ing of this sort had occurred during the session. Sufficient time, however, they claimed, showed be allowed for the proper consideration of all measures and, added the Rockingham Senator, if a number of bills failed of passage it would be vastly better than having a lot of bad laws adopted without due inspection.

The Mann resolution was voted down by a large majority. The Nottoway senator then promptly offered a second resolution providing for an extension of the session for one week, for the purpose of disposing of bills on the calendar. Here again the Nottoway man lost his fight. The Senate refused to suspend the rules and the resolution went over until to-day, which means its death. Judge Mann demanded a roll call. The division was as follows:

Ayes.—Lynn, Machen, Mann, Noel, Patterson, Simms, Strode—7.

Noes.—Anderson, Campbell, Chapman, Dickinson, Echols, Garrett, Gunter, Harman, Holt, Keezell, Lassiter, Lincoln, Neimeyer, Phlegar, Rison, Roberts, Shands, Tavenner, Turner, Walker, H. T. Wickham and T. A. Wickham—22.

Leaving the Senate Chamber, Judge Mann spent a few moments in the cloak room and while he was absent, Mr. Roberts, of Mecklenburg, under the extension of the rule the night before, called up and secured the passage of a bill to provide a dispensary, for the town of South Hill, Virginia, and promptly made the usual motion to reconsider, tying the hands of the Senate. Judge Mann had indicated certain objections to this bill. Returning to the Chamber a few moments later, the Nottoway senator expressed surprise at the action taken in his absence. Under the rule, a single objection would prevent the consideration of one of these bills.

"I objected to this bill last night," declared Judge Mann arising to a question of personal privilege, "and it was taken up as soon as I left the room. I do not know what relief I can now get, but I am entitled to some relief, for I have not been properly treated by this Senate."

It was brought out that the Roberts bill, as amended, provided that the question of the establishment of the dispensary should be submitted to the qualified voters of the town of South Hill. The Mecklenburg senator filed a petition from prominent business men of the town asking the passage of the bill. Judge Mann insisted upon an amendment, providing that the dispensary question be passed upon by the voters of the entire magisterial district in which the town is located. He also had received petitions from the town people, asking this. With only five hundred people in the town, South Hill, Judge Mann pointed out, could establish an institution that might be objectionable and detrimental to the entire district, which should have some voice in the matter.

"I do not know why the senator from Nottoway insists upon coming into my district and trying to tell me what my people want," declared Mr. Roberts, replying to Judge Mann. "If we are going to have this sort of thing, we might as well have a senator at large to look after the interests of all the localities in the State."

Declaring that the town of South Hill was so close to his own senatorial district that the establishment there of a dispensary would seriously affect the interests of his own people. On the general proposition he declared that when a moral question was involved, he had a right to express his views with reference to any bill, no matter from whose district it came. The vote passing the Roberts bill was then reconsidered, and the Mann amendment was defeated by a large majority. The bill was then passed again, Judge Mann and Mr. Kerns, of Halifax, voting against it.

Much Confusion.

Great confusion prevailed in the chamber. Sharp raps from the president's gavel restored order for momentary periods, but the babel broke forth afresh regularly. From time to time the special order was passed by in the face of objection, and the Senate engaged in a lively debate of the order of procedure for the remainder of the week. The situation with reference to this matter was somewhat amusing. The Senate had been grappling with the problem of saving time, and had for several days lost precious moments and even hours debating the matter, defeating its own object. The same thing occurred again yesterday. Finally after much division of opinion the Senate amended and then adopted the original House joint resolution so as to make it provide—

1st. That where similar bills have been introduced each house dismiss the bill least advanced on the calendar and substitute the other.

2d. That after the close of the afternoon session of Thursday the House consider no more House bills on their second reading, and the Senate no more Senate bills on their second reading, and that each house devote the remainder of the session to the passage of the bills of the other.

3d. That all legislation cease at midnight Saturday, March 10th, and that the session be extended for a sufficient length of time to allow the clerks to complete their work and the Governor to sign enrolled bills.

