A POCKET MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF

MEMBERS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF

NORTH CAROLINA

1907
A POCKET MANUAL.

The purpose of this little volume is to furnish in convenient form a ready reference book for the members of the General Assembly. It contains the rules of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Constitution of North Carolina, the names of the officers of the State Government, Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Superior Court, and members of the General Assembly; statements concerning the various public institutions of the State, and other matter that will be useful to those seeking information about the government of North Carolina.

J. BRYAN GRIMES.
## CALENDAR, 1907.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JANUARY</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>SEPTEMBER</th>
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<tbody>
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<th>FEBRUARY</th>
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<th>MARCH</th>
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<tr>
<th>APRIL</th>
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# OFFICIAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1907.

## STATE GOVERNMENT.

### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert B. Glenn</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Forsyth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis D. Winston</td>
<td>Lieutenant-Governor</td>
<td>Bertie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Bryan Grimes</td>
<td>Secretary of State</td>
<td>Pitt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin F. Dixon</td>
<td>Auditor</td>
<td>Cleveland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin R. Lacy</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert D. Gilmer</td>
<td>Attorney-General</td>
<td>Haywood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Y. Joyner</td>
<td>Supt. of Public Instruction</td>
<td>Guilford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel L. Patterson</td>
<td>Commissioner of Agriculture</td>
<td>Caldwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry B. Varner</td>
<td>Com. of Labor and Printing</td>
<td>Davidson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. R. Robertson</td>
<td>Adjutant-General</td>
<td>Mecklenburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred Williams</td>
<td>Assistant Adjutant-General</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. O. Sherrill</td>
<td>State Librarian</td>
<td>Catawba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James R. Young</td>
<td>Insurance Commissioner</td>
<td>Vance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. H. Arrington</td>
<td>Private Secretary to Governor</td>
<td>Nash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Lillian M. Thompson</td>
<td>Executive Clerk</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George W. Norwood</td>
<td>Clerk to Secretary of State</td>
<td>Caswell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. S. Wilson</td>
<td>Corporation Clerk</td>
<td>Pitt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Minnie M. Bagwell</td>
<td>Chief Clerk and Stenographer</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. H. Baker</td>
<td>Chief Clerk to Auditor</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baxter Durham</td>
<td>Pension Clerk</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. F. W. Smith</td>
<td>Clerk and Stenographer</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. F. Moody</td>
<td>Chief Clerk of Treasury Department</td>
<td>Mecklenburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. B. Fleming</td>
<td>Clerk of Institutions</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. K. Doughton</td>
<td>Teller</td>
<td>Nash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss M. F. Jones</td>
<td>Clerk and Stenographer</td>
<td>Buncombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Sarah Burkhead</td>
<td>Clerk and Sten. to Attorney-General</td>
<td>Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles L. Coon</td>
<td>Chief Clerk, to Supt. Pub. Instruction</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. D. W. Connor</td>
<td>Clerk of Loan Fund</td>
<td>Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Hattie Arrington</td>
<td>Clerk and Stenographer</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss C. E. Broughton</td>
<td>Assistant Librarian</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. L. Shipman</td>
<td>Asst. Com. of Labor and Printing</td>
<td>Henderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Daisy Thompson</td>
<td>Clerk and Stenographer</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. H. Milton</td>
<td>Clerk to Insurance Commissioner</td>
<td>Rockingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Ida Montgomery</td>
<td>Clerk and Stenographer</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. C. Cherry</td>
<td>Supt. of Public Buildings</td>
<td>Edgecombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. H. Lumsden</td>
<td>State Standard Keeper</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmund B. Norvell</td>
<td>Enrolling Clerk</td>
<td>Cherokee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. M. Uzzell</td>
<td>State Printer</td>
<td>Wake</td>
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### CORPORATION COMMISSION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Franklin McNeill</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>New Hanover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel L. Rogers</td>
<td>Commissioner</td>
<td>Macon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. C. Beddingfield</td>
<td>Commissioner</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry C. Brown</td>
<td>Chief Clerk</td>
<td>Surry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stedman Thompson</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss E. G. Riddick</td>
<td>Stenographer</td>
<td>Wilson</td>
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### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

#### SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>County</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walter Clark</td>
<td>Chief Justice</td>
<td>Raleigh</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry G. Connor</td>
<td>Associate Justice</td>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platt D. Walker</td>
<td>Associate Justice</td>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>Mecklenburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George H. Brown</td>
<td>Associate Justice</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Beaufort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William A. Hoke</td>
<td>Associate Justice</td>
<td>Lincolnton</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas S. Kenan</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>Raleigh</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. L. Seawell</td>
<td>Office Clerk</td>
<td>Raleigh</td>
<td>Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert H. Bradley</td>
<td>Marshal and Librarian</td>
<td>Raleigh</td>
<td>Wake</td>
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#### SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>County</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George W. Ward</td>
<td>Elizabeth City</td>
<td>Pasquotank</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert B. Peebles</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Northampton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owen H. Guion</td>
<td>New Bern</td>
<td>Craven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles M. Cooke</td>
<td>Louisburg</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver H. Allen</td>
<td>Kinston</td>
<td>Lenoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William R. Allen</td>
<td>Goldsboro</td>
<td>Wayne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chatham Calhoun Lyon</td>
<td>Elizabethtown</td>
<td>Bladen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter H. Neal</td>
<td>Laurinburg</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Crawford Biggs</td>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>Durham</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benjamin F. Long</td>
<td>Statesville</td>
<td>Iredell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erastus D. Jones</td>
<td>Winston</td>
<td>Forsyth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James L. Webb</td>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>Cleveland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. B. Council</td>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>Watauga</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. H. Justice</td>
<td>Rutherfordton</td>
<td>Rutherford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Moore</td>
<td>Asheville</td>
<td>Buncombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garland S. Ferguson</td>
<td>Waynesville</td>
<td>Haywood</td>
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#### SOLICITORS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hallet S. Ward</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Beaufort</td>
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<tr>
<td>John H. Kerr</td>
<td>Warrenton</td>
<td>Warren</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. T. Moore</td>
<td>Greenville</td>
<td>Pitt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles C. Daniels</td>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>Wilson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rodolph Duffy</td>
<td>Catherine Lake</td>
<td>New Hanover</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armistead Jones</td>
<td>Raleigh</td>
<td>Wake</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. A. Sinclair</td>
<td>Fayetteville</td>
<td>Cumberland</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. D. Robinson</td>
<td>Wadesboro</td>
<td>Anson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aubry L. Brooks</td>
<td>Greensboro</td>
<td>Guilford</td>
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<tr>
<td>William C. Hammer</td>
<td>Ashboro</td>
<td>Randolph</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. P. Graves</td>
<td>Mt. Airy</td>
<td>Surry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heriott Clarkson</td>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>Mecklenburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frank A. Linney</td>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>Watauga</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. F. Spainhour</td>
<td>Morganton</td>
<td>Burke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mark W. Brown</td>
<td>Asheville</td>
<td>Buncombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thad. D. Bryson</td>
<td>Bryson City</td>
<td>Swain</td>
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OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE.

Hon. Francis D. Winston,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.

Hon. Chas. A. Webb,
President Pro. Tempore.

A. J. Maxwell. Principal Clerk.
Stacey Wade. Assistant to Principal Clerk.
R. R. Boyd. Assistant to Principal Clerk.
Ottis Self. Assistant to Principal Clerk.
Robert L. Ballou. Reading Clerk.
L. B. Pegram. Doorkeeper.
Robert N. Staley. Assistant Doorkeeper.
Charles Strayhorn. Engrossing Clerk.
Miss Caro Gray. Stenographer to Eng. Clerk.
Paul B. Means. Clerk to Judiciary Committee.
James Lanier. Messenger.

PAGES.

Lacey Allen, Clebon Barbee, Will Burkhead, Paul Jones, Grady Miller, Theo. Ross, Hampton Pratt, Julian Timberlake, Roy Wilkerson.

LABORERS.


SENATORS.

First District—A. Pilson Godwin (D.), Gatesville; Roscoe W. Turner (D.), Elizabeth City.
Second District—R. Bruce Etheridge (D.), Manteo; H. W. Stubbs (D.), Williamston.
Third District—C. W. Mitchell (D.), Aulander.
Fourth District—Walter E. Daniel (D.), Weldon.
Fifth District—W. Stamps Howard (D.), Tarboro.
Sixth District—J. L. Fleming (D.), Greenville.
Seventh District—John D. Dawes (D.), Elm City; T. T. Thorne (D.), Rocky Mount.
Eighth District—Y. T. Ormond (D.), Kinston; Jno. W. Burton (D.), Jacksonville.
Ninth District—B. F. Aycock (D.), Fremont.
Tenth District—Thos. Perrett (D.), Faison.
Twelfth District—Jackson Greer (D.), Whiteville.
Thirteenth District—N. A. McLean (D.), Lamberton.
Fourteenth District—J. W. McLauchlin (D.), Raeford.
Sixteenth District—Jno. C. Drewry (D.), Raleigh.
Seventeenth District—Tasker Polk (D.), Warrenton.
Eighteenth District—A. A. Hicks (D.), Oxford.
Nineteenth District—John W. Graham (D.), Hillsboro; C. H. King (D.), Blackwells.
Twentieth District—Reuben D. Reid (D.), Wentworth.
Twenty-third District—J. Reese Blair (D.), Troy.
Twenty-fourth District—J. S. Efird (D.), Albemarle; R. B. Redwine (D.), Monroe.
Twenty-fifth District—W. R. Odell (D.), Concord; H. N. Pharr (D.), Charlotte.
Twenty-sixth District—Whitehead Kluttz (D.), Salisbury.
Twenty-seventh District—Jno. C. Buxton (D.), Winston.
Twenty-eighth District—Guy Carter (R.), Dobson.
Twenty-ninth District—S. D. Brown (R.), Hamiltonville.
Thirtieth District—Zeb. V. Long (D.), Statesville.
Thirty-first District—J. F. Reinhardt (D.), Stanley, R. F. D.
Thirty-second District—O. F. Mason (D.), Dallas.
Thirty-third District—W. A. Mauney (D.), Kings Mountain; T. T. Ballinger (D.), Tryon.
Thirty-fourth District—B. F. Davis (D.), Morganton; W. F. Wood (D.), Marion.
Thirty-fifth District—E. F. Lovill (D.), Boone.
Thirty-seventh District—Charles A. Webb (D.), Asheville.
Thirty-eighth District—W. E. Breese, Jr. (D.), Brevard.
Thirty-ninth District—A. H. Dickey (R.), Culberson.
SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

First District—Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Hertford, Pasquotank and Perquimans shall elect two Senators.
Second District—Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Tyrrell and Washington shall elect two Senators.
Third District—Bertie and Northampton shall elect one Senator.
Fourth District—Edgecombe shall elect one Senator.
Fifth District—Pitt shall elect one Senator.
Seventh District—Franklin, Nash and Wilson shall elect two Senators.
Eighth District—Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir and Onslow shall elect two Senators.
Ninth District—Wayne shall elect one Senator.
Tenth District—Duplin and Pender shall elect one Senator.
Eleventh District—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect one Senator.
Twelfth District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one Senator.
Thirteenth District—Robeson shall elect one Senator.
Fourteenth District—Cumberland shall elect one Senator.
Fifteenth District—Harnett, Johnston and Sampson shall elect two Senators.
Sixteenth District—Wake shall elect one Senator.
Seventeenth District—Vance and Warren shall elect one Senator.
Eighteenth District—Alamance, Caswell, Durham and Orange shall elect two Senators.
Nineteenth District—Montgomery and Randolph shall elect one Senator.
Twentieth District—Rowan shall elect one Senator.
Twenty-first District—Cabarrus and Mecklenburg shall elect two Senators.
Twenty-second District—Gaston shall elect one Senator.
Thirty-third District—Cleveland, Henderson, Polk and Rutherford shall elect two Senators.

Thirty-fourth District—Alexander, Burke, Caldwell and McDowell shall elect two Senators.

Thirty-fifth District—Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-sixth District—Madison, Mitchell and Yancey shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-seventh District—Buncombe shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-eighth District—Haywood, Jackson, Swain and Transylvania shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-ninth District—Cherokee, Clay, Graham and Macon shall elect one Senator.

SENATE RULES.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The President having taken the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, to the end that any mistakes therein may be corrected.

2. After reading and approval of the Journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

   (1) Reports of Standing Committees.
   (2) Reports of Select Committees.
   (3) Announcement of Petitions, Bills and Resolutions.
   (4) Unfinished Business of preceding day.
   (5) Special Orders.
   (6) General Orders: First, bills and resolutions on third reading; second, bills and resolutions on second reading; but messages from the Governor and House of Representatives, and communications and reports from State officers, and reports from the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Enrolled Bills may be received and acted on under any order of business.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

3. He shall take the chair promptly at the appointed time and proceed with the business of the Senate according to the rules adopted. At any time during the absence of the President, the President pro tempore, who shall be elected, shall preside, and he is hereby vested, during such time, with all the powers of the President, except that of giving a casting vote in case of a tie, when he shall have voted as a Senator.
4. He shall assign to Doorkeepers their respective duties and stations, and shall appoint nine pages, twelve white laborers and two colored laborers, each of whom shall receive the same compensation as now provided by law.

OF THE CLERK.

