

Which was agreed to.

Thereupon the Senate stood adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1901.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The President in the Chair.

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

Mr. President, Messrs. Adams, Baker, Blich, Broome, Butler, Carson, Cottrell, Crews, Crill, Denham, Dimick, Kirk, Law, Miller, McCaskill, McCreary, MacWilliams, Neel, O'Brien, Palmer, Peacock, Rogers, Rouse, Whidden, Sams, Wilson of 14th, Wilson of 7th, Wadsworth and Williams—30.

Mr. Law moved to dispense with the reading of the Journal.

Which was agreed to.

The Journal was corrected and approved.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Law introduced the following Concurrent Resolution:
Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 7:

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, that a committee of five—two from the Senate and three from the House—be appointed to visit the Insane Asylum at Chatahoochee to investigate the management of same, and to report with as little delay as possible, as to said management, the condition of the building proper, and out-buildings, grounds and its surroundings, and any needed legislation.

Which was read the first time and was laid over under rules.

Mr. Wilson, of 4th, introduced the following Concurrent Resolution:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 8:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that a committee composed of one from the Senate and two from the House of Representatives, be appointed to visit and investigate the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institute, at St. Augustine, and report on the condition of same as early as practicable.

Which was read the first time and laid over under the rules.

Mr. Neel introduced the following Concurrent Resolution:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 9:

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, that a committee to be composed of one on the part of the Senate, and two from the House, be appointed to visit the "State Normal School," at DeFuniak Springs, in West Florida, examine and investigate the condition of same, and ascertain what improvements, if any, should be made, and to report with as little delay as possible, their findings to this Legislature, to the end that it may be advised in the matter of appropriation.

Which was read the first time and laid over under the rules.

Mr. Wilson, of 7th, introduced the following resolution:
Senate Resolution No. 3:

Resolved, that the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee be empowered to employ the services of a clerk.

Mr. MacWilliams moved the adoption of the resolution.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Butler introduced the following resolution:
Senate Resolution No. 4:

Be it resolved, that 300 additional copies of the Senate Journal of the 3d be ordered printed, and that hereafter 800 copies of the daily Journal of the Senate be printed for the use of the Senate, and that same be printed in pamphlet form.

Mr. Butler moved the adoption of the resolution.

Which was agreed to.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 20:

By Mr. Wilson, of 7th:

Proposing an amendment to Section 18 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of Florida.

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

By Mr. Broome:

Senate Bill No. 21:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of William H. Ellis of Gadsden county, Florida.

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

By Mr. Broome:

Senate Bill No. 22:

A bill to be entitled an act to pay the expenses of Circuit Court Judges while in attendance upon their respective circuits.

Which was read the first time by its title and referred

the Committee on Judiciary

By Mr. Palmer, of 11th:

Senate Bill No. 23:

A bill to be entitled an act to legalize the action of the County Commissioners of Hillsborough County, Florida, in granting a right of way to the Tampa Electric Company over a certain public road.

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

By Mr. Palmer, of 11th:

Senate Bill No. 24:

A bill to be entitled an act to legalize and validate all the actions of the County Commissioners for Hillsborough County, Florida, in and about the opening of a certain public road, known as the Ballast Point and Port Tampa Road, and in making of certain contracts, and granting a right of way in reference to the same.

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

By Mr. Carson:

Senate Joint Resolution No. 25:

A Joint Resolution authorizing the acceptance of a donation to Florida Agricultural College.

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

By Mr. Carson:

Senate Bill No. 26:

A bill to be entitled an act to make valid certain instruments, defectivelyly acknowledged, and to make the record of same notice to all persons, and to provide for acknowledging similar instruments in future by certain persons.

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

By Mr. McCreary:

Senate Bill No. 27:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend paragraph 2 of Section 1458 of the Revised Statutes of Florida, relating to appeals operating as a supersedeas.