An unsuccessful effort was made to get up the Corporation Commission reports for immediate action and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order—the Caton bill creating a bureau of insurance. The discussion was quite extended, although it hinged chiefly upon the one point of the authority of the General Assembly under the constitution to create an insurance bureau without vesting control of it absolutely in the hands of the Corporation Commission. The Caton bill provides that the insurance commissioner shall be elected by the two houses of the Legislature. Mr. Thomas, of Lynchburg, proposed an amendment providing that the commissioner be appointed by the State Corporation Commission, calling attention to this clause of the constitution on which the two sides split:

"The General Assembly may establish within the department (Corporation Commission), and subject to the supervision and control of the commission subordinate divisions or bureaus, of insurance, banking or other special branches of the business of that department."

It was contended by Mr. Thomas, Mr. Walker, of Northumberland; Mr. Sadler, of Powhatan, and Judge Phlegar, of Montgomery, that this clause clearly made the bureau a subordinate division of the Corporation Commission department and that the commission, being responsible for the acts of the bureau, should be in absolute control of its affairs. Argument on the other side was made by Judge Mann, of Nottoway, and Mr. Chapman, of Greene. Mr. Shands, of Southampton, also made an able speech for the bill. The test came on the Thomas amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 29 to 10. Certain minor amendments satisfactory to Judge Mann, who fathered the bill in the Senate, were then offered and adopted. The bill as amended was then passed by a vote of 30 to 6. Senators Phlegar, Sadler, Sears, Strode, Thomas and Walker voting in the negative. The division on the Thomas amendment was as follows:

Ayes—Campbell, Gunter, Keezell, Lynn, Phlegar, Sadler, Sears, Strode, Thomas and Walker—10.

Noes—Anderson, Chapman, Dickenson, Echols, Fulton, Garrett, Greear, Harman, Hobbs, Holt, Kerns, Lassiter, Lincoln, Machen, Mann, Niemeyer, Noel, Patteson, Rison, Roberts, Sale, Shackelford, Shands, Sims, St. Clair, Tavenner, Turner, H. T. Wickham and T. A. Wickham—29.

Without debate, the Senate adopted the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill, Mr. Wickham, chairman of the Finance Committee, indicating that the feeling in the House of Delegates made it necessary for the Senate to recede where it had done so. Shortly after this the Senate received the announcement that the House had also adopted the report, and the great appropriation bills were at last safe.

Further reference was made to the Corporation Commission matter, with a view to getting the reports up or have them fixed for a special order in the afternoon. A lively discussion ensued, in the midst of which, shortly after 2 P. M., the chair was vacated until 4 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session—the last for the consideration of Senate bills on their second reading—after the disposition of the Corporation Commission matter, Judge Mann again made an ineffectual fight to get up his bill amending the whiskey laws. The Nottoway senator arose and made the rather astonishing motion that the entire calendar be temporarily passed by down to and including Senate bill 302, on its second reading, on page 13 of the calendar. This left at the top of the calendar the dreaded Senate bill 241, amending the Mann law.

The motion was ruled out of order. Judge Mann then moved to suspend the rules and take up his bill and promptly and rapidly proceeded to discuss the new bill, in which occupation he was engaged when again called to order, the motion, it was held, not being debatable. By a vote of 19 to 11 the Senate refused to suspend the rules. The division was as follows:

Ayes—Gunter, Hobbs, Kerns, Lincoln, Lynn, Mann, St. Clair, Strode, Tavenner, Thomas, H. T. Wickham—11.

Noes—Campbell, Chapman, Echols, Garrett, Harman, Holt, Kezell, Machen, Niemeyer, Patteson, Phlegar, Rison, Roberts, Shackelford, Shands, Sims, Turner, T. A. Wickham—19.

The fight was short and sharp, and the result of it was the death of the Mann bill beyond all question. Judge Mann was operating on the assumption that if it were proper to pass one bill by, two could be passed by, and if two, it would be proper to pass by a dozen or fifty. Under the ruling of the chair the motion was in effect a suspension of the rules, and must be made in this form. The importance of the ruling lay in the fact that the suspension required twenty-seven votes and the other motion a simple majority. It was the last gasp of the new whiskey legislation proposed, and Judge Mann was manifestly much outdone. The action of the Senate was practically a dismissal of the measure since it cannot now be considered at all.

"They have finished the Mann bill," said the Nottoway senator, "and have said a great deal about taking up time. I will see what I can do for them now."

The primary bills went to their death an instant later. Mr. Thomas, of Lynchburg, asked for a consideration of his primary bill, under suspension of the rules, but was not allowed by the chair to discuss the matter. The vote was taken and the motion lost—ayes, 9; noes, 13.