5. The President and Clerk of the Senate shall see that all bills shall be acted upon by the Senate in the order in which they stand upon the Calendar, unless otherwise ordered, as hereinafter provided. The Calendar shall include the number and title of bills and joint resolutions which have passed the House of Representatives and have been received by the Senate for concurrence.

6. The Clerk shall certify the passage of bills by the Senate, with the date thereof, together with the fact whether passed by a vote of three-fifths or two-thirds of the Senate, whenever such vote may be required by the Constitution and laws of this State.

OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SENATORS.

7. Every Senator presenting a paper shall endorse the same; if a petition, memorial, or report to the General Assembly, with a brief statement of its subject or contents, adding his name; if a resolution, with his name; if a report of a committee, a statement of such report, with the name of the committee and member making the same; if a bill, a statement of its title, which shall contain a brief statement of the subject or contents of the bill, with his name; and all bills, resolutions, petitions and memorials shall be delivered to the Clerk and by him handed to the President, to be by him referred, and he shall announce the titles and references of the same, which shall be entered on the Journal.

8. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any Senator, delivered at the table and read by the President or Clerk, before the same shall be debated; but any such motion may be withdrawn by the introducer at any time before decision or amendment.

9. If any question contains several distinct propositions, it shall be divided by the President, at the request of any Senator: Provided, each subdivision, if left to itself, shall form a substantive proposition.

10. When the President is putting a question, or a division by counting shall be had, no Senator shall walk out of or across the house, nor when a Senator is speaking pass between him and the President.

11. Every Senator wishing to speak or debate, or to present a petition or other paper, or to make a motion or report, shall rise from his seat and address the President, and shall not proceed further until recognized by him. No Senator shall speak more than twice nor longer than thirty minutes on the same day on the same subject without leave of the Senate; and when two or more Senators rise at once the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.
12. Every Senator who shall be within the bar of the Senate when the question is stated by the Chair shall vote thereon, unless he shall be excused by the Senate, or unless he be directly interested in the question; and the bar of the Senate shall include the entire Senate Chamber.

13. When a motion to adjourn, or for recess, shall be affirmatively determined, no member or officer shall leave his place till adjournment or recess shall be declared by the President.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

14. The following-named committees shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, each committee consisting of as many members as may be deemed expedient:

(1) On Agriculture.
(2) On Appropriations.
(3) On Banks and Currency.
(4) On Claims.
(5) On Congressional Apportionment.
(6) On Constitutional Amendment.
(7) On Corporations.
(8) On Counties, Cities and Towns.
(9) On Institution for Blind.
(10) On Institution for Deaf and Dumb.
(11) On Election Law.
(12) On Engrossed Bills.
(13) On Federal Relations.
(14) On Fish and Fisheries.
(15) On Finance.
(16) On Insurance.
(17) On Immigration.
(18) On Internal Improvements.
(19) On Game Laws.
(20) On Insane Asylums.
(21) On Judiciary.
(22) On Judicial Districts.
(23) On Manufacturing.
(24) On Military Affairs.
(25) On Education.
(26) On Mining.
(29) On Privileges and Elections.
(30) On Propositions and Grievances.
(33) On Railroads.
(34) On Corporation Commission.
(35) On Rules.
(36) On Salaries and Fees.
(37) On Shell-fish.
(38) On Library.
(39) On Justices of the Peace.
(41) On Trustees of University.
(42) On Enrolled Bills.
(43) On Printing.
(44) On "The Revisal."
(45) On Commerce.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

15.  (1) On Library.
    (2) On Justices of the Peace.
    (3) On Public Buildings and Grounds.
    (4) On Trustees of the University.
    (5) On Enrolled Bills.
    (6) On Printing.
    (7) On Codification of Laws.

16. The Committee on Engrossed Bills shall examine all bills, amendments and resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and make a report when they find them correctly engrossed: Provided, that when a bill is typewritten, and has no interlineations therein, and has passed the Senate without amendment, it shall be sent to the House without engrossment, unless otherwise ordered.

17. The Committee on Appropriations shall carefully examine all bills and resolutions appropriating or paying any moneys out of the State Treasury, keep an accurate record of the same and report to the Senate from time to time.

18. Every report of the committee upon a bill or resolution which shall not be considered at the time of making the same, or laid on the table by a vote of the Senate, shall stand upon the General Orders with the bill or resolution; and the report of the committee shall show that a majority of the committee were present and voting: Provided, that the chairman and five members of the Judiciary Committee and also of the Finance Committee shall constitute a quorum.

19. That no committee shall be composed of more than nine members.

OF GENERAL ORDERS AND SPECIAL ORDERS.

20. Any bill or other matter may be made a Special Order for a particular day or hour by a vote of the majority of the Senators voting, and if it shall not be completed on that day it shall be returned to its place on the Calendar, unless it shall be made a Special Order for another day; and when a Special Order is under consideration it shall take precedence.
of any Special Order or a subsequent order for the day, but such subsequent order may be taken up immediately after the previous Special Order has been disposed of.

21. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each whether it be the first, second, or third. After the first reading, unless a motion shall be made by some Senator, it shall be the duty of the President to refer the subject-matter to an appropriate committee. No bill shall be amended until it shall have been twice read.

PROCEEDINGS WHEN THERE IS NOT A QUORUM VOTING.

22. If, on taking the question on a bill, it shall appear that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill require a vote of a certain proportion of all the Senators to pass it, and it appear that such a number is not present, the bill shall be again read and the question taken thereon; if the bill fail a second time for the want of a quorum, or for the want of the necessary number being present and voting, the bill shall not be finally lost, but shall be returned to the Calendar in its proper order.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTION.

23. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received except those herein specified, which motions shall have precedence as follows, viz.:

(1) For an adjournment.
(2) To lay on the table.
(3) For the previous question.
(4) To postpone indefinitely.
(5) To postpone to a day certain.
(6) To commit to a standing committee.
(7) To commit to a select committee.
(8) To amend.
(9) To substitute.

24. The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question be put?" and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debate. If this question shall be decided in the affirmative, the "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending, the question shall be taken up on such amendments, in their order, without further debate or amendment. However, any Senator may move the previous question and may restrict the same to an amendment or other matter then under discussion. If such question be decided in the negative, the main question shall be considered as remaining under debate.

25. When the motion for the previous question is made, and pending the second thereto by a majority, debate shall cease, and only a motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be in order, which motions shall be
put as follows: Previous question; adjourn; lay on the table. After a motion for the previous question is made, and pending a second thereto, any member may give notice that he desires to offer an amendment to the bill or other matter under consideration; and after the previous question is seconded, such member shall be entitled to offer his amendment in pursuance of such notice.

OTHER QUESTIONS TO BE TAKEN WITHOUT DEBATE.

26. The motions to adjourn and lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and the motion to adjourn shall always be in order when made by a Senator entitled to the floor.

27. The respective motions to postpone to a day certain, or to commit, shall preclude debate on the main question.

28. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

29. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by the Senate without debate.

30. Any Senator requesting to be excused from voting may make, either immediately before or after the vote shall have been called, and before the result shall have been announced, a brief statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without debate. Any Senator may explain his vote on any bill pending by obtaining permission of the President before the vote is put: Provided, that not more than two minutes shall be consumed in such explanation.

QUESTIONS THAT REQUIRE A TWO-THIRDS VOTE.

31. No bill or resolution on its third reading shall be acted on out of the regular order in which it stands on the Calendar, and no bill or resolution shall be acted upon on its third reading the same day on which it passed its second reading, unless so ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

32. No bill or resolution shall be sent from the Senate on the day of its passage, except on the last day of the session, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

33. No bill or resolution, after being laid upon the table upon motion, shall be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

DECORUM IN DEBATE.

34. No remark reflecting personally upon the action of any Senator shall be in order in debate, unless preceded by a motion or resolution of censure.

35. When a Senator shall be called to order he shall take his seat until the President shall have determined whether he was in order or
not; if decided to be out of order, he shall not proceed without the permission of the Senate, and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator; and if a Senator be called to order for words spoken, the words excepted to shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President or Senate may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

36. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum or the longest time.

37. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any Senator who shall have voted in the majority to move a reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day, or the next following legislative day, on which the vote proposed to be reconsidered shall have taken place, unless the same shall be made by the Committee on Enrolled Bills for verbal or grammatical errors in bills, when the same may be made at any time. Nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once.

38. All bills and resolutions shall take their place upon the calendar according to their number, and shall be taken up in regular order, unless otherwise ordered.

39. No smoking shall be allowed within the Senate Chamber during the sessions.

40. Senators and visitors shall uncover their heads upon entering the Senate Chamber while the Senate is in session, and shall continue uncovered during their continuance in the Chamber.

41. No Senator or officer of the Senate shall depart the service of the Senate without leave, or receive pay as a Senator or officer for the time he is absent without leave.

42. No person other than the executive and judicial officers of the State, members and officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, unless on invitation of the President or by a vote of the Senate, shall be permitted within the bar.

43. No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended or rescinded without a vote of a majority of all the Senators elected; and no motion to suspend shall embrace more than one rule or relate to any other subject than the one specified in said motion.

44. In case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are authorized to send the Doorkeeper, or any other person, for any or all absent Senators, as a majority of the Senators present shall determine.

45. The yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the Journal upon demand of one-fifth of the Senators present.
46. When any Committee shall decide that it is advisable to employ a clerk for such Committee, the Chairman of the Committee shall first obtain the consent of the Senate for such employment, and if the Senate shall allow the Clerk as requested, he shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor upon the recommendation of the Committee.

47. Every bill introduced into the Senate shall be printed or typewritten. Amendments need not be typewritten.

48. The Clerk of the Senate shall provide a box of sufficient size, with an opening through the top, for the reception of bills. Such box shall be kept under lock and key and shall be stationed on the Clerk's desk. The President of the Senate shall have in his charge and keeping the key to such box. All bills which are to be introduced into the Senate shall be deposited in such box before the session begins. At the proper time the President shall open the box and take therefrom the bills. Such bills shall be read by their titles, which reading shall constitute the first reading of the bill, and unless otherwise disposed of shall be referred to the proper Committee. A bill may be introduced by unanimous consent at any other time during a session.

49. The Chief Engrossing Clerk of the Senate shall appoint, with the approval of the President of the Senate, as his assistants, not more than three competent stenographers and typewriters. Such stenographers and typewriters shall work under the direction and supervision of the Engrossing Clerk. They shall engross all bills which are required to be engrossed, and shall also make for the members of the General Assembly who introduced a bill, without extra cost, one original and two carbon copies of all bills.

50. The Journal of the Senate shall be typewritten in duplicate, original and carbon, the original to be deposited in the office of Secretary of State as the record, and the carbon copy to be delivered to the State Printer.

51. That in a case of adjournment without any hour being named, the Senate shall reconvene the next legislative day at 11 o'clock A. M.

**STANDING COMMITTEES.**

Agriculture—Mitchell, Chairman; Bellamy, Ballinger, Greer, Reinhardt, Burton, King, Perrett, Brown.

Appropriations—McLean, Chairman; Lovill, Efird, Drewry, Daniel, Davis, Ballinger, McLauchlin, Burleson.

Banks and Currency—Fleming, Chairman; Reid, McLean, Godwin, Dawes, Odell, Graham, Davis, Dickey.

Claims—Ballinger, Chairman; Buxton, Odell, Fleming, Harrington, Brown, Burleson.

Commerce—Mauney, Chairman; Efird, Daniel, Godwin, Carter.

Congressional Apportionment—Turner, Chairman; Perrett, Wilson, King, McLauchlin, Blair, Breese, Davis, Carter.
Constitutional Amendments—Seawell, Chairman; Stubbs, Hicks, Blair, Reid, Turner, Wood, Ormond, Kluttz.

Corporations—Buxton, Chairman; Mason, Seawell, Godwin, Fleming, Long, Breese, Polk.

Corporation Commission—Mason, Chairman; Seawell, Lovill, Hicks, Turner, Reid, Aycock, Rives, Webb.

Counties, Cities, and Towns—Pharr, Chairman; Webb, Dawes, Burton, Long, Odell, Howard, King, Drewry.

Distribution of Governor's Message—Efird, Chairman; Buxton, Carter.

Education—Holt, Chairman; Aycock, Seawell, Reid, Mitchell, Kluttz, Ormond, Turner, Dickey.

Election Law—Thorne, Chairman; Long, Webb, Ormond, Breese, Greer, Godwin, Wood, Carter.

Engrossed Bills—Burton, Chairman; Kluttz, Turner, Long, Etheridge, Carter.

Federal Relations—Davis, Chairman; Graham, Mason, Bellamy, Daniel, Buxton, Dickey.

Finance—Odell, Chairman; Aycock, Drewry, Mitchell, Lovill, Ballinger, Hicks, McLauchlin, Efird.

Fish and Fisheries—Bellamy, Chairman; Mitchell, Fleming, Ormond, Burton, McLauchlin, Godwin, Ballinger, Stubbs.

Game Laws—Howard, Chairman; Pharr, Etheridge, Holt, Kluttz, Burleson.

Immigration—Reid, Chairman; Greer, Burton, Etheridge, Dawes, Odell, McLauchlin, King, Brown.

Insane Asylum—Webb, Chairman; McLean, Turner, Wilson, Lovill, Etheridge, Greer, Blair, Brown.

Institution for Blind—Blair, Chairman; Perrett, Rives, Dawes, King, Ballinger, Lovill, Efird, Polk.

