

DAILY CLARION.

J. L. POWER, Proprietor. Oliver Clifton, Editor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1886.

Clarion Club Rates:

Table with subscription rates for various locations like New York, Philadelphia, and other cities.

The Railroad Commissioners will be elected this afternoon, on joint ballot.

The bill revising the public school law was indefinitely postponed in the Senate yesterday.

COL. LOGAN WALKER, of Holly Springs, authorizes us to say that he is not a candidate for Railroad Commissioner.

A Correction.

In the Tabular View of Legislation published in weekly edition of THE CLARION, Judge Harrison, of Lowndes, appears as 57 years of age. It should be 37.

Mr. Truly, of Jefferson, appears as an independent in politics. The word "Independent" should have appeared under the head of "Religious Preference" and the word "Democrat" under the head of "Political Preference."

Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

The Legislature met in Joint Convention last night to elect a Superintendent of the Penitentiary. The candidates were Messrs. T. J. McQuiston, present incumbent, David Johnson, H. S. Cole, E. P. Stanley, S. W. Townsend, J. M. Tyler, T. J. Saunders, Marion Smith. Mr. Johnson was elected on the fourth ballot, receiving 71 votes.

Pick Your Plints and Try Again.

With a clear majority in favor of the measure, the House refused to order the third reading of the bill to submit the question of holding a Constitutional Convention to the people.

We will not waste time in speaking of the causes which produced this result. The remedy is the important matter; and the remedy which we suggest is that the advocates of a Constitutional Convention shall agree on a proper bill and pass it before adjournment.

The vote shows that a majority of the Democrats in the House favored the passage of the bill, since along with those who opposed it, were five or six negro Republicans, trying to save the Democratic party from peril!

Are those Democrats who conscientiously favor a Convention, but who are recorded as opposed to it, content to let the record stand? or will they unite with the majority of their political associates in completing the redemption of the people of Mississippi?

Our convictions on this subject are strong and grow stronger with the developments of each day. It is not ours to threaten, but to warn; and we renew our appeal to the Democrats of the Legislature not to lose the opportunity to do an act so essential to the welfare of the people and the party to which they belong.

The Appropriation for the Colored Blind at Natchez.

The House having under consideration the question of appropriating fifteen hundred dollars to establish an Asylum for the Colored Blind at Natchez, Mr. Hoyle, of Lee, spoke as follows:

ME. SPEAKER: I oppose this appropriation because, under the pretense of benevolence, we are asked to give this amount to the City of Natchez for the colored blind, when the gentleman from that city has just told us there were 600 colored blind in the State; now, Sir, this amount would not be \$250 per annum each, and if only one hundred were admitted it would only be fifteen dollars each—a sum wholly inadequate to accomplish any good whatever. No arrangements whatever are made in this bill for their admission, and I ask how can it be just? When all nearest could fill it up in a day, when all others would be denied and discriminated against. Such an expenditure at this time is manifestly

Improper—when by this and former Legislatures, we have established new institutions from time to time, till the State is now groaning under the burden of debt—the payable debt being nearly one million of dollars, and we are informed the appropriations of the present Legislature exceed that of 1884. Sir, it is time to call a halt and make a reckoning.

Under this state of facts I am unwilling to make further appropriations, that are but beginnings to a project that will take thousands hereafter to sustain—when for the care of this class ample provisions are made in our counties. Every county maintains their colored blind that are unable to take care of themselves. And, Sir, under these circumstances, with the present condition of things, I enter my protest against this bill and shall vote for its indefinite postponement.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO VISIT THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT HOLLY SPRINGS, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

By virtue of a resolution approved January 29th, 1886, with instructions "to thoroughly investigate the workings of said institutions and report the result of their labors to the Legislature, with such suggestions and recommendations as they deem just, and to make inquiry as to the propriety and usefulness of combining the State Normal School with the Rust University, and upon what terms" etc., beg leave to submit the following as the result of their investigations:

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Situated about one mile from the courthouse at Holly Springs, was established about sixteen years ago, since which time it has graduated 35 students. There were 70 pupils in attendance the day we visited the school. The school-house is an old brick building, constructed for a residence, but now sadly out of repair, situated on a bald hill, surrounded by deep gullies. The fences are in a dilapidated condition, and everything connected with the property presents the appearance of ruin and decay. This school is presided over by W. B. Highgate, assisted by a male and a female teacher. The President receives a salary of one thousand dollars, the first assistant seventy-five dollars, and the second assistant sixty-five dollars per month. There are nearly two thousand volumes in the library. The Laboratory is well furnished with apparatus, which cost the State \$500.00. There is an ample supply of patent cases and desks.

The Committee examined, under oath, about fifteen witnesses, composed of the most reputable citizens of Holly Springs, representing every shade of public opinion, teaching the character, conduct and management of the school, and was pained to learn that there is a general complaint against the President and students, and that its presence was a constant source of irritation and annoyance to the community. It was charged against President Highgate that his manner was insolent and overbearing; that he either taught his pupils to be disrespectful and discourteous towards the white citizens of the town, or his example was such as to bring about that result; and as a consequence many serious difficulties had actually occurred between the pupils of his school and the citizens and white children of other schools. That ladies had been compelled to give the side-walk or be rudely jostled to one side; that they locked arms and walked the streets with a deliberate design to elbow people off the plank walks. This frequently happened to defenseless women and children in the absence of a male protector, and was almost invariably traced to the pupils of Highgate's school, notwithstanding there were several hundred colored pupils attending other schools in the same place. Several witnesses testified that the students of the Normal School were distinguishable from their fellows of other schools by their insolent bearing and general deportment. The irreparable conclusion would seem to follow that there was something radically wrong in the discipline of that school.

There is a want of harmony between the teachers. Highgate charges his assistant, Bailey, with an ambitious desire to supersede him as President of the Institution. On the contrary, Bailey states that it is his independent course in politics that has given umbrage to Highgate, and that he has endeavored to suppress articles written by him for the newspapers and resented it as a personal affront. This school, which was established for the purpose of educating and instructing colored students in the art of teaching is sadly defective in that prime object. There is not a single Normal feature connected with the institution; Normal methods are entirely ignored; and as the Superintendent of Education of Marshall county—a distinguished educator and accomplished scholar—says, "it is simply a high school of very low grade." There is no Normal course of study prescribed, and no lectures delivered by the teachers to the pupils, as to the best method of imparting knowledge they may have acquired to others. Prof. Bailey, the first assistant, and graduate of Howard University, D. C., and who has a better opportunity to judge of the workings of the institution than any one else, states "that they have no books on normal teaching, nor any lectures on that subject." If it ever was conducted as a normal school, it has degenerated under its present management into a common school. Pupils who have been attending school there for a number of years, have applied to the superintendent of education of that county for a third-grade certificate as teacher, and been rejected on the ground of incapacity, when they should have been qualified in the first instance as third-grade teachers before matriculation in the Normal School.

No blame is attached to the trustees. They are gentlemen of the highest character, and no doubt thought they were acting in the best interest of the school in selecting teachers, but they were confronted with the difficulty of obtaining a suitable colored teacher who was competent to take charge of that school. Although they thought Highgate possessed many qualifications which fitted him for the position, there were objections which outweighed all other considerations, and rendered it necessary to make a change, and they so intended, should the Legislature deem it advisable to continue the school.