After an inspection of the rules, Mr. Thomas called the attention of the chair to the provision allowing a member, moving a suspension of the rules, five minutes in which to state his reasons, and the opposition five minutes. The chair altered its previous ruling, and Mr. Thomas proceeded in vigorous fashion for five minutes to discuss the primary question.

By a clever ruse, Mr. Machen, of Alexandria, who is a primary man with a bill of his own, but who voted with Mr. Thomas on the suspension, secured the five minutes allowed to the opposition.

"I am constrained," he declared, with a serious face "to object to the motion to suspend the rules. Does not the senator from Lynchburg know that he is violating all precedents in asking this body to vote on a primary bill? That is not the way it is done here. The primary bills are always treated with asphyxiation, strangulation and cacethes loquendi."

"Which side is the senator speaking on?" inquired the chair.

"I am opposing the motion to suspend," replied Mr. Machen.

"I hope the senator from Alexandria will vote that way then," called out Judge Tavenner.

Amid a continued round of appreciative laughter, Mr. Machen proceeded along the the line he had entered upon, maintaining that the rules should be suspended not for Mr. Thomas's bill, but for that more worthy object, his own. When the roll was called, Mr. Machen voted first against the motion to suspend and then changed his vote, thereby maintaining his reputation of favoring primary plans in general, and his own in particular. The motion to suspend required 27 votes; it received but 13, as follows:

Ayes.—Echols, Fulton, Gunter, Keezell, Kerns, Machen, Mann, Patteson, Sears, Strode, Thomas, H. T. Wickham, T. A. Wickham—13.

Noes.—Campbell, Chapman, Dickinson, Garrett, Hobbs, Lincoln, Phlegar, Rison, Roberts, Shackelford, Sims, St. Clair, Tavenner, Turner—14.

Several bills were taken up and passed. Under the rules, the body had until 6 P. M. to dispose of a large number of Senate bills on the second reading, after which time they could not be touched. Ignoring and overlooking this, the Senate passed a half-dozen on their third reading, which could have been considered later, and at 6 P. M., without having touched the list after the primary discussion, had lost the opportunity of taking up the bills on second reading, all of which go now into the waste heap. Upon motion of Judge Phlegar, it was arranged that at the three remaining nights sessions, one objection from three senators shall prevent the consideration of a bill. An effort by Judge Mann to let down the bars and allow the consideration of any measure on its merits, allowing ten minutes to each side, was defeated. The roll will be called each night, and each senator will be allowed to name the bill he desires considered which will thereupon be passed under a suspension of the rules unless three senators object. Only House bills can be taken up in the Senate on the remaining two nights.

At 6 P. M. the chair was vacated until 8:30 P. M.

Night Session.

The night session again proved to be lively and interesting. Senatorial laughter filled the chamber often as members engaged in bantering one another with gentle insistance upon some of the measures called up. Among the bills passed were several of interest, including the Puller bill, which created considerable disturbance in Norfolk. The vote was 26 to 3, the dissenters being Judge Mann, of Nottoway; Mr. Gunter, of Accomac, and Mr. Strode, of Amherst. The bill to establish the Virginia State school for colored deaf and blind children was passed, but the appropriation was stricken out. This leaves a name with no substance, but the bill is expected to have an influential effect upon the next Legislature. The Senate, by reconsidering the vote by which the bill was previously engrossed, and then refusing to engross it again, killed the Sadler measure to allow additional compensation to clerks of courts for services as clerks of boards of supervisors.

At 11 P. M. the Senate adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day.

Senate Bills Passed.

To amend section 254, Chapter 18, of the Code of Virginia, relating to the State Library.

To make the possession of a United States internal revenue tax receipt, for the sale of ardent spirits, prima facie evidence of sale.

To amend and re-enact section 9 of an act, approved March 24, 1903, relating to pure elections.

To prevent the killing, capturing or sale of wild turkeys, partridges and pheasants, and providing penalties therefor.

To amend and re-enact section 3527 of the Code of Virginia.

To provide a dispensary for the town of South Hill.

To amend and re-enact an act, entitled an act prescribing the duties, powers, liabilities and compensation of certain county officers, providing for the collection of taxes and for the repeal of Chapter 374 of the Code of 1873.

To amend and re-enact section 3528 of the Code of Virginia.