Institution for Deaf—Hicks, Chairman; Aycock, Redwine, Holt, Davis, Reinhardt, Turner, Burton, Wilson.


Internal Improvements—Breese, Chairman; Ormond, McLauchlin, Efird, Lovill.

Judicial Districts—Stubbs, Chairman; McLean, Blair, Redwine, Kluttz, Mason, Breese, Fleming, Carter.

Judiciary—Daniel, Chairman; Graham, Mason, Buxton, McLean, Stubbs, Reid, Blair, Howard.

Manufacturing—Lovill, Chairman; Odell, Efird, Holt, Ormond, Hicks, Perrett, Mauney, Burleson.

Military Affairs—Polk, Chairman; Blair, Pharr, Reinhardt, Godwin, Long, Kluttz, Breese, Wood.

Mining—Wood, Chairman; Mauney, Reinhardt, Wilson, Rives, Burleson.

Penal Institutions—Aycock, Chairman; Dawes, McLauchlin, Mason, Ormond, Efird, Mauney, Long, Dickey.
Pensions and Soldiers' Home—Reinhardt, Chairman; Graham, Mauney, Lovill, Perrett, Ballinger, Burleson.
Propositions and Grievances—Long, Chairman; Rives, Wood, Ormond, Godwin, Hicks, Greer, McLauchlin, Etheridge.
Public Health—King, Chairman; Harrington, Thorne, Brown.
Public Roads—Dawes, Chairman; Pharr, Burton, Rives, Perrett, Bellamy, Ballinger, Reinhardt, Harrington.
Railroads—Graham, Chairman; Hicks, Mitchell, Holt, Ayecock, Ormond, Etheridge, Seawell, Breese.
Revisal—Redwine, Chairman; Fleming, Pharr, Seawell, Hicks, Thorne, Polk, Kluttz, Turner.
Rules—Buxton, Chairman; Webb, Daniel.
Senate Expenditures—Greer, Chairman; Redwine, Drewry, Davis.
Shell-fish—Etheridge, Chairman; Turner, Burton, Bellamy, McLauchlin, Harrington, Breese, Davis, Efird.

Joint Committees.

Enrolled Bills—Perrett, Chairman; Godwin, Rives, Carter.
Justices of the Peace—Harrington, Chairman; Godwin, King.
Library—Rives, Chairman; Thorne, Turner.
Printing—Wilson, Chairman; Turner, Harrington, Carter.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Ormond, Chairman; Odell, Thorne, Polk, Redwine, Lovill, Dawes, Diekey.
Salaries and Fees—McLauchlin, Chairman; Harrington, Fleming, Godwin, King, Carter.
Trustees of University—Kluttz, Chairman; Graham, Stubbs, Seawell, Reid, Burleson.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. E. J. JUSTICE, Speaker.

FRANK D. HACKETT .................. Principal Clerk.
F. B. ARNOLD ....................... Reading Clerk.
M. D. KINSLAND ..................... Engrossing Clerk.
J. A. LISK ......................... Doorkeeper.
D. H. JAMES ....................... Assistant Doorkeeper.
ALEX. LASITER ..................... Assistant to Principal Clerk.
T. G. COBB ........................ Assistant to Principal Clerk.
R. O. FRYE ........................ Assistant to Principal Clerk.
R. L. HUFFMAN ..................... Assistant to Principal Clerk.
THOS. P. BUMGARDNER .............. Assistant to Principal Clerk.
ROY LEATHERWOOD .................. Assistant to Principal Clerk.
W. N. H. SMITH .................... Assistant to Principal Clerk.
FRANK D. HACKETT, JR ............ Messenger to Principal Clerk.
M. W. WHITE ....................... Emergency Clerk.
JARVIS DAVIS ...................... Asst. to Engrossing Clerk.
W. J. HOOKS ....................... Asst. to Engrossing Clerk.
MISS MINNIE BOYD .................. Asst. to Engrossing Clerk.
MISS FLORENCE I. GORDON ........ Asst. to Engrossing Clerk.
S. W. WITHERS ..................... Asst. to Engrossing Clerk.
GEO. C. FISHER .................... Asst. to Engrossing Clerk.

LABORERS.


PAGES.


REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance County—John A. Pickett (R.), Burlington.
Alexander County—Arthur L. Watts (D.), Taylorsville.
Alleghany County—R. A. Doughton (D.), Sparta.
Anson County—J. A. Lockhart (D.), Wadesboro.
Ashe County—G. L. Park (D.), Jefferson.
Beaufort County—F. B. Hooker (D.), Aurora; W. K. Jacobson (D.), Washington.
Bertie County—T. Gillam (D.), Windsor.
Bladen County—F. D. McLean (D.), Bladesboro.
Buncombe County—J. E. Taylor (R.), Southport.
Burke County—I. T. Avery (D.), Morganton.
Cabarrus County—M. B. Stickley (D.), Concord.
Caldwell County—M. N. Harshaw (R.), Lenoir.
Caldon County—D. H. Tillet (D.), Shiloh.
Carteret County—M. Leslie Davis (D.), Beaufort.
Caswell County—Julius Johnston (D.), Yanceyville.
Catawba County—M. H. Yount (D.), Hickory.
Chatham County—H. M. London (D.), Pittsboro.
Cherokee County—S. W. Davidson (D.), Murphy.
Chowan County—C. S. Vann (D.), Edenton.
Clay County—R. T. Coleman (R.), Hayesville.
Cleveland County—O. M. Mull (D.), Shelby.
Columbus County—Donald McRacken (D.), Whiteville.
Craven County—W. C. Brewer (D.), New Bern.
Cumberland County—J. W. McNeill (D.), Hope Mills; H. H. Bolton (D.), Fayetteville.
Currituck County—Pierce Hampton (D.), Waterlily.
Dare County—C. R. Pugh (Ind.), Wanchese.
Davidson County—G. F. Hankins (D.), Lexington.
Davie County—A. T. Grant, Jr. (R.), Mocksville.
Duplin County—H. D. Williams (D.), Kenansville.
Durham County—J. S. Manning (D.), Durham.
Edgecombe County—M. B. Pitt (D.), Old Sparta; P. C. Vestal (D.), Rocky Mount.
Franklin County—T. W. Bickett (D.), Louisburg.
Gaston County—A. G. Mangum (D.), Gastonia; F. Dilling (D.), Kings Mountain.
Gates County—R. W. Simpson (D.), Troyville.
Graham County—W. P. Rose (R.), Southworth.
Greene County—Swift Galloway (D.), Snow Hill.
Guilford County—E. J. Justice (D.), Greensboro; J. R. Gordon (D.), Jamestown.
Halifax County—J. B. Neal (D.), Scotland Neck; A. P. Kitchin (D.), Scotland Neck.
Harnett County—J. C. Clifford (D.), Dunn.
Haywood County—D. L. Boyd (D.), Waynesville.
Henderson County—W. C. Rector (R.), Hendersonville.
Hertford County—B. B. Winborne (D.), Murfreesboro.
Hyde County—C. W. Davis (D.), Englehart.
Iredell County—T. M. C. Davidson (D.), Statesville; Zeb. V. Turlington (D.), Mooresville.
Jackson County—J. M. Candler (R.), Dillsboro.
Johnston County—Josephus Johnson (D.), Benson; Geo. L. Jones (D.), Smithfield.
Jones County—J. C. Parker (D.), Trenton.
Lenoir County—J. McDaniel (D.), Kinston.
Lincoln County—W. N. Keener (D.), Lincolnton.
McDowell County—Lee P. Crawford (D.), Old Fort.
Madison County—John Burnett (R.), Etna.
Mecklenburg County—W. C. Dowd (D.), Charlotte; W. A. Grier (D.), Charlotte; E. R. Preston (D.), Charlotte.
Mitchell County—J. C. Bowman (R.), Glen Ayre.
Montgomery County—R. A. Bruton (D.), Mt. Gilead.
Moore County—Q. E. Buchan (D.), Manly.
New Hanover County—Geo. L. Morton (D.), Wilmington.
Northampton County—Garland E. Midyette (D.), Jackson.
Onslow County—E. M. Koonce (D.), Jacksonville.
Orange County—I. W. Pritchard (D.), Chapel Hill, N. C.
Pamlico County—J. J. Brinson (R.), Bairds Creek.
Pasquotank County—J. C. B. Ehringhaus (D.), Elizabeth City.
Pender County—T. H. Wells (D.), Burgaw.
Perquimans County—W. S. Blanchard (D.), Hertford.
Pender County—H. J. White (R.), Roxboro.
Pitt County—J. J. Laughinghouse (D.), Greenville; S. M. Jones (D.), Bethel.
Polk County—H. C. Morgan (R.), Landrum.
Randolph County—W. P. Wood (D.), Ashboro; W. T. Foushee (D.), Ramseur.
Richmond County—W. L. Parsons (D.), Rockingham.
Robeson County—E. F. MacRae (D.), Maxton; H. M. John (D.), Lumber Bridge.
Rockingham County—J. L. Sharpe (D.), Summerfield; R. P. Price (D.), Price.
Rowan County—John M. Julian (D.), Salisbury; Walter Murphy (D.), Salisbury.
Rutherford County—S. Gallert (D.), Rutherfordton.
Sampson County—Thomas E. Owen (R.), Clinton; James T. Kennedy (R.), Maltonville.
Scotland County—Johnston Peele (D.), Laurinburg.
Stanly County—E. F. Edds (D.), Palmersville.
Stokes County—J. H. Helsebeck (R.), Rural Hall.
**HOUSE RULES.**

**TOUCHING THE DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.**

1. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to have the sessions of this House opened with prayer in accordance with the order of this body.

2. He shall take the chair every day at eleven o'clock, shall immediately call the members to order, and on appearance of a quorum, cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

3. He shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order, in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

4. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

5. Questions shall be put in this form, namely: “Those in favor (as the question may be) will say Aye,” and after the affirmative voice has been expressed, “Those opposed will say No.” Upon a call for a division, the Speaker shall count: if required, he shall appoint tellers.

6. The Speaker shall have a general direction of the hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but substitution shall not extend beyond one day, except in case of sickness or by leave of the House.

7. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House.
8. In all elections the Speaker may vote. In all other cases he may exercise his right to vote, or he may reserve this right until there is a tie, but in no case shall he be allowed to vote twice on the same question.

9. All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

10. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

11. No person except members of the Senate, officers and clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, officers of the State, persons particularly invited by the Speaker or some member, and such gentlemen as have been members of either House of the Legislature or of a convention of the people of the State, shall be admitted within the hall of the House: Provided, that no person except members of the Senate and the officers of the two Houses of the General Assembly shall be allowed on the floor of the House or in the lobby in the rear of the Speaker's desk, unless invited by the Speaker or the House.

12. Reporters wishing to take down debates may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor or elsewhere, to effect this object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

13. Smoking shall not be allowed in the hall, the lobbies or the galleries while the House is in session.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

14. After the reading of the Journal of the preceding day, which shall stand approved without objection, the House shall proceed to business in the following order, viz.:

(1) The receiving of petitions, memorials and papers addressed to the General Assembly or to the House.
(2) Reports of standing committees.
(3) Reports of select committees.
(4) Resolutions.
(5) Bills.
(6) The unfinished business of the preceding day.
(7) Bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages and other papers on the Calendar, in their exact numerical order, unless displaced by the Orders of the Day; but motions and messages to elect officers shall always be in order.

ON DECORUM AND DEBATE.

15. When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Speaker.
16. When the Speaker shall call a member to order, the member shall sit down, as also he shall when called to order by another member, unless the Speaker decide the point of order in his favor. By leave of the House a member called to order may clear a matter of fact, or explain, but shall not proceed in debate so long as the decision stands but by permission of the House. Any member may appeal from the decision of the Chair, and if, upon appeal, the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he may proceed; if otherwise, he shall not, except by leave of the House; and if the case, in the judgment of the House, require it, he shall be liable to its censure.

17. No member shall speak until recognized by the Chair, and when two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member to speak.

18. No member shall speak more than twice on the main question, nor longer than thirty minutes for the first speech, and fifteen minutes for the second speech; nor shall he speak more than once upon an amendment or motion to commit or postpone, and then not longer than ten minutes. But the House may, by consent of the majority, suspend the operation of this rule during debate.

19. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no person shall speak, stand up, walk out of or across the House, nor when a member is speaking entertain private discourse, stand up, or pass between him and the Chair.

20. No member shall vote on any question in the case when he was not present when the question was put by the Speaker, except by the consent of the House. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

21. Every member who shall be in the hall of the House when the question is put, shall give his vote, upon a call of the ayes and nes, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him, and no application to be excused from voting or to explain a vote shall be entertained unless made before the call of the roll. The hall of the House shall include the lobbies, gallery and offices connected with the hall.

22. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or if written it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Speaker or Clerk before debate.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any two members desire it.

24. After a motion is stated by the Speaker or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment, except in case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member, shall be deemed and taken to be in possession of the House, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged; and no motion to lay
on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and a motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting or some member is speaking; but a motion to adjourn shall not follow a motion to adjourn until debate or some business of the House has intervened.

27. When a question has been postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session, except upon a two-thirds vote.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, when the same shall admit of it, which shall be determined by the Speaker.

29. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, unless it may have already passed the Senate, and no motion to reconsider shall be taken from the table except by a two-thirds vote. But unless such vote has been taken by a call of the yeas and nays any member may move to reconsider.

