certificates for the same, and to provide his compensation therefor.

Was taken up and read a third time in full.

Upon call of the roll on the passage of the bill the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Baker, Barber, Blicht, Broome, Bynum, Carson, Crill, Crosby, Denham, Fuller, Harris, Hooker, McCaskill, McCreary, McLin, O'Brien, Sams, Wadsworth, Wilson—20.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

Senate Bill No. 35:

A bill to be entitled an act to prohibit any one from placing water hyacinths in any of the streams or waters of the State of Florida, and to prescribe a penalty therefor.

Was taken up and read the third time in full.

Upon call of the roll on the passage of the bill the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Baker, Barber, Blicht, Broome, Bynum, Carson, Crill, Crosby, Denham, Fuller, Gaillard, Harris, Hooker, McCaskill, McCreary, McLin, O'Brien, Sams, Wadsworth, Wilson—21.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

At 12:15 P. M.:

Mr. Broome moved:

That the Senate go into Executive session.

Which was agreed to.

The doors were closed.

At 12:30 P. M. the doors were opened.

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

Mr. President, Messrs. Baker, Barber, Blicht, Broome, Bynum, Carson, Crill, Crosby, Denham, Fuller, Gaillard, Harris, Hooker, McCaskill, McCreary, McLin, Myers, O'Brien, Palmer of the 11th, Reeves, Sams, Wilson—23.

A quorum present.

Mr. Reeves moved to adjourn.

Which was agreed to.

Thereupon the Senate stood adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 4 o'clock pursuant to adjournment.

The President in the chair.

The roll being called the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President, Messrs. Baker, Barber, Bitch, Broome, Carson, Crill, Crosby, Denham, Fuller, Gaillard, Harris, Hooker, McCaskill, McCreary, McLin, Myers, O'Brien, Palmer, of 11th, Reeves, Sams, Wadsworth, Wilson—23.

A quorum present.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Mr. O'Brien, Chairman of the special committee to prepare resolutions on the death of Hon. W. D. Chipley, presented the following report:

Whereas, in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1897, W. D. Chipley died, and there was closed the life of a man who had employed every effort, and used every influence, to secure the prosperity of this State, by the up-building of its agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing industries, and its charitable and educational institutions; and,

Whereas, during his long, eventful and useful public life he was true to every public and political trust, and possessed the confidence, esteem, and appreciation of his party; and,

Whereas, He was an earnest, painstaking, and able member of this body, and in the performance of his duties as such rendered valuable services to the State and its institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, That by the death of W. D. Chipley the State has lost an honorable, useful, and patriotic citizen; and this body, an able, efficient, and useful member; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the record of this Senate, as a recognition of the valuable public service that W. D. Chipley rendered the State of Florida; and as an evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by this body

and the regret that it feels because of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and the remarks thereon, be properly engrossed and forwarded to the wife of the deceased.

J. ED. O'BRIEN,
W. HUNT HARRIS,
H. GATLLARD,

Committee.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 13, 1899.

Mr. O'Brien moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. O'Brien said:

Mr. President—I shall only occupy a few moments of the Senators' time in support of the resolution just offered. In fact, it is unnecessary, in view of the knowledge the people had of the great worth of that distinguished individual, and of his labors in their behalf, that I should say anything. His life work, and the monument of affection and esteem which it has builded in the hearts of all Floridians, speak in tones more eloquent than I can use in his praise.

This is a time when my heart is saddened by thought of the dead; by recollections of one whom I loved and honored in life, and whose memory I now revere. I feel that in giving utterance to my thoughts that it is a profanation of the strongest sentiments of the heart and mind; yet, I feel that I would be recreant in a duty that I owe my State, my constituency, and to the memory of an honest, true and unselfish friend, did I not give utterance in my feeble way to the thoughts that arise when the name is mentioned of one of Florida's most illustrious sons. I could not, if I would, be silent on an occasion like this, and I ask the indulgence of the Senate, and of my brother members here, while I pay a word of tribute to the memory of W. D. Chipley.

A short biographical sketch may be of interest to those not already familiar with the life and works of my friend.