To create a commission to examine the fiscal management of State colleges and universities under State control, etc.

To amend and re-enact section 1 of an act entitled "An act making it unlawful for insurance companies, not incorporated by the laws of the State of Virginia, but legally admitted to do business therein, to place or cause to be placed, insurance on property in this State in offices outside of the State in violation of the lot laws, etc.

To repeal an act to regulate hunting of hares in Norfolk county.

House Bills Passed.

To amend section 6, Chapter 598, of act for working roads in Alexandria county.

To incorporate the town of Cambria, in Montgomery county.

To amend and re-enact an act entitled, to provide for opening new roads and building bridges in Rockbridge county, approved March 3, 1894.

To repeal an act entitled "An act to create a board of excise commissioners for Alexandria county.

Concerning the bureau of insurance, and insurance, guaranty trust, indemnity, fidelity, security, and fraternal benefit companies, associations, societies and orders, and imposing penalties for its violation.

To amend an act to amend sections 7 and 17 providing for the settlement public debt of Virginia.

To require telegraph companies to receive and transmit messages; providing a penalty for failure to do so.

To appropriate money to furnish the offices of Superintendent of Public Printing.

To provide for the expense of removing, supporting and maintaining insane persons.

To declare the effect of the death of the drawer of a check.

To amend and re-enact section 444 of the Code of Virginia as to erroneous assessments of lands.

To amend and re-enact an act, approved March 12, 1904, in relation to changing boundaries of wards in cities.

Requiring the chairmans of boards of supervisors and presidents of councils to check over and compare the assessments made by the Corporation Commission of public works.

To authorize the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the Commonwealth to appropriate county funds to secure historical and physical descriptions of their respective counties.

To amend sections 3, 4 and 7, of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Colonial Beach, Va."

To authorize the District School Board of Capeville School District, in Northampton county, to borrow money to erect a school building.

To authorize the Council of the town of Basic City to sell and convey the fee in a part of a certain street and alley.

To provide for the purchase and distribution to certain officials copies of Waddey's Guide to Magistrates, and to appropriate money therefor.

To repeal sections 1301 and 1304, and to amend several sections of an act relating to public free schools for counties and to the literary fund.

To amend and reenact sections 298 and 299 of the Code in relation to the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and to repeal an act to prescribe the duties of the Register of the Land Office.

To provide for the holding of an election in the town of Abingdon on the question of a liquor dispensary in said town.

To amend and re-enact section 1635 of the Code with reference to the salary of mayors of towns.

To establish the Virginia State school for colored deaf and blind children.

HOUSE TRANSACTS BUSINESS ALL DAY

Holds Three Long Sessions and Nearly Cleans Up Its Calendar.

Rev. L. L. Haley, the member from Louisa, offered prayer in the House, and the chair was occupied by Speaker W. D. Cardwell, of Hanover.

A large number of House bills with Senate amendments were read and placed upon the calendar.

Mr. Powers introduced a resolution to get up two of his local bills and several of which other members are patrons. The bills were upon the calendar on their second reading, and the rule adopted by the House cut off the consideration of matters in this status. The resolution was adopted.

A few straggling petitions, asking for amendments to the Mann bill, were presented and referred.

Mr. Caton moved to take up his rolling stock bill out of its order and complete its consideration, and he spoke earnestly for his motion. The bill was taken up amid applause—ayes, 45; noes, 20.

Mr. Coleman, of Roanoke, renewed the motion made on a previous day, to commit the bill to the Committee for Courts of Justice, in order to determine its constitutionality, and he spoke at some length for its adoption. The member from Roanoke said the Roads Committee had practically declared that the measure is unconstitutional, and that a former Courts of Justice Committee had passed upon it at another session, and had taken the same view. He challenged the patron to allow the Courts Committee to pass upon it, and said he was willing to abide its decision. Mr. Coleman said to pass the bill meant a state of bankruptcy in his city, and that she could not recover from it in many years.

"Does the gentleman represent Roanoke city or the county?" asked Mr. Booker.

"Both," was the reply.

"But you live in the city?"

"Yes, sir," rejoined Mr. Coleman.

Mr. Bowman interjected a warm reply to Mr. Booker. "I represent both the city and county and reside in the county, but I want to say to you, sir, that I am not willing to see this death blow struck at the city of Roanoke, which will cause her to default in the payment of her bonds."