30. When the reading of a paper is called for, which has been read in the House, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

31. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be verbally made by the introducer, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

32. When the ayes and noes are called for on any question, it shall be on motion before the question is put; and if seconded by one-fifth of the members present, the question shall be decided by the ayes and noes; and in taking the ayes and noes, or on a call of the House, the names of the members will be taken alphabetically.

33. Decency of speech shall be observed and personal reflection carefully avoided.

34. Any member, after the expiration of the morning hour, may rise to a question of personal privilege, but if the question of personal privilege be decided against him he shall not proceed, unless the ruling of the Speaker be reversed by the House.

35. Any fifteen members, including the Speaker, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. No member or officer of the House shall absent himself from the service of the House without leave, unless from sickness or inability.

37. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee if he is a member of two standing committees.

38. If any member shall be necessarily absent on temporary business of the House when a vote is taken upon any question, upon entering the
House he shall be permitted, on request, to vote, provided that the result shall not be thereby affected.

39. No standing rule or order shall be rescinded or altered without one day's notice given on the motion thereof, and to sustain such motion two-thirds of the House shall be required.

40. The members of this House shall uncover their heads upon entering the hall whilst the House is in session, and shall continue so uncovered during their continuance in the hall, except Quakers.

41. A motion to reconsider shall be determined by a majority vote, except a motion to reconsider an indefinite postponement, or a motion to reconsider a motion tabling a motion to reconsider, which shall require a two-thirds vote.

COMMITTEES.

42. At the commencement of the session a standing committee shall be appointed on each of the following subjects, namely:

(1) On Agriculture.
(2) On Appropriations.
(3) On Banks and Currency.
(4) On Claims.
(5) On Corporation Commission.
(6) On Constitutional Amendments.
(7) On Corporations.
(8) On Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships.
(9) On Courts and Judicial Districts.
(10) On Education.
(11) On Election Laws.
(12) On Engrossed Bills.
(13) On Expenditures of the House.
(14) On Federal Relations.
(15) On Finance.
(16) On Fish and Fisheries.
(17) On Health.
(18) On Immigration.
(19) On Insane Asylums.
(20) On Institutions for the Blind.
(21) On Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb.
(22) On Internal Improvements.
(23) On Insurance.
(24) On the Judiciary No. 1.
   On the Judiciary No. 2.
(26) On Military Affairs.
(27) On Mines and Mining.
(28) On Oyster Interests.
(30) On Pensions.
(31) On Privileges and Elections.
(32) On Propositions and Grievances.
(33) On Public Roads and Turnpikes.
(34) On Regulation of Public Service Corporations.
(35) On Rules.
(36) On Salaries and Fees.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

(1) On Enrolled Bills.
(2) On Justices of the Peace.
(3) On Library.
(4) On Printing.
(6) On Trustees of the University.
(7) On the Revision of the Laws.

To be appointed by the Speaker, and the first announced on each committee shall be chairman. In addition to the above standing committees, the Speaker shall appoint another (two members of each judicial district) to be denominated the Committee on Private Bills.

43. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave the chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

44. Upon bills submitted to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by sections, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments noting the page and line shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections before a question on its passage be taken.

45. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking and the previous question.

46. In a Committee of the Whole House, a motion that the committee rise shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

47. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the House, or on the report of a committee, unless introduced in regular order during the morning hour.

48. All bills and resolutions reported from any committee, with a recommendation for action by the House, shall state in the report that a majority of the committee was present and voting upon the same.

49. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House, previous to its passage, and the Speaker shall give notice at each whether it be its first, second or third reading.
50. Any member introducing a bill or resolution shall briefly endorse thereon the substance of the same.

51. The Speaker shall refer all bills and resolutions, upon their introduction, to the appropriate committee, unless otherwise ordered.

52. The Clerk of the House shall keep a separate calendar of the public and private bills, and shall number them in the order in which they are introduced; and all bills shall be disposed of in the order they stand upon the Calendar, but the Committee on Rules may at any time arrange the order of precedence in which bills may be considered. No public bill shall be twice read on the same day without the concurrence of two thirds of the members.

53. All resolutions which may grant money out of the Treasury, or such as shall be of a public nature, shall be treated in all respects in a similar manner with public bills.

54. The Clerk of the House shall be deemed to continue in office until another is appointed.

55. Upon the motion of any member there shall be a call of the House, a majority of the members present assenting thereto, and upon a call of the House the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk and the absentees noted, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed and those from whom no excuse or sufficient excuses are made may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody wherever to be found by special messenger appointed for that purpose.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

56. The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question be now put?" and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debates. If this question shall be decided in the affirmative, the "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending the question shall be taken upon such amendments, in their order, without further debate or amendment. If such question be decided in the negative, the main question shall be considered as remaining under debate: Provided, that no one shall move the previous question except the member submitting the report on the bill or other matter under consideration, and the member introducing the bill or other matter under consideration, or the member in charge of the measure.

When a motion for the previous question is made, and pending the second therefor by a majority, debate shall cease, but if any member obtains the floor he may move to lay the matter under consideration on the table, or move an adjournment, and when both or either of these notions is pending the question shall stand:

1st. Previous question.
2d. To adjourn.
3d. To lay on the table.
And then upon the main question, or amendments, or the motion to postpone indefinitely, postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, in the order of their precedence, until the main question is reached or disposed of; but after the previous question has been called by a majority no motion, amendment or debate shall be in order.

All motions below the motion to lay on the table must be made prior to a motion for the previous question; but, pending and not after the second therefor by the majority of the House, a motion to adjourn or lay on the table, or both, are in order. This constitutes the precedence of the motion to adjourn and lay on the table over other motions, in Rule 25.

Motions stand as follows in order of precedence in Rule 26:
1. Lay on the table.
2. Previous question.
3. Postpone indefinitely.
4. Postpone definitely.
5. To commit or amend.

When the previous question is called, all motions below it fall, unless made prior to the call, and all motions above it fall after its second by a majority required. Pending the second, the motions to adjourn and lay on the table are in order, but not after a second. When in order and every motion is before the House, the question stands as follows:
1. Previous question.
2. Adjourn.
3. Lay on the table.
4. Postpone indefinitely.
5. Postpone definitely.
6. To commit.
7. Amendment to amendment.
8. Amendment.
10. Bill.

The previous question covers all other motions when seconded by majority of the House, and proceeds by regular gradation to the main question, without debate, amendment or motion, until such question is reached or disposed of.

57. All bills carrying appropriations, when reported favorably from the committee having them in charge, shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations before reported to the House.

58. The Principal Clerk, the Engrossing Clerk and the Doorkeeper shall appoint, with the approval of the Speaker, such assistants as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of the duties of their various offices.

59. The Speaker shall appoint twelve pages to wait upon the session of the House, and when the pressure of business may require he may appoint three additional pages.
60. The Chairmen of the Committees on the Judiciary, Finance and Propositions and Grievances may each appoint a clerk, with the approval of the majority of his said committee.

61. The Chairmen and five members of the Committees on the Judiciary and the Chairmen and ten members of the Committees on Education, Finance, and Agriculture shall constitute a quorum of either of said respective committees for the transaction of business.

62. The Speaker, on each Monday morning, shall appoint a committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine daily the Journal of the House before the hour of convening, and report after the opening of the House whether or not the proceedings of the previous day have been correctly recorded.

**STANDING COMMITTEES.**

*Agriculture*—McRae, Chairman; Blanchard, Cox, Griffin, Neal, Pritchard, Parker, Johnson of Johnston, Jones of Pitt, Whitt, Rose, Morgan, Foushee, Davis of Hyde.

*Appropriations*—Gordon, Chairman; Gillam, Williams, Bickett, Winbourne, Turlington, Carter, Neal, Yount, Midyette, Koonce, Doughton, Rector, Whitt, Pickett, Wood, Preston.

*Bank and Currency*—Gillam, Chairman; Parsons, Crawford, Jones of Johnston, Davis of Hyde, Bruton, Blount, John, Stickley, Watts, Brinson, Kennedy, Blanchard.

*Claims*—Vestal, Chairman; Price of Union, Johnson of Johnston, Griffin, Kitchin, Brewer, Murphy, Eddins, Julian, Gaston, Gibbs, Candler, Burnett, Farthing.

*Constitutional Amendments*—Avery, Chairman; Winborne, Doughton, Clifford, Peele, McLean, Tillett, Stickley, Douglass, McRae, Albright, Farthing, Harshaw.

*Corporation Commission*—Lockhart, Chairman; Williams, Taylor of Vance, McNeill, Price of Union, Gaston, Byrd, Keener, Clifford, Pickett, Kennedy.

*Corporations*—Kitchin, Chairman; Pritchard, Park, Galloway of Greene, Grier, Washington, Harris, Johnston of Caswell, McRae, Mangum, Coleman, Burnett.


*Courts and Judicial Districts*—Yount, Chairman; Blanchard, Limerick, London, McLean, Hampton, Mangum, Morton, Park, Tillett, Taylor of Vance, Vestal, Watts, Farthing, Brinson, Coleman.

Engrossed Bills—Mull, Chairman; Cox, Avery, Bruton, Carter, Davis of Carteret, Hooker, Grant, Owen, Bowman.

Expenditures of the House—McDaniel, Chairman; McRae, Weaver, Whitley, Kennedy, Albright.

Federal Relations—Laughinghouse, Chairman; Neal, Peele, Rodwell, Sharp, Simpson, Stickley, Stevens, Morgan, Kennedy.


Fish and Fisheries—Vann, Chairman; Gillam, Hooker, Brewer, Liverman, Jones of Pitt, Simpson, Pitt, Midyette, Davis of Carteret, McDaniel, Davis of Hyde, Winborne, Galloway of Transylvania, Neal, Pugh, Taylor of Brunswick.

Game—Turlington, Chairman; Harris, Vann, Hampton, Dowd, Galloway of Greene, Dilling, Brewer, Rodwell, Midyette, Wells, Buchan, Doughton, Edgerton, Farthing, Grant, Gibbs.


Immigration—Wood, Chairman; Parsons, Ehringhaus, Gaston, Hampton, Hooker, Watts, McDaniel.

Insane Asylum—Bickett, Chairman; Edgerton, Gordon, Avery, McDaniel, Neal, Boyd, Price of Rockingham, Stickley, Buchan, Blount, Julian, Royster, Helsebeck, McNeill, Bryant, Candler, Burnett, Gaston.

Institution for the Blind—Stevens, Chairman; Douglass, Hollowell, Clifford, Dilling, Carter, Eddins, Gaston, Galloway of Transylvania, Grier, Hankins, Bryant, Rector.

Institutions for Deaf and Dumb—Johnston of Caswell, Chairman: Koonce, Simpson, Avery, Carter, Brewer, Byrd, Dowd, Davidson of Cherokee, Edgerton, Galloway of Transylvania, Tillett, Pugh, Bryant, Owen, Crawford.

Insurance—Royster, Chairman; Neal, Bolton, Ehringhaus, Bickett, Davidson of Iredell, Washington, Crawford, Hankins, Blount, Gillam, Harris, Gallert, Brewer, Burnett, Candler, Hanes.

Internal Improvements—Hollowell, Chairman: Hooker, Whitley, Grier, McRaken, Liverman, McLean, Mial, Bruton, Foushee, Morgan, Owen.

Judiciary, No. 1—Winborne, Chairman: Bickett, Lockhart, Douglass, Weaver, Ehringhaus, Preston, Turlington, Galloway of Greene, Harris, Stickley, Johnston of Caswell, Keener, Kitchin, Park, Grant, Harshaw, Baley, Wells.

Judiciary, No. 2—Murphy, Chairman: Doughton, Royster, Avery, Rodwell, Davis of Carteret, Clifford, Stevens, Vann, Gallert, London, Parsons, Mangum, Williams, Manning, Preston, Midyette, Mull, Hanes, Taylor of Brunswick, Koonce.

Manufactures and Labor—Weaver, Chairman; Parsons, Preston, Jones of Johnston, Watts, Morton, Sharp, Simpson, Jones of Pitt, Whitley, Liverman, Rose, Kennedy, Grant, Pritchard.
Military Affairs—Dilling, Chairman; McRae, Morton, McLean, Bolton, Royster; Taylor of Vance, Gallert, Davis of Carteret, Morgan, Baley.

Mines and Mining—Davidson of Iredell, Chairman; Eddins, Bruton, McNeill, Byrd, Davidson of Cherokee, Brinson, Coleman.

Oyster Interests—Davis of Hyde, Chairman; Davis of Carteret, McNeill, Liverman, Price of Union, Jacobson, Peele, Park, Mull, Murphy, Farthing, Helsebeck, Brinson.

Penal Institutions—Williams, Chairman; Yount, Wood, Hooker, Johnson of Johnston, Price of Rockingham, Harris, Lockhart, Preston, John, Griffin, Parker, Boyd, Brewer, Gibbs, Kennedy, Helsebeck, Davis of Hyde, Davidson of Cherokee.


Privileges and Elections—Koonce, Chairman; Griffin, Vestal, Jones of Johnston, Hollowell, Hampton, Simpson, Sharp, Rose, Helsebeck.

Propositions and Grievances—Douglass, Chairman; Rodwell, Pitt, Taylor of Vance, Pritchard, Vann, Tillett, Parsons, Park, Taylor of Brunswick, Coleman, Harshaw, Owen.