William Dudley Chipley was born on the sixth day of June, 1840, in the City of Columbus and State of Georgia, where he resided until the age of four years, when he removed with his father, Dr. W. S. Chipley to Kentucky, locating in the City of Lexington. He was educated at the Transylvania University of the Kentucky Military Institute. He had just

arrived at the age of twenty-one when the Civil War broke out, and with characteristic Southern patriotism, he enlisted in the Ninth Kentucky Infantry (Breckenridge's Brigade). He was commissioned a Sergeant-Major, then Adjutant, and once afterwards as resident agent, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

At the close of the war he was married to a lady, a resident of the State of Alabama, living within ten miles of the city of Columbus, Georgia, where he located and resided for a period of eight or ten years, during which time he took an active part in the political, financial and agricultural upbuilding of that State. More than twenty years ago, Colonel Chipley moved to Florida, taking up a permanent residence in the city of Pensacola. This was a period in Florida's history where a man, equipped as he was, was specially needed by her. A man who would through his loyalty to his adopted State, his love for her people, and his confidence in her future, push forward her many undeveloped resources, and by unceasing and untiring work, aid and assist in overcoming the evils of the war and the annihilation of the barbaric system of reconstruction that had been left as a legacy to the oppressed people of the South. No man was by nature more fitted to take up the burden of his fellow man than was W. D. Chipley. He entered upon his self-imposed task with interest and zeal, giving to it untiring and unceasing efforts, and looking upon his labor as a labor of love, and trusting to the improved condition of his adopted State for his reward. Colonel Chipley was in every sense a man of progress. It was through his indomitable will and energy that the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad was constructed, thus with hands of steel uniting the West with the rest of the State, with whom in the past they had been as strangers. He was a prime factor in the development of the State as to its Mineral, agricultural and forest resources. To the agricultural advancement of the State he gave especial effort. He realized that hardy enterprise first goes forward as pioneer in the untracked wilderness with axe and hoe in hand to make conquest of the virgin forest and barren field, upon which the development of the State's unknown wealth primarily depends. He was the friend of the tiller of the soil, the "hewer of wood and drawer of water."

As the Land Commissioner of the L. & N. R. R. he did much to encourage agriculture, opening up vast tracts of hitherto waste lands to cultivation, aiding and encouraging men of limited means to secure for themselves and love

ones homes, a boon that without his assistance they would have been deprived of always. He has encouraged the farmers otherwise. He has furnished them gratis with the seeds of tobacco, corn and vegetables, and as a stimulus to their endeavors and a reward for their labors, has awarded to the industrious ones gifts of gold and lands. Nor did he forget the good wife and daughter of the farmer, who also received valuable rewards for the many products pertaining to their department. He established in the City of Pensacola competitive exhibitions of tobacco, corn, and the various farm products of West Florida, awarding to each exhibitor a substantial recognition where excellence in the eyes of impartial judges had been attained. Not being satisfied that the resources of his State should be known only at home, he, when Commissioner to the Atlanta Exposition, gathered together specimens of tobacco, fruits, grains and vegetables, and exhibited them there, and Florida was awarded the medal above all competitors.

To the educational advancement of his city and State he exerted his best efforts. He was one of three or four like enterprising spirits instrumental in founding the Florida Chatauqua, which annually assembles at Defuniak Springs, bringing together the brightest talent of our land, and from which point scatters broadcast over the country that intellectual light that reveals the mental power of man, as is evidenced in the elevation of the human race and the intellectual development of a State. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College, a trustee of the Stetson University at Deland, and of the Seminary West of the Suwannee, at Tallahassee. For many years he stimulated and encouraged education in the city of his adoption by annually awarding a gold medal to the child who secured the highest mark for excellence in studies and deportment in the public schools, and when in the event that more than one attained to the same high degree, it was his invariable custom to reward each one entitled to be rewarded.

As a soldier he performed his duties as became a good citizen and patriot. It was in recognition of the valor of his comrades in arms, his belief in the justice of their cause, and his love and admiration of the Southern soldier, that he suggested and was instrumental in having erected in the City of Pensacola the handsome Confederate monument that will assist in the perpetuation of the high and noble achievements, of the South's dead heroes. He was General of the First Brigade of Florida Division U. C. V., the President

of the Board of Trustees of the Confederate Battle Abbey, now known as the Confederate Universal Association. Although he took a serious and loving interest in all that concerned the perpetuation of Southern heroism displayed during the trying times of war, yet he was no more partisan in his views to the extent that he loved the South more and his country less. It was his hope and ambition to scatter the scars of war, bury all of its animosities and bitter memories, and unite the whole country in peace, concord and prosperity.