Mr. Coleman resumed his argument, and contended that the bill is clearly unconstitutional.

Fiery Controversy.

At this point, one of the most exciting incidents of the session took place, and it looked for several times as though there might be a personal clash between Mr. Massie and Mr. Royall, Republican floor leader. The latter and Mr. Coleman were engaged in a colloquy—Mr. Coleman had the floor, and Mr. Royall was interjecting something of a speech, by way of answering a question, when Mr. Massie said he did not think the member should deliver a stump speech in answer to an inquiry. This seemed to enrage the Tazewell man and he shouted across the hall in a most excited manner, that he wished to characterize the remarks of the gentleman from Richmond city as "unwarranted, unjust, discourteous and ungentlemanly." The House was all excitement and the antagonists stood eyeing each other from opposite sides of the chamber

The chair (Mr. Cardwell), warned the member from Tazewell that his language was unparliamentary, and in direct contravention of the rules of the House. Mr. Royall, however, was still worked up to a high pitch, and replying to the chair, he said his remarks had been justified by those of Mr. Massie.

"I will withdraw my remarks about his course being ungentlemanly if he will withdraw his reflection upon my motives."

Mr. Massie Replies.

Mr. Massie was standing, white with rage, but apparently cool. He said he had perhaps not caught all of the gentleman's remarks, but it did strike him that the gentleman was making a stump speech. "I do not consider it anything of a reproach," he added. "I would not say anything on the stump I would not say here."

"Is the gentleman in the habit of speaking differently on the stump from the way he speaks here? Is he unwilling to stand by the speeches he makes in his campaign?" "Although I may make stump speeches in campaign and am willing to stand by them, I didn't come to this House to make them," retorted Mr. Royall. I consider this body more dignified than a political meeting. If the gentleman is willing to withdraw the reference to stump speeches, I am willing to withdraw the word ungentlemanly."

"I have positively nothing to retract," replied Mr. Massie, "and I positively decline to modify what I have said."

Later there was an amicable settlement of the affair. Speaker Cardwell succeeded in getting the gentlemen together in a very happy manner. Mr. Royall arose and said the human frailties were as apparent here as elsewhere in life, and that his words concerning Mr. Massie, uttered in the heat of debate, were unwarranted and unjust, and that he wished, in the presence of the House, to withdraw them.

This manly statement was loudly applauded and Mr. Massie arose and said it was not only manly, but most gentlemanly.

Finally Engrossed.

Mr. Puller spoke in favor of Mr. Coleman's motion to commit, and also against the bill. He said the State would gain nothing by the change, and that it would work a great hardship upon Roanoke, Norfolk, Petersburg and other cities in the State. It had never been the purpose of the law that the tax on the rolling stock of railroad corporations should be destributed among the counties, but that it should be laid and collected at the domicile of the company.

Mr. Swift asked Mr. Caton if the passage of the bill would not help the railroads, in that the tax rate in the counties as a rule is lower than that in the cities The latter did not agree with the member from Fredericksburg. Mr. Gill favored the motion to commit and spoke strongly against the passage of the bill, which he said would be a great hardship to his city. He was followed by Mr. Cox, and the member from Richmond was vigorous in his references to the measure, which he contended is clearly unconstitutional.

Mr. Caton in making his closing argument for the bill, said that the motion to commit would, if adopted, mean the death of his measure. He argued for the constitutionality of his bill and closed with an eloquent plea for its passage.

The motion to commit was lost, and the bill ordered to its engrossment, ayes 57; noes, 28.

Mr. Barrett moved to take up his bill regulating the closing of barrooms, and it was opposed by Mr. Bland

Motion Lost.

Mr. Gwathmey, in supporting Mr. Barrett's motion, said: "Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the temperance members of this House to take this bill up." The motion was lost—ayes, 25; noes, 35.

Mr. Caton tried to get his rolling stock bill up, in order to place it upon its passage, but the motion was opposed by Messrs. Coleman and Bland, and lost.

Mr. Early moved to take up the Senate bill providing for the election of judges for the circuits recently created, and Messrs. Booker and Jennings spoke in opposition. The House refused to suspend the rules.

House bill No. 178 defining the practice upon demurrers to evidence was discussed by several lawyers, Mr. Withers being the first one to take the floor. He spoke in opposition, and Mr. Byrd, the patron, moved to dismiss, as he declared the measure cannot reach the Senate.