Public Roads and Turnpikes—Price of Union, Chairman; Mial, Washington, McRae, Wells, Blanchard, Byrd, Bruton, Mull, Clifford, Davidson of Cherokee, Davis of Hyde, Bowman, Brinson.

Regulation of the Liquor Traffic—Dowd, Chairman; Avery, Bolton, Carter, Bruton, Cox, Harris, Sharp, Julian, Douglass, Johnson of Johnston, Grant, Cowles.

Rules—Dowd, Chairman; Winborne, Royster, Harshaw.

Salaries and Fees—McRacken, Chairman; Bolton, McLean, Pitt, Midyette, Peele, Gordon, Mull, Crawford, Murphy, Brinson, Pugh, Rector

The Regulation of Public Service Corporations—Manning, Chairman; Yount, Weaver, Davis of Carteret, Hankins, Johnston of Caswell, Kitchin, Preston, McRacken, Midyette, Jacobson, Morgan, Bryant, Baley, Cowles.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Enrolled Bills—Gallert, Chairman; Byrd, Candler, Julian, Lockhart, Koonce, Stickley, Bowman, Rector.

Justices of the Peace—Hooker, Chairman; Jones of Pitt, John, Jones of Johnston, Whitley, Vestal, Peele, Cox, Parker, Liverman, Owen, Pickett.

Library—Neal, Chairman; Laughinghouse, Liverman, Davis of Hyde, Winborne, Johnson of Johnston, Taylor of Vance, Price of Union, Keener, Pritchard, Whitley.

Printing—Jacobson, Chairman; Keener, Dowd, Pritchard, Grier, Taylor of Vance, Galloway of Transylvania, Albright, Cowles.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Morton, Chairman; Blanchard, Bolton, Byrd, McDaniel, Carter, Davidson of Iredell, Davis of Hyde, Eddins, Ehringhaus, Gibbs, Rose.

Trustees of the University—Ehringhaus, Chairman; Laughinghouse, Lockhart, London, Mangum, Murphy, Manning, Morgan, Owen.
AN ACT TO MAKE APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the sum of forty-two thousand five hundred dollars is hereby annually appropriated to the support and maintenance of the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb, and the sum of five thousand dollars is further specifically appropriated for the purpose of grading and macadamizing roads and walks, purchasing laundry machinery, furniture, putting in cement floors and for machinery for the wood-working department. And all other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

SEC. 2. That the sum of sixty thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the support and maintenance of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind. And the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars is further annually appropriated for the years 1905 and 1906 for the purpose of providing sick wards, cement floors for the basement rooms, new roofs for the kitchen and laundry with enlargement of the latter, additional windows for the girls' dormitories, a cold storage plant and other needed improvements, all at the institution for the whites. And the sum of fifty dollars is further appropriated annually for the purchase of books for said institution. All other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

Sec. 3. That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the support and maintenance of the State Hospital at Raleigh. And the further sum of three thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for lights and water for said hospital. And the further sum of eight thousand dollars is further appropriated for the specific purpose of procuring and installing boilers at said hospital. And the further sum of six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of repairing, repainting and flooring and otherwise improving the buildings and fencing the grounds of said hospital. And the further sum of eighteen hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty-five cents is hereby appropriated for the special purpose of paying off outstanding indebtedness of said hospital. And the further sum of forty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of erecting a building or buildings for increased accommodations for patients, of which sum twenty thousand dollars shall be payable in the year one thousand nine hundred and five and twenty thousand dollars in the year one thousand nine hundred and six. And all other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

Sec. 4. That the sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the support and maintenance of the State Hospital at Morganton. And for the purpose of procuring and installing needed boilers for said hospital the further sum of six
thousand dollars is hereby specifically appropriated. And the further sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the specific purpose of building an amusement hall for the patients in said hospital. And all other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

Sec. 5. That the sum of fifty-eight thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the support and maintenance of the State Hospital at Goldsboro. And the further sum of four thousand two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of procuring and installing new boilers and for building a spur track from the railroad to said hospital. And the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby specifically appropriated for the construction and equipment of a building for the accommodation of patients. And all other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

Sec. 6. That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the support and maintenance of the Soldiers’ Home. And the further sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the special purpose of providing additional buildings, of which sum three thousand dollars shall be paid in the year one thousand nine hundred and five and two thousand dollars in the year one thousand nine hundred and six. And all other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

Sec. 7. That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the support and maintenance of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. And the further sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the specific purpose of purchasing and installing textile machinery. And all other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

Sec. 8. That the sum of forty-five thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the support and maintenance of the University of North Carolina. And the further sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of building and equipping a chemical laboratory and to refit and equip the present chemical laboratory for a laboratory of biology, of which sum twenty-five thousand dollars shall be available in the year one thousand nine hundred and five and twenty-five thousand dollars in the year one thousand nine hundred and six. And all other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

Sec. 9. That the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the support and maintenance of the Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School, formerly the Cullowhee High School. And the further sum of three thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the specific purpose of paying for furniture, desks, etc., and heating the buildings belonging to said school. And all other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

Sec. 10. That the sum of forty thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the support and maintenance of the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro. And the further sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the years one thousand nine
hundred and five and one thousand nine hundred and six for the purpose of replacing the laundry building and equipment and the cold-storage plant destroyed by fire, and for paying the loss to the college income on account of said fire. And the further sum of five thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated as a special maintenance fund and for connecting the central heating plant with the college buildings. And the further sum of eighty-two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the specific purpose of paying the debt contracted in replacing the buildings destroyed by fire and any interest that may accrue in excess of this amount. And all other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

Sec. 11. That the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the support and maintenance of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race at Greensboro. And the further sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the purposes of building a dormitory and making the necessary sewerage connections, of which sum three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars shall be available in the year one thousand nine hundred and five and three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars shall be available in the year one thousand nine hundred and six. And all other appropriations heretofore made are hereby revoked.

Sec. 12. That the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the support and maintenance of the Appalachian Training School for Teachers. And for the purpose of completing the new buildings and for other purposes deemed useful and wise by the board of trustees for the improvement of said school the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant, payable to the treasurer of the board of trustees, for an amount not to exceed four thousand dollars whenever a like amount shall have been subscribed and paid to the treasurer of the said board of trustees by citizens for the purposes above mentioned, and whenever the board of trustees of Watauga Academy shall convey to the State of North Carolina by deed in fee simple absolute these buildings, grounds and other property free from incumbrance it shall be considered as a donation or subscription for the above purposes and the value thereof shall be determined by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina.

Sec. 13. That none except the indigent insane persons and indigent deaf and dumb and blind shall be received into or retained in any of the State Hospitals for the Insane or Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind for care or treatment unless upon payment of such sum as the board of directors of such hospital may determine to be sufficient to pay the expenses of the maintenance of such person or persons, or so much thereof as the said board shall find to be the full amount that such person or his or her estate is able to pay. Any person, employee or officer of said institutions violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
Sec. 14. That no greater sum than herein appropriated shall be expended by any institution or any officer thereof, nor shall any part or portion of any appropriation herein made be used or expended except for the specific purpose named in this act, and no debt shall be created or contracted by the directors or officers or any of them of any of the institutions named in this act, nor shall any greater sum or amount be used for the purposes of such institution than the sum and amount named herein for the use and benefit of such institution, respectively, nor shall any officer or director enter into any contract or engagement for the use of any institution named in this act to any greater amount or for any other purposes than provided for herein. Any officer or director of any such institution who shall either direct or consent to the diversion of any part of the sum appropriated herein from the purposes to which it is herein specifically appropriated shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and any officer or director who shall contract for or consent to the entering into any engagement or obligation for or on behalf of any institution to a greater sum than herein appropriated for the uses and purposes of such institution, or any officer or director who shall expend or consent to the expending of any greater sum than is herein appropriated to the institutions herein named, respectively, shall in each event be individually liable to the extent of double the amount of such sum or sums so diverted or expended to the State of North Carolina to the use of such institution, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to forthwith institute an action in the Superior Court of Wake County in the name of the State to the use of such institution or institutions against any superintendent, executive head, manager, director or other officer who shall divert such funds or create such debt or assent thereto. That so much of chapter seven hundred and fifty-one, Laws of one thousand nine hundred and one, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this section is hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. That the appropriations herein made shall be drawn out by the Auditor upon his warrant and thereupon shall be charged by the State Treasurer to the account of the institution for which they are respectively made and drawn, and it shall be unlawful for the Treasurer to pay out upon the credit of any such institution any greater sum than by this act appropriated, and it shall be unlawful for the Treasurer to cash any order or voucher of any institution to any greater amount than is hereby appropriated to such institution, respectively.

Sec. 16. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 6th day of March, A. D. 1905.
DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER.

B. R. LACY, Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF STATE DEBT.

As approved in chapter 543 of the Laws of 1905, $250,000 in 4 per cent. State bonds were issued to pay the South Dakota judgment, and to purchase, as per the settlement fixed by the act, the bonds held by Schafer Brothers and others, known as the old Western North Carolina Railroad ten-share bonds. These old bonds have been redeemed until the amount derived from the sale of the new 4 per cent. bonds has been about exhausted. It now appears that there are a few more of these bonds in existence than the Legislature of 1905 provided for. I would therefore recommend that the Treasurer be authorized to pay for them at the same rate as the former compromise; that is, $892 for each $1,000, without interest. I do not think there will be more than a half dozen presented.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Four per cent. consolidated debt bonds, due July 1, 1910</td>
<td>$3,411,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four per cent. Prison debt bonds, due January 1, 1909</td>
<td>110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four per cent. Prison farm debt bonds, due January 1, 1909*</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four per cent. State debt bonds, 1903 issue, due Jan. 1, 1913</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four per cent. State debt bonds, 1905 issue, due Jan. 1, 1913</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total four per cent. debt</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,131,450</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six per cent. construction debt bonds due April 1, 1919</td>
<td>2,720,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total interest-bearing debt</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,851,450</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six per cent. old construction bonds unredeemed</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total debt, interest and non-interest bearing</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,873,450</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 4 per cent. Prison debt bonds, amounting to $110,000, and 4 per cent. Prison farm bonds, amounting to $60,000, become due January 1, 1909. The present Legislature will have to make provision for the payment of these bonds. These bonds, as the name implies, were issued for the State's Prison under a former administration; therefore, it is exceedingly gratifying that the present management has so conducted the affairs of the State's Prison that they have a surplus sufficient to pay these bonds when they become due, if the Legislature in its wisdom should so direct.

INVESTMENTS.

The State holds as an investment 30,002 shares of stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, 12,666 shares of stock in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, and $54,000 invested in the Wilkes

*Interest paid from earnings of the State's Prison.
boro and Jefferson Turnpike Company, and $710 invested in the Juna-
huska Turnpike Company.

The annual income from the State's stock in the North Carolina Rail-
road is $210,014, and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad $31,665.

(For full particulars see Biennial Report of the State Treasurer, 1905-1906).
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FRANCIS P. VENABLE, President.

The University of North Carolina is located in Chapel Hill. Its charter was granted in 1789 and it was opened for students in 1795. The campus of forty-five acres and about six hundred acres of forest contiguous to it were given by citizens of Orange County. Its first buildings were also given to the State by friends of the University, the Legislature making, in 1793, a loan of $10,000 which was afterwards converted into a gift.

Its property at present consists of eighteen buildings and three professors' houses. The buildings and equipment (including the new library) are valued at $750,000. The endowment and productive funds of the University amount to $182,000. The total gifts to the University since the granting of its charter, that is, in 117 years, amount to $775,000.

The Legislature of 1905 made the first appropriation for a building at the University. This was the sum of $50,000 for the new chemical laboratory. The State made no appropriation for the support of the University for the first eighty years of its existence. In 1875 the interest from the Land Scrip Fund, $7,500, was given the University. This was withdrawn in 1887. In 1881 the annual sum of $5,000 was appropriated for its support. The present annual appropriation is $45,000.

The total income of the University for the session 1905-'06 was $108,000. This was derived from the following sources:

- State appropriation: $45,000
- Receipts from students: $44,245
- Miscellaneous (heat and light, printing, etc.): $14,346
- Deems Fund: $4,416

Total expenditures: $113,869

Deficit: $5,862

The University comprises the following departments: Collegiate, Graduate, Applied Science, Law, Medicine and Pharmacy. The faculty numbers 74 and the number of students for the session of 1905-'06 was 685. For the session of 1906-'07 the number is over 700. Since 1900 the number of students has grown from 512 to more than 700.

More than 600 of these students are from North Carolina. There is little effort at attracting students from outside the State, as it makes a heavy demand upon the equipment of the University to care properly for North Carolinians. Yet the students drawn from the outside bring into the State on the average some $15,000 a year.

Over two-thirds of the students are sons of farmers. Over one half earn or borrow, in part or in whole, the money for their education. Some
forty of them earn their board by waiting at table. Few of the families from which these students come are able to stand the strain of the support of a son at college without stringent economy or even many sacrifices.

If a sufficient charge were made to meet all of the expenses of the University, paying interest on the plant, for its repair and renewal, and yielding no profit whatever, it would mean the payment of about $300 by each of the 700 students in addition to his living expenses, a sum absolutely prohibitive except for the sons of the rich. As it is, each student averages only $66. The remainder is met by the State and by private philanthropy. The University of North Carolina and one other are the only State Universities where charge is made for collegiate tuition, and in the other one the charge is much smaller.