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

By Mr. McCaskill:

Senate Bill No. 28:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend Section 3 of Chapter 4047 of the Acts of the Legislature of Florida, of 1891, the same being entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to

provide for the appointment of a Board of Examiners, and to regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Florida, being Chapter 4047 of the Laws of Florida, approved May 25, A. D. 1891.

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

By Mr. McCaskill:

Senate Bill No. 29:

A bill to be entitled an act to regulate the carrying of concealed weapons in the State of Florida.

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

By Mr. Blitch:

Senate Bill No. 30:

A bill to be entitled an act to regulate the purchase, sale and transfer of stocks of goods, wares and merchandise in bulk.

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

By Mr. Blitch:

Senate Bill No. 31:

A bill to be entitled an act to punish the vendee for the fraudulent purchase of goods, wares or merchandise from the vendor.

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

By Mr. Law:

Senate Bill No. 32:

A bill to be entitled an act to abolish decrees of deficiency in suits of foreclosure of mortgages in this State.

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

By Mr. Law:

Senate Bill No. 33:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend Section 1 of an act to provide annuities for disabled soldiers and sailors of the State of Florida, approved June 2, 1899.

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

By Mr. Wilson, of 7th:

Senate Bill No. 34:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend Sections 37 and 57 of Chapter 4869, being an act entitled "An act to abolish the present municipal government of the city of Lakeland, in the county of Polk, and State of Florida, and to establish, or-

ganize and to constitute a municipality to be known and designated as Lakeland, and to define its territorial boundary, and to provide for its jurisdiction, powers and privileges."

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

By Mr. Wilson, of 7th:

Senate Bill No. 35:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend Section 10 of Chapter 4537 of the Laws of the State of Florida, approved June 7, 1897, entitled an act to amend Sections 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 22, 24, 25, 30, 37, 40; of an act entitled "An act to provide for the registration of all legally qualified voters in the several counties of the State, and to provide for general and special elections, and for the returns of elections, approved May 25, 1895."

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

By Mr. Wilson, of 7th:

Senate Bill No. 36:

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal Chapter 4216 of the Laws of Florida, entitled an act to prohibit shooting, seining or trapping of fish in the waters of certain lakes in the county of Polk, and to provide a penalty for violation of the same, approved May 30, 1893.

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

By Mr. Law:

Senate Bill No. 37:

A bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the method of filing all tax returns presented to Clerks of the Circuit Court by the Tax Assessor.

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

Mr. Crill, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to the Legislature of 1899 to investigate the convict system of this State, asked permission to make a report.

Which was granted.

Mr. Crill moved that the report be read.

Which was agreed to.

And the report was read as follows:

To the Legislature of the State of Florida:

GENTLEMEN: Chapter 4710, Laws of Florida, reads as follows:

"Whereas, The present convict system of this State is a

shame upon the name of Florida, and is in no manner satisfactory to the citizens of the State, and

"Whereas: The Committee appointed to investigate the various convict camps of the State, in their report to this Legislature, fully sets forth the inhuman and cruel treatment the convicts receive at some of the camps, and

"Whereas, The present system of leasing the convicts deprives the State of thousands of dollars, as the lessees invariably pool their bid and secure them at a nominal sum and sublease them at a big profit, and believing that if the lease system is to be continued, that under proper management same can be done in such a way that the State will receive a proper remuneration for the services of the convicts, and that they will receive better and more civilized treatment; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Florida:

Section 1. That the Governor of the State be authorized to appoint a committee of three citizens of this State whose duties it shall be to take up, investigate, consider and report to the next Legislature the most humane, practical and profitable method of working the State convicts.

Section 2. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act the sum of five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any funds not otherwise appropriated."

Under this Act this committee was appointed by Governor Bloxham.