The Committee was agreeably surprised to see the number of schools, both white and colored, in operation at Holly Springs. The place seemed to be alive with school children. There are about 200 colored pupils in daily attendance on the various public schools. A magnificent brick structure, built after the modern style and situated on an elevation overlooking the town, about half a mile from the court house, and about the same distance from the State Normal School. We were informed it was handsomely endowed and conducted by an able and efficient corps of teachers. There is a Normal Department to the University, and the Superintendent of Education of that county states that the pupils stand a good examination when they make applications for certificates to teach, and that few of them are rejected for want of proper training and qualifications. Every facility is offered in that school for the education of teachers and vastly superior to the Normal School, according to the testimony of competent witnesses who have had an opportunity to judge of such matters. We do not think feasible, however, to "combine" the two schools, as suggested in the Resolution, for the reason that the Rust University is a denominational school, under the auspices of the Northern Methodist Church. For reasons above set forth, we recommend that the State Normal School at Holly Springs be abolished, and that the Trustees be authorized and empowered to dispose of said property on such terms as they may deem advisable.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Committee visited the University of Mississippi at Oxford, employed a stenographer and devoted one entire day to taking testimony and investigating the affairs of said institution. We were gratified to learn that everything was working harmoniously and satisfactorily. The Trustees have the interest of the University at heart and are fully alive to its welfare and prosperity. They sometimes differ as to immaterial matters concerning the general management of the institution, but in the main there is perfect harmony and they work together with commendable zeal in endeavoring to place it on that high eminence it justly deserves among the first Universities of the South. The faculty is composed of able and faithful instructors, with large experience, some of whom have spent a quarter of a century as Professors in that College, and are thoroughly conversant with all the duties pertaining to their respective departments. No College in the Union is better equipped or can afford greater facilities for education, and all that is necessary to make it a grand institution, and take first rank among the Universities of the land is the hearty cooperation and patronage of all Mississippians, who should feel a just pride in seeing it occupy the proud eminence it so richly deserves. Nothing is better calculated to detract from the merits of the institution or paralyze the efforts of those who are entrusted with its keeping than unfriendly remarks or unfounded criticisms in regard to its management. It should not be regarded by other schools or colleges as a rival, but be looked up to as affording superior advantages not attainable elsewhere—as pre-eminently superior to all others, and to which all others should be tributary. All high schools throughout the State should be in sympathy with and prepare their pupils for entrance into the University, and become feeders to the Institution, and in a language the faculty simply because there is a falling off in the number of students in attendance. This fact should not detract from its efficiency, as it is decidedly an advantage to those who do attend. The Professors have more time to devote to their classes and watch the progress of each pupil and see to the proper discipline. But there are several reasons why the attendance is not as large as it is regarded as a more expensive school, and on account of financial depression parents are deterred from sending their children there unless they are able to give them a thorough collegiate course and prepare them for some of the learned professions. Again, there are numerous high schools and colleges springing up all over the land and bringing facilities for education almost to the very door of every one. It is thought that the A. M. College, at Starkville, has drawn many pupils away, although it is generally understood that the course of study and the preparation for the duties of life are altogether different. Another reason is the abolition of the Preparatory Department. This popular branch of the University having been abolished, debarrs at least one-third of the pupils who came there to prepare themselves for the College course. The sub-freshman class has been substituted in lieu of the high school as an adjunct to the Freshman class, but on account of the high standard adopted, many pupils who would have been qualified to enter the Preparatory school are excluded on the ground of age or qualifications. None are admitted under the age of fifteen, and unless they intend to study Greek and Latin, and unless at the expiration of twelve months they can be ready to enter the Freshman class. A large majority of the Faculty and Trustees were of the opinion that the sub-freshman department was absolutely necessary to the welfare and prosperity of the University. Co-education is a new feature, adopted by the Board of Trustees in 1882. So far it is an experiment. There seems to be a diversity of opinion among the Faculty and Trustees as to the result. But the weight of authority seems to be in favor of a continuation of the plan. There are only about a dozen young ladies in attendance, and they are ambitious to acquire a thorough education, such as cannot be obtained at any College in the State, and there is no sufficient reason why they should be denied that privilege. We would suggest that the Board of Trustees require the Faculty, during vacation, to circulate freely among the people throughout the State, and advertise the merits of the University, and disabuse the minds of many who have imbibed a prejudice against it. The appropriation asked for is the interest on the University funded debt, viz: \$32,040.00. We recommend that it be granted.