The University is emphatically the great hope of the poor boys of the State for higher education, and has shown itself to be the greatest factor in the upbuilding of the State.

At no time during the past thirty years, since the reopening, has the State been able to do all that should be done to place it upon a footing of thorough efficiency or to provide properly for its needs. Its growth has not been provided for and it is badly cramped.

In the first place, its income should be largely increased to provide sufficient teaching force, add to the equipment and take care of the grounds and buildings. An increase of at least $25,000 a year is immediately needed for this purpose. Its present income is about $100,000 a year less than that of each of the two Southern institutions which are doing about the same work.

While some of the needs in the way of buildings have been met, the accommodation is only partial. Two of the large dormitories and parts of others have been, from sheer necessity, taken for laboratories and lecture rooms. Only 350 students can find accommodation in the dormitories that are left. The supply of lecture rooms is altogether inadequate. New laboratories for physics, biology, geology, medicine, pharmacy, must be built and equipped. Decent accommodation must be provided for the large law classes. A new infirmary is urgently needed. The dining hall can accommodate only 200 students. The water-works must be nearly doubled in capacity. Only occasional temporary repairs have been possible in the buildings since 1893 and they need renovation. Altogether a sum not less than $300,000 is needed immediately if the University is to be properly fitted up to accommodate the present number of students and allow for a normal increase from year to year.

The deficit of last year amounting to $5,862 will be considerably increased this year. This has been forced upon the University by the necessity of teaching and caring for the increased number of students. Unless provision is made for this and for the future the University must suffer and the State still more. The University must be placed upon an efficient footing or the numbers admitted to its benefits limited, and vigorous retrenchment practised where already there is stringent economy.
THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

J. I. FOUST, Dean.

The North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College was instituted by Act of the General Assembly of 1891. The purpose for which the institution was created as stated in Section 5 of the act establishing it is as follows:

"The object of this institution shall be (1) to give young women such education as shall fit them for teaching; (2) to give instruction to young women in drawing, telegraphy, typewriting, and such other industrial arts as may be suitable to their sex and conducive to their support and usefulness. Tuition shall be free to those who signify their intention to teach upon such conditions as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors."

In 1892 the institution began with $30,000 and ten acres of land, donated by Greensboro, and with an annual appropriation of $10,000 from the State. In addition to State appropriation and tuition fees, the institution received, until recently, about $3,000 annually from the Peabody Education Fund, and had for three years $2,500 annually from the General Education Board. It has also received about $11,000 from the faculty and students, a similar amount from Mr. George Foster Peabody, and a Library Building from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Its plant is now worth $400,000, its annual State appropriation is $45,000, and its loan funds and scholarship funds, received from various sources in the State and out of it, now amount to $15,000. The faculty numbers fifty and the annual student enrollment for the past five years has been more than five hundred.

In its course of study the College emphasizes the useful and the practical rather than the ornamental. Its chief mission lies in furnishing the public school system with well-equipped teachers who are capable of rendering the State intelligent and useful service. It provides regular degree courses whose admission requirements, curriculum of instruction and standards of scholarship are in keeping with the requirements of our best Southern Colleges for men and women. All students have the privilege of taking regular courses in Pedagogy with opportunities for daily observation and practice in a Training School for Teachers; and no student is given free tuition who does not complete this work and take a pledge to teach for at least two years in the schools of North Carolina. A preparatory department conducted by the regular College faculty is maintained for those students who do not have access to good preparatory schools. Special industrial and commercial courses are open to those who do not have free tuition and are not under contract to teach. Provision is also made for teachers who may wish to take brief courses in Pedagogy and the subjects taught in the public schools. For those who cannot remain longer, a one-year course is offered. For these
who can attend only during the fall term a two months' course is provided, and like provision is also made for those who can attend only during the spring term. The advantages of the institution are thus open to every worthy white girl who has availed herself of the opportunities offered in the public schools of the State.

The patronage of the institution has justified the wisdom of its founders. During the fourteen years of its life, beginning October, 1892, and closing with the session of May, 1906, the College has had an average annual enrollment of more than 450 students. The average number of new students enrolled each year has been 232. They have come from all the ninety-seven counties of the State, and in their political and religious faith, their financial condition, their professional and social life, their intellectual ability and previous educational opportunity are representative of the people of North Carolina. Of the 3,254 young women that have sought the help and strength thus provided, more than 80 per cent, received their training in the rural public schools; one-third defrayed their own expenses; and two-thirds, according to their own written statement, would not have attended any other North Carolina College. In brief, one of the strongest forces of the College, and a prime source of its usefulness, has been the representative character of its patronage. This coming together of all classes from all sections of the State necessarily results in creating an atmosphere of wholesome democracy and equal opportunity. The spirit of the State's College for women is therefore what the spirit of every State college should be, and as a result its representatives acquire that larger sympathy, that breadth of vision and that intelligent insight into the needs of their State that no text-books or lectures or mere academic training can ever hope to give.

Some indication of the serviceableness of the College is suggested by what has been said of the scope and character of its patronage. It has since its establishment, been an open door of opportunity for the white women of North Carolina. Through it the State has added to its resources over 3,000 educated women who have taught lessons of patriotism and right living to more than 100,000 North Carolina children. Two-thirds of all the students enrolled and nine-tenths of all who graduate become teachers in North Carolina. No large movement for the uplift of the State has failed to have support from its faculty and students, and to-day there is not a county in the State where representatives of the College are not to be found actively engaged in public service.

The needs of the College may, perhaps, be best presented in the words of its late President, who concluded his last Commencement address with these words:

"The urgent needs of the College are—"
1. The completion of the Students' Building, including the Young Women's Christian Association Hall and the auditorium.

2. A gymnasium.

3. Additional land adjoining the college grounds.

4. Additional recitation and dormitory room.

5. Additional income with which to strengthen the faculty of the College.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FOR THE COLORED RACE.

JAS. B. DUDLEY, President.

Possibly the most important and potential work which the State of North Carolina is doing for the future of its colored citizens and the conversion of this element into a strong and active factor in the development and expansion of the varied industries of the State, is the excellent and practical training which is given to the colored youths by the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race, located at Greensboro, N. C.

This college was established by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified March 6, 1891, and is maintained by appropriations received from the Federal and State Governments.

Upon the campus of the college are four modern brick buildings, besides two barns, a dairy, two greenhouses, a piggery, and a few smaller houses.

The Main Building, a large brick structure with granite trimmings, four stories in height, is used for administrative purposes, class-rooms, laboratories, and in part for dormitory.

The Mechanical Building is well supplied with the best and most modern equipment. In this building instruction is given in the following trades: Blacksmithing, general repairing, horse-shoeing, tinsmithing, broom-making, wood-turning, bricklaying, machinery, heating, plumbing, and gas-fitting. The young men in the carpenter shops find plenty to do.

The shops are run with a threefold purpose in view, namely, to furnish revenue for the college, give employment to needy and deserving students, and to supplement by practical work the theoretical instruction of the class-room.

There are two barns for dairy cattle. One is large and commodious and is used for the housing of the cows and horses, and for feed-rooms and storage of farm machinery; the other for theoretical and experimental purposes.

In the dairy, a two-story building, are to be found the most improved butter-making and milk-testing apparatus. The college has about fifty cows of good stock, such as the Jerseys and Holstein. The
students, therefore, have ample convenience for studying not only the theoretical principles of dairying, but also the opportunity to put them into practice.

The college has about 125 acres upon which are raised corn, wheat, and potatoes, and such vegetables as the market demands.

The school has been hampered more or less by a lack of lodging accommodation. The North dormitory, containing thirty-four rooms, can accommodate about seventy students, ten rooms in the Main building about thirty more. Owing to our being able to secure lodging in private families in the city for those whom we cannot accommodate on the grounds, the attendance, therefore, has usually been about 160 students. The South dormitory—a new building just completed—was planned by the college architect, a graduate of this school, and is a well-arranged building, which will about double our lodging accommodations.

The principal needs of the college at present are a central heating plant and sewerage connection. The present plan of heating each building separately makes a demand upon the funds available for this purpose that are sorely needed elsewhere, and which could be used to better advantage if the economy possible under a central heating system could be observed.

On several occasions the Board of Health has recommended sewerage connections, but the maintenance appropriation for the college, after using the severest economy, will not permit such needed improvements. Despite the growth of the college and the increase in the cost of supplies, the maintenance appropriation has remained unchanged for the last ten years. This single fact will be sufficient explanation as to why we have failed to comply with the recommendation of the State Board of Health.

The curriculum consists of two parallel courses covering a period of four years: the Agricultural, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture; the Mechanical, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

For the prosecution of its work the college maintains five important departments, each presided over by a specialist, and the faculty represents some of the most prominent schools in the country.

While this school is somewhat young and its enrollment may not be very large in comparison to some other schools of its kind for the colored race, yet we believe a larger percentage of its graduates are employed at good salaries, ranging from $30 to $150 per month, than those from older institutions.
THE STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND THE DEAF.

JOHN E. RAY, Principal.

This institution was established by act of the General Assembly passed January 12, 1845, while Hon. W. A. Graham was Governor of North Carolina. On the first day of May following the school opened with seven pupils, which number increased to seventeen during the session. The first appropriation amounted to $5,000 annually. Two years later it was made $10,000. W. D. Coke, of Virginia, was elected first Principal, and for some years the school was conducted in a building on Hillsboro Street, rented for the purpose.

On April 14, 1849, the corner-stone of the present main building, on Caswell Square, was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons. At the first deaf children only were received, but later blind children were also admitted.

In 1868 a department for the education of the negro deaf and blind children of the State was established on Bloodworth Street in the south-eastern part of the city. This has grown to be the largest and best equipped school for the negro deaf and blind in the South.

In 1894 the white deaf children were removed to their elegant new school at Morganton. The old school continued to grow until ten years ago, when there were 186 pupils actually present in both departments of the school, and the annual appropriation was $40,000. During the past two years the enrollment has reached 357. The school has grown to be the third largest of its kind in America, and North Carolina has the proud distinction of doing more for its deaf and blind children, in proportion to its population, than any State in the Union. And yet this is done at a smaller pro rata expense than in any other State, save one. During these ten years the old main building has been greatly enlarged, a new slate roof has replaced the old tin one, modern plumbing takes the place of that formerly used, and the steam-heating has been overhauled.

The old chapel building has been remodeled and enlarged, the main floor converted into a commodious and well-lighted dining-hall, and the upper story into an excellent music hall with sixteen well-equipped practice rooms and a band room. This is also furnished with a new slate roof.

An entirely new building has been erected, three stories high, besides a basement. This building furnishes dormitories for the boys, with all modern conveniences, and the best auditorium in the city.

An entirely new heating plant and an industrial building have been provided, furnishing room for the broom, mattress, and cane-seating departments of the school. Similar improvements have been made at the colored department.

During the past two years the kitchen has been covered with slate, the laundry enlarged nearly 50 per cent, and covered with slate; the basement rooms of the two main buildings and the boiler house have
been furnished with cement floors; sick wards have been provided in the fourth story of the girls' building with all modern conveniences, to be used in case of contagious or infectious diseases; plumbing has been put into the rooms used for ordinary sickness; and neat covered ways, connecting all the principal buildings, have been erected so as to protect the students while passing from one building to another during inclement weather, and the outside wood-work of the main building and the auditorium has received two coats of excellent paint during the summer just past. For these last-named improvements the recent General Assembly voted a special appropriation of $15,000.

The increased attendance has made it necessary to increase the appropriation for maintenance, and the Legislature has made additions from time to time until the annual income is now $60,000. The school is in a better condition than it has been in its history. Its work speaks for itself.

The literary work of the school may be well understood when it is known that the course of study pursued is modeled after the report made by the "Committee of Ten" appointed by the general government several years ago, and covers a thorough course in kindergarten, primary, grammar, and high-school work, as good as that done in the very best schools in the State.

One naturally wants to know what comes of all this. Well, in general terms 85 per cent. of the graduates of the school are self-supporting, and a good many of them have accumulated a good competency. Time and space will not permit a detailed statement. Let a few suffice. The musical directors of Salemburg Academy and of Anniston, Alabama, Seminary, are graduates of our school, and both totally blind. A member of the Board of County Commissioners of Pamlico County, a member of the Board of Education, and one of the most influential citizens, is a graduate of our school, and totally blind. A substantial merchant and mill man of Glass is another; a very successful farmer of Alexander County is another; until recently one of the leading teachers in Caldwell County was another. There are many more of the graduates who are filling honorable positions as public school-teachers, music teachers, piano tuners, bandmasters, merchants, etc., etc.—men and women who are a credit to the State and an honor to the school.

The handicraft exhibit made at the State Fair for the past six years has not only received universal praise, but has been awarded the first premium over all schools exhibiting, and a gold medal for each of these years is in the hands of the Principal.

A still greater honor has been recently bestowed upon the school. The Jamestown Exposition authorities have selected the North Carolina School for the Blind, out of all the schools for the blind in America, to make a live exhibit at the Exposition. In other words, if suitable financial arrangements can be made, classes from this school will be on exhibition from day to day, exemplifying the actual work of the school in musical, literary, and handicraft departments. This is no mean compliment.
Some of our students have passed the examinations required by the best colleges in our State, and have taken their degrees from them. Only recently one young man took his A. B. degree at our State University with honor, after which he went to Harvard, from which he graduated last session with high distinction. The Boston papers have several times written him up as a "wonderful blind man," and he is totally blind.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AT MORGANTON.