To him the city of his adoption owes a lasting debt of gratitude. For her he has done more than all her other citizens. He was chosen by her people as mayor for several terms, and to his able administration of her affairs can be accredited her present high rate of development and prosperity. He relieved her of her burden of debt and enabled her to meet her obligation in the coin of the realm, instead of depreciated promises to pay. He brought her advantages to the notice of the world, and influenced the investment of capital and the influx of many home-seekers. The Pearl Eagan Orphans' Home, the Widows' Home, the great elevators and coal piers, the largely increased exporting and importing facilities—all bear evidence of the vigor of his mind and his love for his fellow man. As a slight testimonial of the love, esteem and confidence of the people of his county, he was elected to represent them in the State Senate, and was a prominent candidate before this body for the position of United States Senator.

W. D. Chipley was my friend, and, though it has been my good fortune to have had, in the years that have gone by, as I trust I have yet, the friendship of many noble characters, I feel that I have never had in the past, and will not in the years to come, whether few or many they may be, a better than was he. But in speaking of my personal relations with him, I voice also the sentiment of many others in and out of this Chamber. His friends were legion and were scattered throughout the length and breadth of the State, for his was a character to beget friendship and to "bind them to him with hooks of steel." Yet this trait, prominent as it was in his character, was perchance not the greatest, for above and beyond all these, he was a friend of the whole people among whom his lot had been cast, and during his long citizenship here he labored for them with a loyalty and fidelity, with industry never surpassed, if ever equalled, by any citizen of Florida, and which only ended when his noble heart ceased to beat.

In a narrower sense he was a citizen of Pensacola, for there was his residence and his home, but in a broader, truer sense, in his devotion to duty, in his patriotism, in that broadness of view which marks the statesman and ennobles entire State of Florida. He labored, it is true, to build up Pensacola, as few had worked to build her up, but his labors did not stop there. Western Florida was better for his having lived in her midst, while the entire State received the impress of his enterprise and his untiring energy, and the people, Mr. President, now hold and will ever hold in grateful remembrance his unselfish devotion to their interests. It has been said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is a public benefactor. If, then, this be true, as it certainly is in its figurative sense, then indeed that proud appellation can be properly given to W. D. Chipley, for none has done more toward the development of our lovely State and her wonderful resources than he did during the eventful years which marked his stay in our midst.

Two short years ago he was here in health and strength, bearing up bravely under defeat, as he had done before when success had crowned his efforts. True, he was ambitious, but his was a noble ambition. He strove for the highest honor, save one, in the gift of the American people. His friends had hoped to gratify that ambition, but another secured the prize; still he did not complain, and his manly bearing under the sting of defeat challenged the admiration both of friend and foe alike, and he went from this Chamber stronger in the affections of the people than when he entered it with a commission from his constituents entitling him to a seat on this floor. Indeed, his journey from here to his home in Pensacola was more like a triumphal march than the journey of a defeated candidate. Wherever and whenever the train stopped the people thronged about him to shake his hand, to speak words of cheer and sympathy, and he entered the City of Pensacola amid the booming of cannon, with the sweet strains of music and the plaudits of his countrymen sounding in his ears. But, though defeated, he never ceased to labor for the State of his adoption, and one of the last acts of his busy and eventful life was an effort to benefit the people of Pensacola.

Early in November he left his home and went to the National Capitol for the purpose of setting on foot a project which would have benefitted the people of the entire State, but he never entered her borders again. On the first day of

December, 1897, just as the day was dawning on one of the hills which skirt and overlook the beautiful City of Washington from the north, in Garfield's Hospital, he breathed his last, surrounded by his family and a few devoted friends. Thence he was carried to the Southland and laid to rest beneath the sod of a sister State, where he was left with his grave strewn with flowers, gathered and placed there by loving hands. There he lies, not in the State of the people he loved so well and served so faithfully, but his memory is still green and his example still lives in their grateful hearts.

Mr. Harris followed in a few extemporaneous remarks, in seconding the adoption of the resolution on the death of Hon. W. D. Chipley.

Mr. Gaillard said:

Mr. President:

From time immemorial, throughout all the ages, in all civilized nations, it has been customary for a grateful people to praise their illustrious dead and commemorate their acts, their deeds and their achievements.