The Legislature of 1899 thus expressly put its seal of condemnation upon the present lease system of this State, and by this act of the Legislature the people of this State have every reason to expect that a change for the better be made in the convict system of the State. It is not necessary for us to go into details as to the defects found by the last committee of the Legislature that visited the various convict camps. Abuses then existing as to the treatment of the prisoners, under the frequent visits of the Supervisor of State Convicts and Convict Camps, have been reduced to a minimum, and we feel that the results obtained fully justify the expectations entertained when the law was passed providing for a Supervisor of State Convicts; through the State Supervisor of Convicts the State came more nearly in touch with the prisoners than it possibly could through an administrative officer who has numerous daily duties requiring his time and attention. While the improvement has been and is all that could be expected under the present system, it does not meet the demands of an enlightened convict system in accord with the more humane treatment of prisoners.

The question of the most humane, practical and profitable

working of State convicts is one that is far reaching in any light in which it may be viewed and is claiming the attention of some of the best minds of this country. Bearing in mind that we are dealing with a class of people who have been convicted of crimes under the laws of the State, and are suffering the penalty of the law, and realizing that the number of convicts is constantly increasing, the question as to how our convicts shall be employed to obtain the best results for the good of the convict and the least burden to the tax payer is one that deserves your most careful consideration. You should not lose sight of the fact that whatever of good there is in the convict should be encouraged, that as far as possible reform may accompany punishment. That the convict should be employed for his own good is morally certain and does not admit of successful contradiction.

The question of labor within prison walls, or labor in the fields, mines, mills and on turpentine farms, while condemned in some sections, under proper restrictive legislation the employment of convicts in the open air should have a more humanizing influence on prisoners than confinement within prison walls. There can be no question that the sunlight, healthy and balmy air, and out-door exercise is better for the health of the convicts than confinement in a prison necessarily limited in the space that must be occupied by each convict.

While we have no desire to criticise the present lease contract, our investigation shows that the sub-lessees are paying for the convicts they employ, under their sub-leases, prices far in excess of the price the original contractor leased them at, prices ranging from \$60 to \$180 per year for each convict. The policy of the State, however, as to her convicts should not rest entirely on the profits that might be derived from their hire. Our criminal laws are made for the safety of our people and property, and the administration of our convict system should look to the moral welfare and reformation as well as the safe keeping of the convicts, utilizing the labor of the convicts, making the same profitable is also perfectly proper, so long as their safe keeping, health and moral welfare is looked after. Labor is an absolute necessity in all penal institutions; the well being of the convict requires it; idleness in prison results in making the convict more vicious with all its attending evil.

A careful examination of the different systems relative to the care of convicts leads us to the following conclusions:

A change should be made in our present system of leasing and caring for our convicts. It is safe to say that while at

this time the convicts are in demand at remunerative prices for their labor, the day will come when the State will have to care for and work them. We believe this an opportune time for the State to reform her mode of handling her prisoners.

The State should not part with her absolute control of the convicts, their labor being disposed of in the most humane and practicable manner.

The State convicts should be controlled by a Commission of three members, whose duties and powers should be prescribed by law.

The State Reform School Farm at Marianna, in Jackson county, should be established as a State Penitentiary, where all females, aged, infirm and all convicts under the age of fifteen years, should be placed and employed at such farm work as they are able to perform.

The Commission should also be given power to establish two more farms at such points as may be most acceptable in the different sections of the State, when in their opinion it may be necessary. In this connection, the establishing of one or both of the farms at some point where there is plenty of hard rock accessible to transportation, should if possible be done, using the convicts at such times as not otherwise employed, in preparing rock for the roads and streets of the State, the State furnishing the rock to such counties as want to make rock roads, at cost price at the farm, and disposing of the surplus to municipalities and railroads for street making and ballasting railroads. We believe permanent and better roads would result from this than in any other way of using convict labor.

This committee has prepared a bill, embodying their views, a copy of the bill being a part of this report.