The bill was dismissed, and the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill laid before the House.

The report was explained by Chairman Bowman, and he answered many questions propounded by members. The report was agreed to—ayes, 63; noes, 6.

When the motion of Mr. Rew to reconsider the vote by which the Powell doctors' relief bill was rejected came up, Mr. Bowman suggested that the title be changed so as to make it a bill "to create a deficit in the treasury."

Mr. Massie opposed the bill and declared that its passage would deprive the State of $55,000 of revenue in two years. He did not believe the Legislature was ready to take this step.

Doctors Win Out.

Mr. Massie did not think the bill was strong, because of its merits, but because of the presence here of a persistent lobby.

Dr. Powell followed in earnest advocacy of his bill, and said all the States save Virginia and Louisana had already passed such legislation.

Mr. Bowman replied to a reference to himself by Dr. Powell and created great laughter. Dr. Powell had said something about the sins of the "watchdog of the treasury" preventing him from entering the pearly gates. Mr. Bowman said he would never expect to get there if he had no better credentials than a bill asking to be relieved from doing his duty as a citizen. Mr. Lee enquired, amid great laughter, what would be the gentleman's expectations if he had as his credentials the general appropriation bill?

"I would at least have the consolation," was the reply, "that my credentials had the endorsement of both houses of the General Assembly of Virginia."

Mr. C. C. Taliaferro spoke against the bill, and it was passed—ayes, 52; noes, 29.

The chair at 1:30 P. M. was vacated until 3:30 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

When the chair was resumed, Mr. Rew asked that House bill 364 (offered by Mr. Houston, who is ill) be taken up out of its order. The request was granted. The bill provides for removing the county tax on merchants. It was engrossed, and Mr. Barrett again asked the House to take up his bill restoring the jail sentence feature for the violation of Sunday liquor laws.

The House refused to take the bill up.

The Bland firemen's relief bill, appropriating $2,500 annually for the relief of volunteer firemen injured while actually in service, was passed, and communicated to the Senate by the patron. The member is very happy over his victory, having fought for the measure for the past ten years. The vote on the bill was 64 to 7.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the Caton general insurance bill, creating a Bureau of insurance, and the measure is now law so far as the Legislature is concerned.

Mr. Early called up Senate bill providing for the election of judges in the five circuits just created. And it was passed.

At 4:40 P. M., General Anderson communicated a message from the Senate, setting out that the upper branch had adopted the monority report of the committee of investigating into the State corporation matter, and the amendment was greeted with loud applause.

Restore Jail Punishment.

Mr. Barrett tried again to get his jail punishment up for a third or fourth time, and he and Mr. Bland had a sharp collogury concerning it.

The bill was taken up amid applause. It amends the Sunday liquor selling laws, so as to restore jail punishment for violations.

In speaking to his bill, Mr. Barrett said barrooms were constantly open on Sundays in his city.

Mr. Lee replied that there was enough law already, but the trouble was that it was not properly enforced.

Mr. Caton offered an amendment to strike out the jail punishment feature, and it was rejected. The bill was then engrossed.

Mr. Rew moved to take up the bill amending the charter of the town of Belle Haven, and it was opposed by Mr. Jennings, who had read at the desk petitions from preachers and citizens, and he moved the pending questions.

Mr. Rew followed, and he denounced some of the statements in the papers submitted through Mr. Jennings as misrepresentations.

The motion to pass by prevailed, and the House at 6 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock.

Night Session.

The first contested matter that came up was the bill offered by Mr. Old, amending the charter of the city of Norfolk. Mr. Gaines offered an amendment providing that the instrument shall not be effective until it is ratified by the qualified voters at the next election. Mr. Old said the amendment meant the defeat of the bill and asked that it be not adopted. A pretty wrangle ensued between the two Norfolk members, Mr. Gaines speaking strongly for his amendment, and Mr. Old against it. The amendment was rejected and the bill passed, ayes 67, noes 3.

Mr. Lane moved to dismiss Mr. H. C. Glenn's bill to create the office of special accountant for the State, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Caton moved to take his rolling stock bill up out of its order with a view of putting it upon its passage, and the motion prevailed.

Upon roll-call, the vote was: Ayes 40, noes 32, and, according to the ruling of the chair, the bill was defeated, its passage requiring 51 affirmative votes.