It is not my purpose to attempt any extended eulogium over the late distinguished Senator. To do that would require a carefully prepared statement of his life from birth to death, from humble poverty to that of affluence and wealth, from jovial school boy days to unusual triumphs as financier, statesman, and philanthropist. Senator Chipley was a great man, and one of the most remarkable characters this State has produced. There was nothing small about him; of massive frame, massive head and massive mind, he was also a man of great heart. He spoke but one language, that of humble deportment, genuine integrity, a spirit of energy and philanthropic development, and absolute fidelity to every public and private trust.

His firmness did not beget arrogance and the possession of wealth did not impair in the slightest degree his kindly characteristics. He had strong convictions and the inflexible will to uphold and maintain them. He championed the right, combated the wrong.

Mr. President, Senator Chipley is no more, his career on earth is finished, his work is done. He has fought the good fight, he has run his course; he has kept the faith.

He needs no monument of marble or brass. He builded better than he knew. His monument will be in the enduring

hearts of his countrymen and as the years come and go, it will grow larger and greater and brighter until

His deeds become his monument
 Better than brass or stone,
 They bore his name on glory's roll
 Unrivalled and alone.

Farewell, Senator Chipley, friend faithful and true, counsellor wise and conservative, statesman pure and undefiled. Earth the poorer, Heaven the richer, Farewell.

The following was then read:

Senate Resolution No. 2:

By Mr. Reeves:

Whereas, since the last convening of this Honorable Body, Almighty God, in His Divine Wisdom, has seen fit to take from among us an honored and beloved member, who by his courtesy, integrity and distinguished ability had endeared himself to all who knew him, either in person or by reputation, a man whom we all admired and loved, and in whose counsel and wisdom we had learned to confide, who to his friends was always faithful, to his opponents eminently fair and considerate, and who in his devotion to every duty was firm and unswerving; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Florida, That in the death of our late President, the Hon. C. J. Perrenot, of Santa Rosa County, the State and this Body have lost a true citizen and an able counsellor and statesman. Be it further

Resolved, That this Senate set apart Thursday, the 13th of April, for the purpose of giving the members an opportunity to pay individual tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased colleague, and that these resolutions be spread upon the Journals, and that they be immediately engrossed and a copy sent to the family of our deceased President as a token of our sympathy and respect.

Mr. Reeves moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Reeves said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

On the evening of June 4th, 1897, when the hour hand of the clock in this chamber had reached the hour of twelve, it marked, I may say, the close of the political career of two of Florida's most illustrious and distinguished sons. It also marked the close of one of the most stormy and turbulent sessions of the Legislature which it has been my privilege to

witness,—turbulent and stormy on account of the importance of the issues coming before that body for settlement—issues in which the keenest and deepest personal and political interests were manifested by the most vehement and vindictive actions and utterances, frequently giving rise, during the joint sessions, to scenes of the wildest excitement, and requiring on the part of the presiding officer the greatest coolness, firmness and gravity to preserve order. And yet, on the evening to which I refer, and notwithstanding the intensity of interest and feeling characterizing the deliberations of that body, this chamber presented a scene of unusual brilliancy, and a feeling of mutual good will pervaded this entire body. It was the occasion for paying tribute to the ability, equanimity and absolute impartiality of him who had presided over the deliberations of that body, the Hon. Chas. J. Perrenot, whose noble life we to-day commemorate.

On that occasion and regardless of party or factional affiliations, members upon this floor vied with each other in their expressions of confidence in and good will toward him. These expressions were spontaneous and unanimous; and there came from those lips, now made silent by a lingering and implacable hereditary disease, which claimed more than one of his family as its victims, that hearty, sincere and eloquent response so characteristic of him that uttered it.

In speaking of him to-day it is my purpose to speak briefly of him in the triple character of a legislator, a lawyer and a private citizen.

As a legislator he was broad, conservative and always true to the interests he was chosen to represent. But, while he was unwavering in his devotion to duty and the interests of a confiding and devoted constituency, he was not unmindful of the higher claims and the greater interests of the State at large, and whenever there was a clash of warring interests his vote was always registered on that side which would, in his opinion (and his opinion was generally correct) best conserve the public interests. But of the many noble traits of his character, disclosed in his public acts, to me the most conspicuous was his manly, ingenuous and polite manner of dealing with his adversaries. If in any cause his success depended upon some unfair advantage to be taken of his opponent, whether in heated political campaigns, at the bar or as a legislator, the cause was lost, for his was a mind too pure to consider, much less to employ, any but the most honorable means. About him could be found no semblance of the demagogue. Being an original and independent thinker, he did not, before forming an

opinion, wait for a popular outcry, but was rather a true moulder of public sentiment. Fearless and open in his dealings with all men, he frankly and boldly expressed his opinion on all public questions, backing up the correctness of his views with arguments so convincing and proofs so positive that in all his long political career he never lost a verdict of approval at the hands of his constituents.