E. S. CRILL,
J. W. WATSON,
J. T. BERNARD,
Members of Committee.

The following is the title of the bill accompanying the above report:

Senate Bill No. 38:

By Mr. Crill:

A bill to be entitled an act to create a Prison Commission for the State of Florida, to define their duties, powers and compensation; to provide for the purchase of certain lands and for the erection thereon of a Penitentiary in which to keep and maintain certain State convicts; to provide for the utilization of convict labor thereon; to place the State Reform School under the charge and control of said Commission; to provide for the hiring of certain convicts; to provide for an

appropriation to carry out the purposes of this act, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. Palmer, of 14th, moved that 100 copies of Senate Bill No. 38, accompanying the above report, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Which was agreed to.

A message was received from the House of Representatives.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Kirk, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Rules, submitted the following report:

Senate Chamber,
Tallahassee, Fla., April 4, 1901.

Hon. Thomas Palmer,

President of the Senate:

Sir—Your Committee on Rules, to whom was referred the question of standing rules for the guidance of the Senate, recommend the adoption of the standing rules of the session of 1899, with the following changes:

First. Amend Rule 21 by inserting after the words "the person first named shall be chairman," "the person whose name is next in order on the committee list shall act as chairman during the absence of the chairman."

Second. Add to the list of standing committees: "A Committee on Organized Labor."

We recommend that two hundred copies of the Standing Rules, together with the Standing Committees, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Very respectfully,
B. F. KIRK,
Acting Chairman of Committee.

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, and any mistakes made in the entries corrected. The reading of the Journal may be suspended by unanimous consent.

Rule 2. He shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall de-

cide 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 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 entertain no motion but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone to day certain, to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged, and a motion to lay on the table and to adjourn, shall be determined without debate, except a motion to adjourn to a time certain. When a substitute is offered and taken up for consideration, it shall be subject to amendment in the same manner as the original proposition; and the effect of the rejection of the substitute, or of the substitute as amended, shall be to reinstate the original for consideration.

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 may designate a member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

Rule 8. The President shall not recognize any member who shall address the chair from any position, except at his desk, if objection be made thereto. When a member has finished speaking he 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 upon the request of an member.

Rule 14. When a vote has been passed, it shall be in orders for any member voting in the majority to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or the succeeding day, and such motions (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 reconsidered.

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 inadvisable; 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 after motions to reconsider have been disposed of.

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 in alphabetical order, except the President, whose name shall be called at the end of the roll call, 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 Organization.

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.
- 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 Canals and Telegraphs.
- A Committee on Public Health.
- A Committee on Constitutional Amendments.
- A Committee on Temperance.
- A Committee on Rules.
- A Committee on Mining and Phosphate.
- A Committee on Game.
- A Committee on Organized Labor.
- A Committee on Recorded Proceedings of the Senate.

And each of these committees shall consist of five members, except the Judiciary Committee, which shall consist of nine 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, the person whose name is next in order on the committee list shall act as Chairman during the absence of the 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. Any bill or resolution shall be read in full at the request of any Senator on its first reading.

Rule 24. No bill or joint resolution shall pass to be engrossed without two several readings on two separate days.

Rule 25. 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 26. No engrossed bills or joint resolutions shall be amended without the unanimous consent of the members

present, and when so amended, shall be re-engrossed, without it is otherwise ordered by the Senate, and shall not lose its place on the calendar.

Rule 27. All bills and joint resolutions shall be put upon the calendar, and shall be taken up on their various readings only in regular order, unless otherwise provided by the Committee on Rules.

Rule 28. 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 29. 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 30. Message shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously endorse the final determination of the Senate thereon.

Rule 31. No bill, order, resolution, or other matter for the use of the Senate, shall be printed without the special order of the Senate.

Rule 32. No person, not a member of the Senate, shall be allowed inside the bar while the Senate is in session, except the Senators, the Governor, his Cabinet Officers, Ex-Governors, United States Senators, Members of the House of Representatives of the United States and of the State, and Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts; Provided, That the President, upon the suggestion of any member, may invite any person within the bar of the Senate, unless objection be made thereto, in which case a vote of the Senate shall be necessary, but in no case shall any record of such admission within the bar of the Senate be made in the minutes.