Mr. Caton appealed from the decision of the chair and spoke for his appeal. This was opposed by Messrs. Martin Williams, Puller and Throckmorton. The question involved was whether the bill continues a tax or not. Those opposing the appeal contended that it does. Messrs. Coleman and Gregory urged the House to sustain the chair, and contended that the ruling was entirely right.

Mr. Churchman spoke in favor of sustaining the chair, and when the motion was put there were but few negative votes, the chair having been sustained by the House, the bill was at last dead for this session at least.

House Bills Passed.

To amend and re-enact sections 117 and 118 of an act, approved April 16, 1903, entitled "An act to raise revenue for the support of the government and public free schools and to pay the interest on the public debt, and to provide a special tax for pensions as authorized by section 189 of the Constitution," as amended and re-enacted by an act, approved February 19, 1904, entitled "An act to amend and re-enact sections 73 to 147 inclusive, of an act, approved April 16, 1903, entitled an act to raise revenue for the support of the government and public free schools, and to pay the interest on the public debt, and to provide a special tax for pensions as authorized by section 189 of the Constitution."

To authorize the legally qualified voters of any town containing over one thousand inhabitants having a dispensary, and the voters of any magisterial district in which is located a town containing less than one thousand inhabitants, having a dispensary, to hold an election for the purpose of closing the same.

To amend and re-enact section 106 of the Code of Virginia of 1887, as amended and reenacted by an act entitled "An act to amend and re-enact section 106 of Chapter 9, of the Code of Virginia, of 1887, in relation to the filling of vacancies in county, corporation and district offices," approved February 20, 1892; and as amended and re-enacted by an act entitled "An act to amend and re-enact section 106 of the Code of Virginia, of 1887, as amended by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved February 20, 1892, in relation to filling vacancies in county, corporation and district offices," approved March 2, 1898; and as amended and re-enacted by an act entitled "An act to amend and re-enact Chapter 9 of the Code of Virginia, of 1887, in relation to election of State, county, district and city officers and the terms of their offices, and filling vacancies," approved May 20, 1903, and as amended and re-enacted by an act entitled "An act to amend and re-enact Chapter 9, of the Code of Virginia, as amended and re-enacted by an act to amend and re-enact chapter 9, of the Code of Virginia, of 1887, in relation to election of State, county, district and city officers, and the terms of their offices and filling vacancies."

To make fire insurance companies and corporations prima facie liable for the value of the property insured by them.

To authorize the clerks of courts to file discharges in bankruptcy in their offices and to indicate on their deed books and other records and on their judgment dockets that certain judgments or debts may be affected thereby.

To amend and re-enact section 2629 of the Code of Virginia as amended and re-enacted by act, approved December 10, 1903.

To amend and re-enact section 1038 of an act entitled "Chapter 249.—An act to amend and re enact Chapter 41 of the Code of Virginia, 1887, in relation to cities and towns, and to repeal sections 1032 and 1040 of the Code of Virginia, and section 1043 of the Code of Virginia, as amended and re-enacted by an act, approved March 4, 1896, and as attempted to be repealed by an act, approved March 7, 1900, and to repeal an act approved March 7, 1900, entitled "An act to provide for local assessments in cities and towns," approved May 20, 1903.

To amend and re-enact section 38, of an act entitled "An act to raise revenue for the support of the government and public free schools, and to pay the interest on the public debt, and to provide a special tax for pensions, as authorized by section 189 of the Constitution," approved April 16 1903.

For the retirement of bonds held by St. Paul's Endowment Fund (Incorporated), and providing for the issuance of registered certificate therefor, and the payment of interest thereon.

To amend section 929 of the Code of Virginia, as amended and re-enacted by an act entitled "An act to amend and re-enact sections 927 and 929, as heretofore amended, 930 and 934 of the Code of Virginia," approved December 19, 1903.

To provide for the holding of an election in the town of Abingdon, on the question of a liquor dispensary in said town, and to provide for the establishment of such dispensary.

For a relief fund for disabled firemen.

To amend and re-enact section 2687 of the Code of Virginia for the better protection of infant legatees and distributees.

To amend and re-enact sections 4, 5, 6, 9, 14, 25 and 27, of an act concerning the exercise of the power of eminent domain, approved January 18, 1904.