As a lawyer he easily took rank with the leading practitioners of his circuit. He never resorted to sharp practices, was always deferential to the Court, courteous to the bar and respectful to Court officials, and his uniform politeness and good humor made him the favorite of all. Being naturally of a social disposition and possessed of a keen sense of the ludicrous, he gathered from his every day experience a rich fund of practical anecdotes with which he was accustomed to amuse and refresh us.

But it is in the daily walks of private life and in the domestic relations that we are best able to distinguish the true from the simulated, the real from the acquired, and here it was that I admired him most, for it was here that his many virtues were most prominently reflected. Duty was the shrine of his devotion. At her altar he was a constant votary. With him a deliberate judgment and the dictates of a pure and sensitive conscience were the criteria of his daily actions. Having visited his home but once, it was not my privilege to know him intimately in his domestic relations. Having, however, been in almost constant contact with him at the bar and having sat by his side during two entire sessions of the Legislature, the third he presided over this body, I think I may say that I had the honor of his confidence and friendship, and by his means and through his frequent affectionate references to his family, I had an insight to what must have been a very happy home circle. His allusions to his family were always of the tenderest character and breathed nothing but the deepest affection and the most anxious solicitude for their welfare. This gave me an impression of the harmony pervading that home, which impression was afterward confirmed, when as an invited guest at his house, I saw him the rollicking playmate of his two children and the loving companion of a most affectionate and devoted wife.

Such, Mr. President, was the character of the man for whom I have asked this tribute of respect; not, sir, to perpetuate his memory, for that will ever remain in the hearts of those whose privilege it was to know him, but to hold up his nobler virtues as a copy to those who come after him. Such was the

home to which when "broken with the storms of State" he retired where his lingering sickness still eagerly pursued him and where,

"He gave his honors to the world again,
His blessed part to heaven, and slept in peace."

Mr. Palmer, of 11th, said:

Mr. President:

Since the hand of yonder clock marked the final adjournment of the last session of this Legislature, nearly two years ago the fierce spirit of the glass and scythe has been abroad in the land, in its swift course it passed o'er the battle field where gun and sword and spear gleamed in the light of day, leaving only the crushed and mouldering skeleton to mark the pathway of its flight.

Like a thief at night it has stolen into the revelling camp, where surrounded by the splendid panoply of war, the brave and the true of the land had gathered, in response to our country's call, and the lowly mound amid the whispering pines remains alone to mark the site of the gay and joyous assembly.

In its merciless march it has snatched from the mother's arms the golden haired babe, laughing and cooing on the threshold of life, and with the next stroke of its pitiless arm, it has swept the aged and the gray, shivering upon the brink of time, into the same unfathomable vortex.

In the still watches of the night, it knocked with palled hand upon the door of Chas. J. Perrenot, summoning him to the meeting of a higher assembly, one which convenes in that undiscovered land, from whose bourne no traveler has ever returned. And he, true to the traditions of his own life, has answered that great roll-call with the same spirit of manly chivalry, and indomitable courage with which he bore the burdens, the duties and the honors of this life.

And I to-day, in this chamber, so long honored by his presence, and surrounded by scenes so familiar and so dear to his life, am here to lift my voice in testimony of the esteem, the respect and the affection which I ever bore toward Charles J. Perrenot, as a brother senator, as our presiding officer, a greater than all, my personal friend.

And yet, as I rise to lay this tribute of respect upon the bier of my friend, conscience, the ever ready monitor of I reminds me of the fact that words of praise in a solemn moment like this, are ever echoed back from the yawning abyss of an open grave, and are heard along amid the ratt

sound of the falling clods that press down a breast, forever stilled. And at such times the chilly thought steals slowly o'er the human mind propounding the query and suggesting its answer,

"Can storied urn or animated bust
 Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath,
 Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust
 Or flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?"