A Massachusetts man has invented a machine which he says will tie a square knot, hitherto regarded by inventors as beyond the power of machinery.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1886.

NIGHT SESSION.

Senate convened promptly at 7:30 o'clock.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Binford—To amend the charter of the town of Vaiden, in Carroll county, and to consolidate into one act all acts amendatory thereto. Passed. Mr. Sykes—To amend sec. 1842, Code of 1850, in relation to fraudulent conveyances. Judiciary. Mr. Morris—To enable the qualified selector of Perry county the question of the removal of and location anew of the county seat of said county. Counties and County Boundaries. Mr. Boone—To amend chap. 38, Code of 1850, in relation to corporations and other associations. Corporations. Mr. Harvey—For the relief of H. W. Garrison, of Madison county. Claims. The Senate called up Senate Concurrent Resolution in relation to election of Railroad Commissioners. Mr. Dillard moved to amend by striking out all the word "on" in line 3, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Friday the 12th, at 2 P. M."

Mr. Buchanan moved to table the amendment, which motion was lost. The amendment was then adopted. Mr. Reynolds offered the following amendment, which was adopted: Be it further resolved, That in the election of Railroad Commissioners, the joint convention shall proceed to elect by ballot, and each ballot shall contain three names, one from each supreme court district, and shall proceed to ballot until some one person receives a majority of all the votes cast, and on receiving such majority shall be declared elected from such Supreme Court District, and thereupon the Joint Convention, if there is not an election from one or all the Supreme Court Districts shall proceed to ballot for a Railroad Commissioner from the remaining Supreme Court District, and so on until a selection is made by a majority vote of all the votes cast for the Supreme Court Districts. Mr. Ross called up Senate Bill in relation to the rate of interest in this State. The House amended by inserting "except Building and Loan Associations" after the word "person" in 4th line, 18th section. Senate concurred in amendment.

Mr. Ross called up House Bill: To insure the better working of public roads in Amite county, and for other purposes. Passed. Mr. Ross called up Senate Bill: An act to extend the powers of the corporate authorities of the city of Water Valley, of the charter thereof and of all amendatory acts thereto, and for other purposes. Passed. An act to amend sec. 495, Code 1880, in relation to marks of township, so far as the same relates to Pike county. Passed. Mr. Yergler called up House Bill, for the relief of C. H. McLeod, sheriff of Sanflower county. Passed.

Mr. Binford called up House Bill to authorize the board of supervisors of Leflore county to settle with J. K. Allen, former treasurer of said county. Passed. Mr. Yergler called up a motion heretofore entered by him to reconsider the vote indefinitely postponing an act to authorize the board of supervisors of Bolivar and Clay counties to employ a civil engineer or other competent person, to make plans and specifications for any or all bridges to be hereafter built in said counties and to inspect and report upon same. Passed. Mr. Binford called up House Bill, an act for the relief of T. E. Hamill, on sheriff of Carroll county. Passed.

At 8:20 P. M. the Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Love in the chair, to consider an act in relation to the free public schools. After some time spent therein the Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The report of the Committee was adopted. At 10:15 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1886.

NIGHT SESSION.

Speaker Sharp in the chair.

Numerous Senate bills were read a first and second time and referred to appropriate committees.

To amend an act to incorporate the town of Houlston, in Chickasaw county. Passed. To prevent swine from running at large in DeSoto county, and to define a lawful fence. After a lengthy and interesting colloquy between the two members from DeSoto county the bill passed. To incorporate the Beach Springs Camp Ground, in Neshoba county. Passed.

To abolish the office of Swamp Land Commissioner, and for other purposes. Passed as amended. To amend chapter 10, sec. 586, Code '80, in relation to exemption of Confederate soldiers from privilege taxes. Passed. To authorize the board of supervisors of Lauderdale county to employ the assessor to re-enumerate the educable children. Passed. To authorize the board of supervisors of Lincoln county to purchase the field notes of the original survey of said county. Passed.