To amend sections 1670 and 1686 and 1713a and 1675 of Chapter 75 of the Code of Virginia, relating to insane and inebriates.

To provide for private hospitals and sanitariums, how they shall be established, and to insure the rights of superintendents, resident physicians of the same, and of State hospitals for the insane as regards patients' mail, etc.

To cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over certain lands acquired for public purposes within the city of Fredericksburg, in this State, and authorizing the acquisition thereof.

To require owners and agents of peanut cleaning establishments and cotton factories to furnish employes or operatives with a suitable sponge shield to protect such employes or operatives from inhaling the dust or floating particles in the air, and fixing a penalty for failure to do so.

To amend and re-enact an act, approved February 12, 1894, incorporating the town of Tappahannock, in the county of Essex.

To allow the inmates of the Soldiers' Home, in Henrico county, to be represented by counsel in all trials by the trial court of said institution, and to allow an appeal from the decision of said court to the Adjutant-General of the State.

To amend and re-enact sections 3, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16, of an act entitled an act to provide for the working and keeping in repair the public roads and bridges of Page county, and for opening new roads and changing the location of existing roads, approved February 2, 1898.

To authorize the school boards of the several school districts in the counties of this State to borrow money and to issue bonds for the purpose of erecting and furnishing school houses, and to provide for the payment of such bonds and the interest to accrue thereon.

To require registrars to certify true lists of all persons registered in their respective districts or wards between January 1, 1904, and the third Tuesday in May, 1904, to the clerks of the circuit courts, hustings or corporation courts of the counties, cities or towns; to provide for the recordation of such lists by the clerks and fixing their compensation therefor.

To empower the special board of directors of the Eastern State Hospital, at Williamsburg, to sell certain lots now owned by said hospital, and reinvest the money in arable lands.

To amend section 12 of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled an act to provide a new charter for the town of Pulaski, approved February 2, 1898.

To add an independent section to be known as section 1463a to Chapter 66 of the Code of Virginia of 1887, authorizing a new school census to be taken whenever the boundaries of a district are changed.

To amend and re-enact an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Mineral, in the county of Louisa," approved April 2, 1902.

To amend and re-enact an act entitled "An act to amend and re-enact an act, approved March 7, 1900, entitled an act to provide for the public roads working and keeping in repair the public roads and bridges in the county of Washington, etc.

Relating to the charter of the town of Port Royal, Va.

To amend and re-enact section 3 of an act, approved March 6, 1900, to establish a dispensary for the sale of intoxicating liquors in Franklin Magisterial District, Southampton county, Va., to prohibit all persons, firms, corporations, to sell, barter or exchange such liquors in said district, and to repeal all laws in conflict with said acts, so far as they apply to the said magisterial district.

To amend and re-enact an act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, building and keeping in repair the public roads and bridges of Caroline county."

Senate Bills Passed.

To provide judges for new or additional circuits when created, and for their term of office.

To regulate the business of lending money on household and kitchen furniture, household goods, wearing apparel, sewing machines, musical instruments, or wages and salaries, on conditional sales of the same, and the buying of salaries and wages.

MR. SCHULTZ MARRIED

Richmond Newspaper Man Elopes With Lady From Worchester.

Mr. Hardie B. Schultz, a graduate of the Richmond High School, who afterwards attended lectures at Richmond College, now a newspaper writer on the Worcester Telegram, of Worcester, Mass., eloped on Wednesday with Miss Natalie Salandri, the 18-year-old daughter of Mr. Henry C. Salandri, desk editor of the Telegram, and was married at Providence, R. I.

Mr. Schultz, who is but 22 years of age, was editor of the "Collegian" at Richmond College. Last November he went to Worcester and secured a position on the Telegram. His bride has been on the stage and is well known in musical circles, having played in a ladies' orchestra with her mother and sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. Salandri did not know of the elopement until they received notice by wire of the marriage. They will welcome the young couple on their return to Worcester.

Mr. Schultz's family lives at No. 2203 West Main street. A member of the family said that they expected him home shortly; that they knew that he was attentive to a young lady in Worcester, but had not heard of his marriage.

For Key West Cable.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Secretary Shaw submitted to Congress today an estimate of $227,000, for the construction of a Cable from Key West, Fla., to Guantanamo, Cuba, and thence to the Panama Canal Zone.

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