Mr. President, our friend has passed forever from these scenes of his activities and his conquests. His voice will be lifted here no more in eloquent pleading for right, or in denunciation of wrong, and I who knew him well, who respected him much, and honored him highly, am here to declare the feelings and promptings of my heart on this occasion. But in doing so, it is not my purpose here, or elsewhere to claim, or declare that he was a paragon of all the virtues; for that he in common with all mankind possessed some faults, I will not deny. But whatever faults he had they were dwarfed into insignificance, and lost sight of, in the presence of his many virtues, that lifted themselves like mountain peaks, catching the first rays of the morning sun, and reflecting its glory into, and lighting up the valleys of life.

Mr. President, of all the gifts bestowed by a benevolent Providence upon weak and imperfect man, our deceased friend possessed the most precious—courage and sterling honesty. When this is said what more need be added, for you who watched him here during the years now passed, living as he was in the very valley and shadow of death, and yet heard from his lips no murmur of dread, can well and truthfully bear witness to his splendid courage. For 'tis not alone amid the rush and hurrah of battle, nor the splendor and magnificence of the hazardous charge, that true courage is wont to be displayed. For he who walks for years, arm in arm with the solemn spectre, death, and yet ever smiles in the face of that grim tyrant, to my mind displays the highest and most sublime degree of courage known to mankind.

Upon the bright escutcheon of Charlie Perrenot's character, no stain has ever for one moment found a resting place. Following to the letter the injunction of the bard of old, who has well truly said:

"This above all to thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not thus be false to any

man," he presented a living exemplification of the noblest work of God, an honest man.

And now, Mr. President, having paid to his memory a small measure of the respect due to his character, and his life as I have seen it exemplified here, I cannot more fittingly close my remarks than by quoting and applying to him the lines in the epitaph of that poet, upon whose lore I have already so freely drawn:

"No further seek his merits to disclose,
Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode
There they alike, in dreamless hope repose,
The bosom of his father and his God."

Mr. Broome said:

Mr. President and Fellow Senators:

My acquaintance with Senator Perrenot was almost of a public nature, therefore I am not prepared to speak of him with that fulness of information as his associates who have enjoyed his friendship for years.

I can, however, testify that his views on public questions were presented with vigor and clearness of expression, and defended with marked ability.

While I am not prepared to apply to him that superlative compliment that he was always right, I can safely say that he was never wrong from want of courage, or inattention to the requirements of his duty.

Carefully did he weigh every measure that engaged his attention, analyzed all subjects in their most intricate and varied relations, and in his death Florida sustained a loss of no ordinary character. Borrowing from another:

"But lately his cheeks with life's crimson was flushed,
His voice was cheerful, health sat on his brow,
That cheek is now pallid, that voice now hushed,
And his spirit hath flown from this world of unrest,
To repose on the bosom of God."

Mr. Myers said:

Mr. President and Fellow Senators:

My first term in this body began with the session of 1891 and since then, my service has been continuous. Both my colleagues, who entered the lower house at the same session, an three Senators, who have served with me, have passed away during this time. The period of my service has been marked by the bitterest factional contests in the Democratic party

this State that have ever been known in its history. One who has been in the arena of that conflict from first to last has had an unexcelled opportunity for analyzing character, and measuring men.

Such contests throw the sombre shadows of base and venal natures into striking contrast with the brilliant prismatic hues that make up the white light of exalted character; and, from the dark background emerges the bow of promise, upon whose arch is raised our wavering faith in the supremacy of right, and the triumph of truth.

Fortunate is the man who comes forth from such conflicts with his nature unembittered and his faith unshattered.

The two men whose memories we have met to honor, on this occasion, were both conspicuous in the stirring events to which I have alluded.

Mr. Chipley was pre-eminently a man of affairs. Active, aggressive and self-reliant, he was by nature a leader of men. The qualities which crowned with success his efforts in the business world, naturally directed him to broader fields; and he assumed, as a self-appointed task, the development of Western Florida, into which work he threw the forcefulness of his strong character, and the beneficence of his generous nature. In the marvelous growth and development of that section of our State, he has left an imperishable monument to his broad philanthropy and enlightened public spirit. And from the hearthstones of many peaceful and contented homes, established by his assistance, arise the benedictions of grateful hearts like a sweet incense to his memory.