The appointment of a stenographer for the 7th Judicial District. Passed. Mr. Hoyle in the chair. To repeal all acts incorporating the town of Hankin, and to incorporate the town of Hankin. Passed. To incorporate the Trenton Camp Ground in Beaufort county. Passed. To incorporate Salem Church in Choctaw county, and to prevent the sale of liquor within two miles thereof. Passed.

To authorize the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Brookhaven to build a certain school house. Passed. To amend the charter of Buena Vista in Chickasaw county. Passed. To amend sec. 24 of an act to incorporate Oxyka, in Pike county. Passed.

To incorporate the Mississippi and Louisiana Bridge and Railroad Company, of Natchez, Miss. Passed. To appropriate additional room in the Capitol for the use of State Library. Passed. To allow the Mayor and Aldermen of Macon to provide for the prevention of incendiaries. Passed.

To amend the charter of Vaiden, and to consolidate into one act all acts amendatory thereto. Passed. To incorporate the town of Russellville, in Claiborne county. Passed. An act in relation to passengers on railroad cars buying first-class tickets, and riding in first-class cars. Passed. This bill defines a first-class car to be one in which no smoking is allowed. At 9:45 the House adjourned.

SENATE—FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1886.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Lieut.-Gov. Shanks in the chair.

Mr. Yergler called up Senate Bill, to authorize the consolidation of the Louisville

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1886.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Sharp in the chair.

Mr. McWhorter—An act to provide for the proper distribution of the interest on the Chickasaw School Fund. To a Select Committee of five, Messrs. McWhorter, Burkitt, Hoyle, Cook and Buchanan appointed.

Williamson of Carroll, moved that the House resume consideration on the Constitutional Convention Bill and that it be put upon its third reading. Mr. Magruder made the point of order that the bill could not be put on its final reading until the third day after its introduction. The bill having been read twice by consent yesterday, the chair ruled its third reading was in order. An appeal from the chair's ruling was not sustained. Mr. Cook called for the reading of the Journal for every day unread. Call not sustained, the reading of the Journal having been dispensed by consent of House.

Mr. Cook moved to adjourn and upon that called the eyes and nays. Lost by vote of 27 to 69. Mr. Burkitt moved the third reading of the bill and upon that called the previous question. The yeas and nays being taken on the third reading of the bill resulted as follows, yeas 43 nays 45 as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Alverson, Arbo, Artterbury, Beeman, Bridges, Brooks, Burkitt, Carraway, Chapman, Clemens, Collins, Cooper, Crawford, Calpepper, Dale, Drangh, Eimer, Ferguson, Flowers, Groves, Haysnah, Hill, Hoyle, Jones, of Chickasaw, Jones, of Wilkinson, Madison, McArthur, McKee, Nicholson, Noland, Norrell, of Rankin, Pitts, Rhodes, Rowan, Russell, Shamburger, Sharborough, Southwell, Sullivan, Truly, Watson, Welch, Williamson, of Carroll—43.

Nays—Messrs. Acker, Allen, Baird, Ballenger, Bates, Bizzell, Blackwell, Brantley, Bryan, Causey, Cook, Cutrer, Gibbs, Hopper, Epperson, Foulkes, Fowler, Gilchrist, Harrison, James, Johnson, of Hinds, Kendrick, Lee, Longstreet, Lynch, Magruder, Marks, McCabe, McGeehe, McKie, McKinnis, McWhorter, Melgar, Millsaps, Mitchell, of Yazoo, Railroad, Roseborough, Rush, Sellers, Simmons, Sumner, Taylor, Trigg, Waldrip, Wells, West, Williamson, of Hinds—45.

Mr. Askew paired with Mr. Goldaday. The refusal to suspend rules killed the bill. Regular order. Business on the Speaker's desk was taken up. Mr. Bowen in the chair. Mr. Burkitt moved to adjourn. Lost. Resolution from the Senate in regard to adjournment sine die. This provides for adjourning Thursday, March 18th. Tabled subject to call, also in regard to manner of election of Railroad Commissioners. It provides that the election be held by ballot. That each member vote for three Commissioners, one from each Supreme Judicial District, and the three having the majority be declared elected and that election be held on Friday 12th at 2 P. M. Adopted.