Rule 33. Whenever the Senator who introduced any bill or resolution is absent from the chamber when such bill or resolution is reached in its regular order or any part of its readings, such bill or resolution shall be temporarily passed until the return of said Senator, when he shall have the privilege of calling up said bill or resolution out of its regular order on the calendar.

Rule 34. 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 35. The following shall be the hours the daily ses-

sions of the Senate, unless otherwise ordered: 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Rule 36. Any rule or order may be altered, dispensed with or rescinded, by a two-thirds vote of the members present consenting thereto.

Rule 37. That it shall be the duty of the Committee on Recorded Proceedings of the Senate to supervise the recording of the proceedings of the Senate and see that the Recording Secretary does his work correctly and neatly, and report to the Senate from time to time.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading of Journal.
2. Correction of Journal.
3. Introduction of Resolutions.
4. Introduction of Bills.
5. Consideration of Resolutions.
6. Messages from the House of Representatives.
7. Report of Committees.
8. Orders of the Day.
9. Consideration of Bills upon their Second Reading.
10. Consideration of Bills upon their Third Reading.
11. Executive Appointments, and Suspensions.

RULES GOVERNING EXECUTIVE SESSION.

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 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 again being 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 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 record 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.

Rule 9. Communications from the Governor as to the suspension or removal of officers shall be considered in executive session, and, unless otherwise ordered, shall lay over for action to the executive session next succeeding that at which they are laid before the Senate.

JOINT RULES.

Rule 1. While bills are on their passage between the two houses, they shall be on paper and under the signature of the Secretary or Clerk of each house respectively.

Rule 2. After a bill shall have passed both houses it shall be duly enrolled on parchment by the Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives or Enrolling 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.

Rule 3. When bills are enrolled they shall be examined by the Standing Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives on Enrolled Bills, acting conjointly, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bills as passed by the two houses, and, correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, make their report forthwith to their respective houses.

Rule 4. 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.

Rule 5. 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.

Rule 6. 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.

Rule 7. Before being put upon its passage, every resolution, in either house, to which the concurrence of the other may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall receive two readings, which (unless two-thirds of the members present decide otherwise) shall be upon two different days; and the clerk upon proceeding thereto shall give notice whether the same be the first or second of such readings; and all such resolutions upon their passage shall be certified of course, and without the necessity of any motion or vote to that effect, by the Clerk or Secretary respectively of the house so passing said resolution to the other.

Rule 8. Joint resolutions shall, prior to their passage, receive three readings, which (unless two-thirds of the members present shall decide otherwise) shall be upon three different days; and the clerk, upon proceeding thereto, shall give notice whether the same be the first, second or third of such readings; and upon their passage, such resolutions shall be certified by the house so passing the same to the other in like manner to that prescribed in joint rule number seven for concurrent resolutions.

Mr. Kirk moved the adoption of the report,
Which was agreed to.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2:

Concurrent Resolution authorizing the appointment of a

committee to examine into the condition of the State Buildings.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that a committee of two from the Senate and two from the House be appointed to investigate the condition of the State Buildings, and to report what repairs are necessary, and what additional buildings are necessary, if any.

Was taken up and read a second time.

Mr. Blich moved that Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2 be referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

Mr. Blich withdrew the motion.

Mr. Adams offered the following amendment to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2:

Between the words "buildings" and "and" insert "at Tallahassee."

Also add the words "at Tallahassee" to title.

Mr. Adams moved the adoption of the amendment,

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Miller moved the adoption of the resolution as amended,

Which was agreed to.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3:

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, that a committee—to be composed of one on the part of the Senate and two from the House—be appointed to visit the East Florida Seminary at Gainesville, and South Florida Military and Educational Institute at Bartow, examine into and investigate the present condition of each, and ascertain what improvements, if any, should be made, and the cost and present value of property belonging to and connected with the South Florida Military and Educational Institute; and report with as little delay as possible, their findings to this Legislature, to the end that it may be advised in the matter of appropriations.