It was this work that led him into public life. While it is not my intention, or desire, in alluding to this part of his career, to open wounds, or revive unpleasant memories, my remarks would be incomplete were I not to refer to it.

Before entering this body he was conspicuous in the councils of his party; and, as chairman of the State Executive Committee, did magnificent service in organizing it for victory. To this work he brought his ripe experience as an organizer; and contributed generously of his private means.

Having become widely known throughout the State as a man of wonderful executive ability, and having demonstrated by his works his devotion to the welfare of Florida, there grew up a strong sentiment throughout the State, in favor of electing him to the Senate of the United States. This sentiment had grown and strengthened to such an extent that when he entered this body, as the representative of Escambia county, he was a declared candidate for that high office.

The events of that remarkable contest, and its unexpected result, are too fresh in the minds of us all to need reciting. But, I wish to testify, Mr. President, that never, in all my experience, have I known a man to conduct himself, under trying circumstances, with more dignity and consideration, than did W. D. Chipley during that memorable session. Surrounded by opponents who were strenuous in their efforts to compass his defeat, and oftentimes goaded in debate to an extent that would have exasperated most men, he seemed to panoply himself against the shafts of his adversaries in the dignity of his exalted aspiration. But once, during that time, did he give full vent to the surging feelings that must have occupied his proud bosom, and that was when, upon a question of personal privilege, on this floor, he denounced what he conceived to be a flagrant violation of private rights; and then, he was as cold as the glacier, but as terrible as the avalanche.

A man of his strong personality, and positive character, must needs have made enemies in the contests of life; but there was a pathos in the circumstances which surrounded the untimely ending of his career that could but touch a tender chord in the heart of his bitterest foe.

Mr. President, before concluding, I wish to place a simple flower upon the new-made grave of my friend, Charles J. Perrenot. Would that I were capable of placing there a garland as beautiful as his character, and as fragrant as his life.

Modest and retiring by nature, it was only in response to the call of duty that he entered public life; and, throughout his career, duty was his inspiration.

With what mingled feelings of confidence and doubt, Mr. President, did I see him assume the presidency of this body, at its last session—confidence in his endowment with all the mental and moral attributes of an intelligent and impartial presiding officer; but doubt of his physical capacity to endure the strain of that most trying and exacting office. For even then, Mr. President, the insidious disease which eventually laid him low, had placed its wasting hand upon him. What a pathetic sight it was to watch him, as he occupied that chair day after day, presiding with calm dignity and unvarying courtesy over that stormy session, while the thin, wan hand that grasped the gavel, the hectic flush that suffused the sunken cheek, the high resolve and indomitable purpose that flashed from the clear grey eye, told of the grand but unequal struggle for supremacy being waged between mind and body. To a casual observer the sight was pathetic, but to those who loved him it was one continuous pang.

As he discharged that duty, Mr. President, so he discharged them all, bravely, loyally, conscientiously.

An able lawyer, a wise legislator, a patriotic citizen, and a loyal friend, he won his way to the fore rank of Florida's distinguished sons, without the bitterness of contest, by the silent force of his many virtues.

In all my intercourse with him, Mr. President, both in public and private life, I found him as modest and gentle as a woman, as brave and chivalrous as a knight. In politics, while he held to his own convictions with tenacity, he was never intolerant of the opinions of others; and, though a strong partisan to the cause he espoused, he was an open and generous foe.

Mr. President, put away with a few personal articles which I treasure, I have a letter, with the badge of mourning around its edges. It came to me from Mrs. Perrenot, shortly after her husband's death, with some papers found among his effects; and in it, she says, "I send them to you, because I know that you would use them exactly as he would have done." Mr. President, I wish no higher encomium, no greater praise.

Fellow Senators, when in the march of events, and the progress of society, we believe that we see portentous signs of the decadence of our great republic; and begin to entertain doubts of its stability and permanency, let us recall the lives and characters of our late fellow-citizens, to whose memories we now pay our tribute of respect, and remember that they are but types of American manhood—and be re-assured.

Mr. O'Brien closed with a beautiful and fitting tribute to his dead friend, Hon. Charles J. Perrenot.

The report of the Committee on the death of Hon. W. D. Chipley, and the resolutions on the demise of Hon. Chas. J. Perrenot, were then adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

Mr. O'Brien moved, as a further token of respect to the memory of the deceased, that the Senate do now adjourn.

Which was agreed to.

Thereupon the Senate stood adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.