To authorize the boards of supervisors of Bolivar and Clay counties to employ a civil engineer, or some suitable person, to make plans and specifications of all bridges to be built in said counties, and to report upon same. Senate amendment to strike out Clay county concurred in. To amend section 159, Code '80, in regard to appointment of constitutional and other officers. Passed. An act reserving the State lands for homestead purposes. Substitute passed. For the relief of the Walthall Grays, of Grenada. Passed.

To amend section 1881, Code '80. Passed. To reduce the rate of interest. Mr. Truly moved indefinitely postpone. Mr. Magruder moved rotatable that motion. Lost, add bill postponed. To encourage agriculture in Mississippi, indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE—FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1886.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Sharp in the chair.

Mr. McWhorter—An act to provide for the proper distribution of the interest on the Chickasaw School Fund. To a Select Committee of five, Messrs. McWhorter, Burkitt, Hoyle, Cook and Buchanan appointed.

Williamson of Carroll, moved that the House resume consideration on the Constitutional Convention Bill and that it be put upon its third reading. Mr. Magruder made the point of order that the bill could not be put on its final reading until the third day after its introduction. The bill having been read twice by consent yesterday, the chair ruled its third reading was in order. An appeal from the chair's ruling was not sustained. Mr. Cook called for the reading of the Journal for every day unread. Call not sustained, the reading of the Journal having been dispensed by consent of House.

Mr. Cook moved to adjourn and upon that called the eyes and nays. Lost by vote of 27 to 69. Mr. Burkitt moved the third reading of the bill and upon that called the previous question. The yeas and nays being taken on the third reading of the bill resulted as follows, yeas 43 nays 45 as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Alverson, Arbo, Artterbury, Beeman, Bridges, Brooks, Burkitt, Carraway, Chapman, Clemens, Collins, Cooper, Crawford, Calpepper, Dale, Drangh, Eimer, Ferguson, Flowers, Groves, Haysnah, Hill, Hoyle, Jones, of Chickasaw, Jones, of Wilkinson, Madison, McArthur, McKee, Nicholson, Noland, Norrell, of Rankin, Pitts, Rhodes, Rowan, Russell, Shamburger, Sharborough, Southwell, Sullivan, Truly, Watson, Welch, Williamson, of Carroll—43.

Nays—Messrs. Acker, Allen, Baird, Ballenger, Bates, Bizzell, Blackwell, Brantley, Bryan, Causey, Cook, Cutrer, Gibbs, Hopper, Epperson, Foulkes, Fowler, Gilchrist, Harrison, James, Johnson, of Hinds, Kendrick, Lee, Longstreet, Lynch, Magruder, Marks, McCabe, McGeehe, McKie, McKinnis, McWhorter, Melgar, Millsaps, Mitchell, of Yazoo, Railroad, Roseborough, Rush, Sellers, Simmons, Sumner, Taylor, Trigg, Waldrip, Wells, West, Williamson, of Hinds—45.

Mr. Askew paired with Mr. Goldaday. The refusal to suspend rules killed the bill. Regular order. Business on the Speaker's desk was taken up. Mr. Bowen in the chair. Mr. Burkitt moved to adjourn. Lost. Resolution from the Senate in regard to adjournment sine die. This provides for adjourning Thursday, March 18th. Tabled subject to call, also in regard to manner of election of Railroad Commissioners. It provides that the election be held by ballot. That each member vote for three Commissioners, one from each Supreme Judicial District, and the three having the majority be declared elected and that election be held on Friday 12th at 2 P. M. Adopted.