Was taken up and read the second time.

Mr. MacWilliams offered the following amendment to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3:

Amend by inserting "Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum at St. Augustine, Fla.," at the end of line 3.

Mr. Kirk moved the adoption of the amendment.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. MacWilliams moved that the resolution, as amended, be adopted,

Which was agreed to.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4:

Relative to visiting the convict camps, and providing for

recommendation of legislation on the convict system of the State.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, that a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House be appointed to visit the convict camps of the State and investigate the condition of the convicts, their management and treatment; and that such committee be empowered to employ a clerk and receive evidence, and recommend to the Pardoning Board such action as, in the opinion of the committee, is just and right in reference to any convict, and that such committee recommend to the Senate and House of Representatives such legislation as, in its opinion, will be for the betterment of the convict system of the State.

Was taken up and read a second time.

Mr. Crews moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. MacWilliams moved to indefinitely postpone the consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4.

Mr. Kirk moved that further consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4 be laid over until Wednesday next at 10 o'clock a. m.

Mr. Palmer of 14th moved that Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4 be laid on table subject to call.

Which was agreed to.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5:

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that a committee composed of one from the Senate and two from the House of Representatives be appointed to visit the Agricultural College located at Lake City and report on its condition, progress and requirements.

Was taken up and read the second time.

Mr. Dimick moved the adoption of the resolution.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Dimick moved that the rules be waived and that Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5 be immediately certified to the House of Representatives.

hWich was agreed to by a two-thirds vote, and it was so ordered.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6:

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that a committee of seven, four from the House of Representatives and three from the Senate, be appointed to which shall be referred all measures and resolutions proposed for the relief of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the State.

Was taken up and read the second time.

Mr. MacWilliams moved that Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6 be laid on table subject to call.

Which was agreed to.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following message from the House of Representatives was read:

House of Representatives.
Tallahassee, Fla., April 5, 1901.

Hon. Thomas Palmer,

President of the Senate:

Sir—I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted—

House Concurrent Resolution No. 1:

Relative to appointing a joint committee to which all measures and resolutions proposed for the relief of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the State shall be referred.

And respectfully requests the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Very respectfully,

WM. FORSYTH BYNUM,

Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Mr. MacWilliams moved that the rules be waived and House Concurrent Resolution No. 1 be taken up,

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote,

And House Concurrent Resolution No. 1 was read the first time.

Mr. MacWilliams offered the following amendment:

Strike out "seven" and insert in lieu thereof "ten;" strike out "four" and insert "six;" strike out "three" and insert "four."

Mr. MacWilliams moved the adoption of the amendment.
Which was agreed to.

Mr. MacWilliams moved that the rules be further waived and the resolution, as amended, be now considered.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And House Concurrent Resolution No. 1 was read a second time, as amended.

Mr. MacWilliams moved the adoption of the resolution, as amended.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. MacWilliams moved that the rules be further waived and the action of the Senate on House Concurrent Resolution No. 1 be immediately certified to the House of Representatives.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Baker moved that the rules be waived and that Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3, adopted this morning, be immediately certified to the House of Representatives.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Rouse moved that when the Senate adjourn to-morrow it adjourn till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Law moved that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. Crill moved to adjourn till 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Which was agreed to.

Thereupon the Senate stood adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1901.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The President in the Chair.

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

Mr. President, Messrs. Adams, Baker, Blich, Broome, Butler, Carson, Cottrell, Crews, Crill, Denham, Dimick, Harris, Kirk, Law, Miller, Myers, McCaskill, McCreary MacWilliams, Neel, O'Brien, Palmer of 14th, Peacock, Rogers, Rouse, Whidden, Sams, Wilson of 4th, Wilson of 7th, Wadsworth, Williams—32.

Mr. Adams moved that the rules be waived and that the reading of the Journal be hereafter dispensed with, unless called for.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote and it was so ordered.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The Journal was corrected and approved.