E. McK. Goodwin, Superintendent.

The North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb, located at Morganton, opened for reception of pupils October, 1894, with 102 in attendance. Since that time the number has increased to 243, with a corps of twenty-one regular teachers, and six instructors of industries, a chief instructor, lady principal, and principal. The law prescribes the public school course of the State.

The American Convention of Instructors of the Deaf held the seventeenth session at this school, and thirty-five States and two Canadian Provinces were present at the time.

We estimate that there are one hundred and fifty white deaf children in North Carolina not in school. We need a compulsory attendance law.

The health record of our school has been remarkable.

The plant is valued at $250,000. The State appropriates $42,500 annually for support and maintenance.

THE STATE HOSPITAL AT RALEIGH.

James McKee, M. D., Superintendent.

The State Hospital at Raleigh is situated one mile directly southwest of the city of Raleigh, just over the city's boundary line. The house was erected on the apex of the water-shed between Walnut Creek on the south and Rocky Branch on the north, and is drained in the best natural sanitary manner possible.

Every one knows that this institution was built for the unfortunate of North Carolina by the unceasing and persistent efforts of Miss Dorothea Dix, who appeared before several Legislatures to meet with reverses on account of the supposed impoverished condition of the State, but finally, by the effective help and eloquent plea of the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of Fayetteville, the passage of the bill was secured by a vote of a hundred and one ayes and ten nays.
The act provided for the appointment of six Commissioners—Honorable John M. Morehead, of Guilford; Calvin Graves, of Caswell; T. N. Cameron, of Cumberland; G. W. Mordecai, of Wake; C. L. Hinton, of Wake, and G. O. Watson, of Johnston, to select and purchase a tract of land upon which to erect a building for the purpose of providing for the insane. These Commissioners did their work without compensation, and that they did it well is manifested by the elegant and substantial structure erected upon this site.

The building was completed in 1856, and the first patient admitted on February 22, and the number treated from that date until this is 4,387. Out of that number 1,869 have been restored. The cost of the original building was $184,938.58. This was intended to accommodate 224 patients from all parts of the State. The house did not meet the requirements, and a review of all the reports made from that time to date indicates an overcrowded condition of the house, and in 1868-'69 the insane had increased so largely that the Legislature required the counties to take care of the harmless and incurable, but nothing was done toward increasing the accommodations for the outside insane. Later on two annexes were added to the wings of the main building, one on the male department and one on the female department, at a cost of $15,000 each. These two annexes provided for 405 patients. By placing the nurses in the basement of the administration building, and placing two patients in a room we are enabled to take care of 419.

The last Legislature provided $40,000 for the purpose of erecting a building for one hundred additional female patients. The cost of this new building is $43,365; $3,465 being absolutely necessary for the better completion of the building and the providing accommodations for twelve more patients. The house is completed. The Governor's Council has provided means for the equipment of the same. This will largely mitigate the condition of the insane in the Eastern District, but will not furnish room for all the outside insane.

The daily average of patients is noted in the biennial report for the years 1904-'05 as 447. The cost of maintaining these patients per capita has run as high as $300 to $135 per annum. The present per capita cost of maintaining patients is $175.92.

The Hospital owns 175 acres of land, but it has been compelled to lease 171 acres from lands adjacent to the Hospital to furnish work for the patients confined in the Hospital. If the Hospital owned the land the per capita cost would be very materially reduced; yet the explanation of the high per capita is the increased cost of labor and the high value of the necessaries of life.

The last Legislature appropriated $8,000 to erect a boiler-house and purchase boilers. Four 150-H. P. boilers are now in position and adequate for the present conditions and increased accommodations. The boiler-house is one of the best in the State.

The health of the inmates of the institution is remarkably good.
STATE HOSPITAL AT MORGANTON.

P. L. Murphy, M. D., Superintendent.

The appropriation for the last two years was $145,000 per year. This was sufficient to maintain the patients, but it required the strictest economy on account of the advance of prices of everything, even in the last two years.

A building for twenty-five men was completed and ready for occupants, March, 1905. This was at the Colony. The Colony plan has been successful. It relieved the pressure at the Hospital a great deal and is of great advantage to the patients there.

There are about 400 insane people in the Hospital District who need hospital care.

STATE HOSPITAL AT GOLDSBORO.

W. W. Faison, M. D., Superintendent.

This institution was opened for reception of patients August 1, 1880. The number of patients received since its beginning is 2,659; number of discharged, 2,119; number of patients remaining on roll, 540. At the last report, November 30, 1904, there were on the roll 529 patients; admitted since then, 249. Total number treated, 778.

The present capacity of this institution is 535. This will be increased to 655 by January 1st, when our new building will be completed.

It is more than probable before the close of the year 1907, every room in the Hospital will be occupied.

The per capita cost per year is about $110.

We will need for maintenance in 1907, $67,500; for maintenance in 1908, $70,000; for building purposes in 1908, $1,000. We propose to use this $1,000 in erecting cheap cottages for harmless and incurable patients.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Richard H. Lewis, M. D., Secretary.

The general scope and function of the State Board of Health is set forth in Section 3 of Chapter 214, Laws 1893, as amended by the General Assembly of 1901, which is as follows:

"That the North Carolina Board of Health shall take cognizance of the health interests of the people of the State, shall make sanitary investigations and inquiries in respect to the people, employing experts when necessary; shall investigate the causes of disease dangerous to the public
health, especially epidemics, the sources of mortality, the effect of locations, employments and conditions upon the public health. They shall gather such information upon all these matters for distribution among the people, with the especial purpose of informing them about preventable diseases. They shall be the medical advisers of the State and are herein specially provided for, and shall advise the government in regard to the location, sanitary construction and management of all State institutions, and shall direct the attention of the State to such sanitary matters as in their judgment affect the industries, prosperity, health and lives of the people of the State. They may make an inspection once in each year, and at such other times as they may be requested to do so by the State Board of Charities, of all public State institutions, including all convict camps under the control of the State Penitentiary, and make a report as to their sanitary condition, with suggestions and recommendations to their respective boards of directors or trustees; and it shall be the duty of the officials in immediate charge of said institutions to furnish all facilities necessary for a thorough inspection. The Secretary of the Board shall make biennially to the General Assembly, through the Governor, a report of their work."

From this it appears that the work of the Board is chiefly advisory, rather than executive. The fundamental idea in our health legislation is, that of local home rule, the sanitary unit being the county sanitary committee, unless superseded for the corporation by the municipal health board, see Section 8 of the Act. Consequently the executive functions in sanitary work are performed by the local bodies and the health officers which represent them. This is fortunately the case, for the reason that with the very small appropriation of $2,000 a year executive work would be out of the question.

During the past biennial period the Board has continued in its usual work as "medical adviser of the State"; by sanitary inspections of its public institutions of all kinds, with accompanying suggestions and advice; by the wide dissemination among the people of information on the subject of hygiene, through the publication of its monthly Bulletin and the distribution of health pamphlets and leaflets; by the oversight of the public water supplies of the State; by the analysis regularly in the State Laboratory of Hygiene, which is under its control, of such supplies of wells and springs suspected of causing diseases, of specimens to decide the diagnosis of diphtheria, typhoid and malarial fevers, hookworm disease, etc.; and by general advice on all kinds of sanitary subjects, in person or by letter, to municipalities, corporations, firms, health officers, and private individuals—about two thousand such letters having been written.

The most important work undertaken during the past two years has been that of instructing the people in regard to tuberculosis, generally seen in the form of pulmonary consumption, the most fatal by long odds to our people of all diseases, at least one-tenth of all deaths being attributed to it. The method adopted has been to mail direct to the individual,
with an accompanying circular-letter setting forth the importance of the subject and asking him to read it, an eight-page pamphlet on the Causes and Prevention of Consumption. Nearly 100,000 have been distributed, and between the leaves of most of them leaflets on typhoid fever and malaria and mosquitoes have been slipped, as the same postage would carry them all. There can be no doubt that in so wide a distribution some of these sanitary seed have fallen on good ground and have sprung up and borne fruit—some thirty, some sixty and some an hundred fold. Coöperating with the Buncombe Medical Society and the State Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis the Board secured, through the State School-book Commission the addition to the text-book on Physiology and Hygiene of a special chapter on tuberculosis.

When the value to a community of one life is estimated at from five to eight thousand dollars by those who make a study of such things, it is not unreasonable to believe and to assert that the State receives a larger return, by far, from the money spent on health preservation than from any other appropriation.

OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

W. J. Hicks, Superintendent.

In the year 1872, the Oxford Orphan Asylum was established by the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina. It was the first institution of its character established in the State, and one of the first in the South.

John H. Mills was its first Superintendent. He was the pioneer orphanage worker of North Carolina.

The purpose of the institution is to provide a temporary home and training school for the homeless boys and girls of the State.

The conditions of admission of the white children of North Carolina are: That they are really destitute and homeless; that they are of sound mind and body; that they are not under six years of age (seldom over thirteen).

The benefits of the Oxford Orphan Asylum have never been restricted to the children of Masons alone. The large majority of its beneficiaries did not have fathers who were Masons.

About two thousand four hundred children have received the care and training of the institution since 1872.

To-day about two hundred and seventy-five children are members of the orphanage community.

The institution is providing the necessities of life for these children, the opportunity to acquire an English education, industrial training in cottages, kitchen, sewing-rooms, laundry, shoe-shop, printing office, wood-working shop, dairy, in Oxford Furniture Factory, and on farm.
Each child is in school at least the half of each school day during the school term of nine months. Moral and religious instruction is prominent in the work.

In recognition of the service of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, its value to our Commonwealth in its work, the State of North Carolina appropriates ten thousand dollars annually to aid in its maintenance and extension.

Annually a report of the operations of the institution is made to the Governor of the State and to the State Board of Public Charities.

At the request of the Grand Lodge of Masons, the State of North Carolina is represented by three members on the Board of Directors of the Orphanage. These are appointed by the Governor of the State.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MISS DAISY DIXSON, Secretary.

State Constitution, Art. XI, sec. 7:

"Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate and orphan being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition, with suggestions for their improvement."

Sec. 3916, Revisal of 1905:

"This Board shall, besides their own observation, avail themselves of correspondence and exchange of facts of the labors of others in these departments, and thus be able to afford the General Assembly data to guide them in future legislation for the amelioration of the condition of the people, as well as to contribute to enlighten public opinion and direct it to interests so vital to the prosperity of the State."

The Board of Public Charities is an advisory board without executive power, but its duties are responsible and comprehensive.

It has the right to inspect and report upon the management of State charitable and penal institutions, including access to all portions of the premises, and the right to examine all books and papers. To visit and inspect county and municipal institutions, jails, camps and Homes, in the same manner and to the same extent as the State institutions. It must visit, inspect and issue license to private hospitals established for the care of insane, inebriates and feebleminded, and can prescribe rules and regulations for licensed hospitals.

It has the right to require reports from officials in charge of all charitable and penal institutions, both State and county.

The inspections of the State institutions are made personally by the members of the Board. Local Boards of Visitors, volunteer workers, have
been organized in the counties by the Board, who inspect the county institutions and make semi-annual reports. These local boards cannot be too highly praised for the noble work which they have accomplished in many of the counties, bettering the condition of the unfortunates. Printed circulars indicating the information desired are mailed all Boards of Commissioners annually, and to Boards of Visitors semi-annually. Questions are sent to all State institutions annually, and to private licensed hospitals twice a year.

Also, through courtesy, the private orphanages, hospitals and miscellaneous charitable bodies of the State report upon blanks sent out from the office of the Board.

The Board should be the centre of charitable activity of the State. Whenever opportunity offers, the members of the Board and the Secretary visit county and private institutions.

An annual report is made to the Governor, and a biennial report, which the Board “shall print,” is made to the General Assembly. These reports contain in detail the proceedings of this Board, the reports of institutions, and recommendations of changes or improvements.

In addition the Secretary makes a monthly report to the chairman, and a quarterly report to the Board at their regular meetings.

It is charged with the duty of collecting, collating and publishing such facts as may conduce to a correct judgment of the needs of the several institutions.

Another important duty is “to avail themselves of correspondence and exchange of facts of the labors of others in these departments.” With this end in view a systematic exchange of reports with other States and countries has been maintained. The library of philanthropic books and pamphlets numbers 1,500, and contains such information as will be found in no other library in the State.

For the same reason members of the Board have affiliated with the National Conference of Charities and Correction, which does not act upon any question, but brings together the greatest experts along all lines, charitable and penal, to confer upon, and give their experience upon these subjects.

A member of the Board and the Secretary, appointed, among others, by the Governor as delegates to the Conference, attended the meeting in Philadelphia.

The Governor also annually appoints delegates to the National Prison Association. The reports and proceedings of these and other national bodies are collected for reference.

In order to get a practical insight into the management, etc., of the New York institutions, the Secretary, in 1905, attended the New York Summer School of Philanthropy. Through this school’s influence the institutions were thoroughly examined, and discussed by experts who accompanied the men and women on the inspections. Many institutions of New York and some in Pennsylvania have been visited by the Secretary in the biennial period just closed.
Investigation of complaints in the counties are made through the Visitors, and are usually and generally adjusted without recourse to the courts, but if necessary, the case is given to the Solicitor. There is no appropriation for the expense of inspection, not even the members of the Board can make inspections of the State institutions except at the time of a regular meeting, unless they defray their own expenses. This makes much of the Board's work ineffective. They are charged with responsible duties which cannot be done as they should be, or as the members desire, for want of means.