To authorize the boards of supervisors of Bolivar and Clay counties to employ a civil engineer, or some suitable person, to make plans and specifications of all bridges to be built in said counties, and to report upon same. Senate amendment to strike out Clay county concurred in. To amend section 159, Code '80, in regard to appointment of constitutional and other officers. Passed. An act reserving the State lands for homestead purposes. Substitute passed. For the relief of the Walthall Grays, of Grenada. Passed.

To amend section 1881, Code '80. Passed. To reduce the rate of interest. Mr. Truly moved indefinitely postpone. Mr. Magruder moved rotatable that motion. Lost, add bill postponed. To encourage agriculture in Mississippi, indefinitely postponed.

SENATE—FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1886.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Sharp in the chair.

Mr. Yergler called up Senate Bill, to authorize the consolidation of the Louisville

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1886.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Sharp in the chair.

Mr. McWhorter—An act to provide for the proper distribution of the interest on the Chickasaw School Fund. To a Select Committee of five, Messrs. McWhorter, Burkitt, Hoyle, Cook and Buchanan appointed.

Williamson of Carroll, moved that the House resume consideration on the Constitutional Convention Bill and that it be put upon its third reading. Mr. Magruder made the point of order that the bill could not be put on its final reading until the third day after its introduction. The bill having been read twice by consent yesterday, the chair ruled its third reading was in order. An appeal from the chair's ruling was not sustained. Mr. Cook called for the reading of the Journal for every day unread. Call not sustained, the reading of the Journal having been dispensed by consent of House.

Mr. Cook moved to adjourn and upon that called the eyes and nays. Lost by vote of 27 to 69. Mr. Burkitt moved the third reading of the bill and upon that called the previous question. The yeas and nays being taken on the third reading of the bill resulted as follows, yeas 43 nays 45 as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Alverson, Arbo, Artterbury, Beeman, Bridges, Brooks, Burkitt, Carraway, Chapman, Clemens, Collins, Cooper, Crawford, Calpepper, Dale, Drangh, Eimer, Ferguson, Flowers, Groves, Haysnah, Hill, Hoyle, Jones, of Chickasaw, Jones, of Wilkinson, Madison, McArthur, McKee, Nicholson, Noland, Norrell, of Rankin, Pitts, Rhodes, Rowan, Russell, Shamburger, Sharborough, Southwell, Sullivan, Truly, Watson, Welch, Williamson, of Carroll—43.

Nays—Messrs. Acker, Allen, Baird, Ballenger, Bates, Bizzell, Blackwell, Brantley, Bryan, Causey, Cook, Cutrer, Gibbs, Hopper, Epperson, Foulkes, Fowler, Gilchrist, Harrison, James, Johnson, of Hinds, Kendrick, Lee, Longstreet, Lynch, Magruder, Marks, McCabe, McGeehe, McKie, McKinnis, McWhorter, Melgar, Millsaps, Mitchell, of Yazoo, Railroad, Roseborough, Rush, Sellers, Simmons, Sumner, Taylor, Trigg, Waldrip, Wells, West, Williamson, of Hinds—45.

Mr. Askew paired with Mr. Goldaday. The refusal to suspend rules killed the bill. Regular order. Business on the Speaker's desk was taken up. Mr. Bowen in the chair. Mr. Burkitt moved to adjourn. Lost. Resolution from the Senate in regard to adjournment sine die. This provides for adjourning Thursday, March 18th. Tabled subject to call, also in regard to manner of election of Railroad Commissioners. It provides that the election be held by ballot. That each member vote for three Commissioners, one from each Supreme Judicial District, and the three having the majority be declared elected and that election be held on Friday 12th at 2 P. M. Adopted.

To authorize the boards of supervisors of Bolivar and Clay counties to employ a civil engineer, or some suitable person, to make plans and specifications of all bridges to be built in said counties, and to report upon same. Senate amendment to strike out Clay county concurred in. To amend section 159, Code '80, in regard to appointment of constitutional and other officers. Passed. An act reserving the State lands for homestead purposes. Substitute passed. For the relief of the Walthall Grays, of Grenada. Passed.

To amend section 1881, Code '80. Passed. To reduce the rate of interest. Mr. Truly moved indefinitely postpone. Mr. Magruder moved rotatable that motion. Lost, add bill postponed. To encourage agriculture in Mississippi, indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE—FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1886.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Sharp in the chair.

Mr. McWhorter—An act to provide for the proper distribution of the interest on the Chickasaw School Fund. To a Select Committee of five, Messrs. McWhorter, Burkitt, Hoyle, Cook and Buchanan appointed.

Williamson of Carroll, moved that the House resume consideration on the Constitutional Convention Bill and that it be put upon its third reading. Mr. Magruder made the point of order that the bill could not be put on its final reading until the third day after its introduction. The bill having been read twice by consent yesterday, the chair ruled its third reading was in order. An appeal from the chair's ruling was not sustained. Mr. Cook called for the reading of the Journal for every day unread. Call not sustained, the reading of the Journal having been dispensed by consent of House.

Mr. Cook moved to adjourn and upon that called the eyes and nays. Lost by vote of 27 to 69. Mr. Burkitt moved the third reading of the bill and upon that called the previous question. The yeas and nays being taken on the third reading of the bill resulted as follows, yeas 43 nays 45 as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Alverson, Arbo, Artterbury, Beeman, Bridges, Brooks, Burkitt, Carraway, Chapman, Clemens, Collins, Cooper, Crawford, Calpepper, Dale, Drangh, Eimer, Ferguson, Flowers, Groves, Haysnah, Hill, Hoyle, Jones, of Chickasaw, Jones, of Wilkinson, Madison, McArthur, McKee, Nicholson, Noland, Norrell, of Rankin, Pitts, Rhodes, Rowan, Russell, Shamburger, Sharborough, Southwell, Sullivan, Truly, Watson, Welch, Williamson, of Carroll—43.

Nays—Messrs. Acker, Allen, Baird, Ballenger, Bates, Bizzell, Blackwell, Brantley, Bryan, Causey, Cook, Cutrer, Gibbs, Hopper, Epperson, Foulkes, Fowler, Gilchrist, Harrison, James, Johnson, of Hinds, Kendrick, Lee, Longstreet, Lynch, Magruder, Marks, McCabe, McGeehe, McKie, McKinnis, McWhorter, Melgar, Millsaps, Mitchell, of Yazoo, Railroad, Roseborough, Rush, Sellers, Simmons, Sumner, Taylor, Trigg, Waldrip, Wells, West, Williamson, of Hinds—45.

Mr. Askew paired with Mr. Goldaday. The refusal to suspend rules killed the bill. Regular order. Business on the Speaker's desk was taken up. Mr. Bowen in the chair. Mr. Burkitt moved to adjourn. Lost. Resolution from the Senate in regard to adjournment sine die. This provides for adjourning Thursday, March 18th. Tabled subject to call, also in regard to manner of election of Railroad Commissioners. It provides that the election be held by ballot. That each member vote for three Commissioners, one from each Supreme Judicial District, and the three having the majority be declared elected and that election be held on Friday 12th at 2 P. M. Adopted.

To authorize the boards of supervisors of Bolivar and Clay counties to employ a civil engineer, or some suitable person, to make plans and specifications of all bridges to be built in said counties, and to report upon same. Senate amendment to strike out Clay county concurred in. To amend section 159, Code '80, in regard to appointment of constitutional and other officers. Passed. An act reserving the State lands for homestead purposes. Substitute passed. For the relief of the Walthall Grays, of Grenada. Passed.

To amend section 1881, Code '80. Passed. To reduce the rate of interest. Mr. Truly moved indefinitely postpone. Mr. Magruder moved rotatable that motion. Lost, add bill postponed. To encourage agriculture in Mississippi, indefinitely postponed.

SENATE—FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1886.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Sharp in the chair.

Mr. Yergler called up Senate Bill, to authorize the consolidation of the Louisville

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, March 1