There should be systematic inspection of all State and county institutions, including the finances, by a paid agent of the Board, who should be appointed by and under the control of the Board. This, in addition to the local Boards of Visitors, the volunteer workers, whom it is very desirable to continue.

A law requiring the counties to keep uniform records, prescribed by the Board, would be a vast improvement, making the compilation of these records of worth, instead of, as now, a heavy work for the Secretary with not altogether satisfactory results.

A law is needed requiring all plans of new buildings to be submitted to the Board for approval, in order that the buildings for the purpose in view may be erected with due consideration of economy and the best results.

There are three great needs in the State. First, and most urgent, adequate provision for the insane; secondly, laws preventing the incarceration of children in the penitentiary, county camps, and jails, with the hardened adult offenders, and provision for their reformation; thirdly, the establishment of an institution for the epileptic and feebleminded.

The reports of the institutions, pay-rolls, and the census of the insane, are on file in the office of the Board, and are open to inspection by the members of the Assembly, who are cordially invited to visit the office and make use of the data gathered there for this purpose.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

S. L. Patterson, Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Constitution of the State provides for a Department of Agriculture, Immigration, and Statistics. Under this fundamental law the General Assembly established the Department of Agriculture in 1877.

Since that time it has been fostered and enlarged by the Assembly, and its field expanded by the enterprise, energy, and capacity of its corps of workers, until it stands to-day without a rival in efficiency in the South. And this reputation comes from without more than from within the State. It is a condition that the administration may well be proud
of, since the fact redounds to the credit not only of the Board of Agriculture and those engaged by it in the work, but of the whole State.

At present, the Board consists of one member from each Congressional District, who is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, for terms of six years, and of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who is offi ceo chairman of the Board.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, who is chief executive officer of the Department, was formerly elected by the Board; but the Legislature of 1899, in order to bring the Department in closer touch with the people, especially the farmers of the State, so changed the law as to make the Commissioner an elective officer, and the present incumbent has been twice elected by the people to fill this important public trust. He had also been elected prior to this enactment by the Board for several terms.

The Commissioners, in order of their terms, have been: L. L. Polk of Anson, Montford McGehee of Caswell, John Robinson of Anson, S. L. Patterson of Caldwell, J. M. Mewborn of Lenoir, J. R. Smith of Wayne, S. L. Patterson of Caldwell.

The Secretaries have been: P. M. Wilson of Wake, T. K. Bruner of Rowan, J. L. Ramsey of Wake, T. K. Bruner of Rowan.

The State Chemists have been: A. L. Ledoux, C. W. Dabney, H. B. Battle, W. A. Withers (acting), A. W. Blair, B. W. Kilgore.

It is remarkable that during all the changes of the years the essential features of the original law have been retained, showing that the wise men who originated and developed the idea of a department for the betterment of the State's interests builded better than they knew.

The Board is charged with the following:

1. Investigations relating to the improvement of agriculture, the beneficial use of commercial fertilizers and composts, and for the inducement of capital and labor.
2. With investigations for the improvement of milk and beef cattle, especially with investigations relating to the diseases of cattle and other domestic animals—having power to quarantine infected animals and to regulate the transportation of stock within the State.
3. With investigations of the ravages of insects injuriously affecting market gardens, fruits, etc., and with dissemination of information essential for their abatement.
4. With investigations directed to the introduction and fostering of new agricultural instruments adapted to the various soils and climate of the State.
5. With investigations relative to the subject of drainage and irrigation, and mineral and domestic sources of fertilizer, including composting, etc.
6. With the collection of information relating to the subject of farm fences, etc.
7. With the enforcement of the laws enacted for the sale of commercial fertilizers, seeds, food products, and with authority to make regulations concerning the same.
8. With the dissemination of information relative to the advantages of soil and climate, and to the natural resources and industrial opportunities offered in the State.

All of these duties, and others, were enjoined upon the Board of Agriculture in the beginning, and remain practically the same.

To these subsequent Legislatures have added the holding of Farmers' Institutes, the publication of the monthly bulletin of the Department, and the collecting and maintaining of the Museum.

The Farmers' Institutes have increased in interest and attendance and are now one of the most popular features of the Department's work.

The Bulletin is the mouthpiece of the Department, and conveys to the thirty thousand farmers whose names are on the mailing lists the results of its work in its various lines.

The Board of Agriculture has established several Test Farms in different sections of the State, differing in soil and climate, which are proving of great value in the testing of different fertilizers, different crops, different modes of cultivation, etc.

A large force of officers and employees is necessary for conducting the work in all its various lines and branches.

The Department now comprises the Commissioner's offices, from which is conducted the business operations and from which radiate the other lines of work.

The Division of Chemistry, in charge of Dr. B. W. Kilgore, where all analyses are made of fertilizers, cotton-seed meal, feed and food stuffs, soils, minerals and marls and quantitative analyses of drinking-waters. Dr. Kilgore is also Director of the United States Experiment Station, and is in charge of the experiments at the Test Farms.

The Division of Veterinary Science, under direction of Dr. Tait Butler, whose services are devoted to giving information to the care and feeding of farm animals, improvement of live-stock, treatment of diseases, the gradual extermination of the tick, which is the source of the deadly Texas or splenetic fever. Dr. Butler is Director of Farmers' Institutes, and that work has increased in value and interest under his management.

The Division of Horticulture, recently established, will be devoted to the interest of trucking, the home and market garden, culture, preservation and marketing of the fruits of the State.

The Division of Entomology, in charge of Mr. Franklin Sherman, who is thorough and enthusiastic in his work, and has accomplished much good.

The Division of Botany and Biology, in charge of Dr. Gerald McCarthy, who, in addition to his work for the Department, makes all necessary bacteriological analyses of drinking-waters for the State Board of Health.

By act of the Legislature of 1879 a State Museum was directed to be collected for illustrating the natural resources and history of the State.

Acting under the advice and authority of that great man, wise statesman, and lofty patriot, whom North Carolina is so justly proud of, who
was then Governor—Thomas J. Jarvis—the property was purchased, which since has been greatly enlarged, where the Department now has its home. No other Museum in the South is comparable with ours, and very few in the United States surpass its collections in interest and value. The Hall of History adds immeasurably to its importance.

The members of the Legislature are invited and urged to come and examine the operations of the Department and of all its divisions, to inspect the Museum, and to study the historical collections.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

A. H. Eller, Secretary and Treasurer.

The greatest of all enterprises so far attempted by the State of North Carolina in the nature of a public or internal improvement, was the building of the North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro by way of Raleigh, Greensboro and Salisbury, to Charlotte.

Considering the experimental state of railroading at that time, the hazard of public or private indebtedness, and the limited resources, the movement was a monumental enterprise—and one in advance of any hitherto attempted by almost any other State in the Union. The success, however, which has crowned the labors and sacrifices of our fathers has established beyond all question that their wisdom was equal to, or superior to, any displayed before or since their day.

In 1833, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and the Wilmington and Raleigh, afterwards known as the Wilmington and Veldon Railroad Company, were chartered, and later were built. In 1848 the former was in the hands of the State, and was in a bankrupt condition for the want of patronage. It was necessary to give it some connection, or to extend it. At the session of November, 1848, the western counties urged a charter for a road from Charlotte to Danville, asking no State aid; but the eastern members opposed that project. The finances of the State were in such an impoverished condition that it was generally deemed impracticable for the State to give any considerable aid to any railroad; but William S. Ashe, the Democratic Senator from New Hanover, introduced a bill to construct a road from Goldsboro to Charlotte, under the name of the North Carolina railroad, and appropriating two millions of dollars for that purpose. In condition, however, that private parties could subscribe one million, and to secure the payment of the State bonds when issued, a lien was given on the State's stock.

When the western men brought up the Charlotte and Danville bill in the House, Stanley and other eastern men opposed it so bitterly that it could not pass, and then in a dramatic scene, the friends of Internal improvement agreed to send to the Senate and take the Ashe bill from the files and offer it as a substitute. After a great and prolonged strug-
gle the bill passed the House of Commons. In the Senate it failed by an adverse majority of one; but the Senator from Cumberland was led to support it by passing the bill for the State to build the plank road from Fayetteville to Salem; and then the vote in the Senate was a tie Speaker Graves, who had up to that moment maintained an impene-trable silence as to the measure, broke the tie in favor of building the road by State aid; and the measure was passed. Speaker Graves was never again elected to any office by the vote of his people.

To secure the needed one million of private stock, Speaker Graves Governor Morehead and Mr. William Boylan made great exertions, and by their efforts, aided by Joseph Caldwell, Governor W. A. Graham Paul C. Cameron, and others, the necessary stock was eventually raised on January 29, 1856, the road-bed was ready for passage of train from Goldsboro to Charlotte, and charters had been granted for two other roads—from Goldsboro to Morehead City, and from Salisbury to the Tennessee line.

By Act, ratified 14th of February, 1855, the General Assembly increased the capital stock to $4,000,000, and subscribed for the State the whole of the added capital. From that time till now the State has owned three-fourths, and individuals one-fourth of this road.

The first President of the company was Governor John M. Morehead to whom so much was due for securing the subscription of the private stock, and under his direction the road was constructed. His successor were Charles F. Fisher, of Rowan; Paul C. Cameron, Josiah Turner Jr., of Orange, and William A. Smith, of Johnston. During the administration of Mr. Smith the road was, on the 11th day of September 1871, leased to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for thirty years, at a rental of 6 per cent. per annum. The subsequent presidents of the company have been: Thomas M. Holt, Lee S. Overman S. B. Alexander, J. F. Kornegay, R. M. Norment, J. L. Armstrong, and H. G. Chatham.

On the 16th day of August, 1895, in view of the approaching termina-tion of the lease, the property was leased to the Southern Railway Company for a term of 99 years, at an annual rental of 6.12 per cent for six years and 7 per cent. for the remaining ninety-three years, and the stock of the company is now quoted at $186 on the market.

On the readjustment of the debt of the State, the State renewed the bonds issued for the purchase of the North Carolina Railroad stock pledging the original lien on the stock for the payment of the debt.

Col. Peter B. Ruffin, for more than thirty years, was the faithful and efficient Secretary and Treasurer of the company.


The State, as it is well known, has continued to own its $3,000,000 of the original capital stock, and has acquired two (2) additional shares.
thus giving it 30,002 shares at par value, amounting to $3,000,200, which, however, at the present market value aggregates $5,580,372. And it is confidently believed that if the State desired to part with a controlling interest in the company, its stock would command a much greater price, and those who have watched the constant advance in the price of this stock, expect it to go to $200 per share at an early day.

Under the lease of 1871 to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, the company could not have claimed the betterments made by the lessee; but under the present lease the company is not only amply secured by bond for the prompt payment of its lease money and organization expenses, to-wit, $143,000 on the first day of January and July of each year; but upon the termination of said lease for any cause, the company acquires the betterments made thereon.

In addition to the railroad and rolling-stock leased to the Southern Railway Company, the company still owns valuable lands in and about Company Shops, now known as the City of Burlington.

When the Board of Directors, appointed by Governor Aycock, took charge of the company’s affairs there was a floating indebtedness of $10,000. The November balance, 1906, of the present Secretary and Treasurer shows that said indebtedness has been paid and the company has to its credit in the bank the sum of $12,949.95, all of which, except a small balance, is drawing 4 per cent. interest. Promptly upon the payment of the lease money on the first day of January and July in each year, the Directors declare a dividend and the Secretary and Treasurer pays to the State Treasurer immediately $105,000, and like dividend is paid to the private stockholders on the first day of February and August of each year. The present Board of Directors, as appointed by Governor Glenn, on the part of the State, are: Hon. H. C. Chatham, President; Col. L. Banks Holt, T. H. Vanderford, Col. W. H. Williams, Mr. W. T. Brown, A. J. Ruffin, Mr. S. C. Penn, Mr. J. W. Lambeth. And the Directors elected by the private stockholders are: Gen. R. F. Hoke, Col. B. Cameron, Col. W. E. Holt, and Mr. Hugh McRae. The State’s proxy is Mr. Phillip C. Pope, the expert is Hon. John W. Thompson, and the company’s attorney is Hon. R. A. Doughton.

A true sketch of this company would be incomplete without calling attention to the long and invaluable services of Gen. R. F. Hoke as director. His experience and great knowledge of affairs, and life-long devotion to the best interest of the company, entitle him to the gratitude of the State, as well as the private stockholders.

The writer is indebted to Capt. S. A. Ashe for the more valuable historical data contained in the foregoing sketch.
THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY

D. J. Broadhurst, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was chartered by the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1852, duration of said charter being ninety-nine years. Said charter was amended in 1854 and 1855. Work on said railroad was begun shortly afterwards, and pushed to completion from Goldsboro to a point on the sea-coast now known as Morehead City, a distance of ninety-five miles, in 1858.

Not having the necessary data at hand, I state from memory, and from information gained from other sources, the names of the different Presidents of said Railroad Company, in the order of their service from the beginning up to the time when said railroad was leased to the Howland Improvement Company, during the administration of Hon. C. F. Aycock as Governor of North Carolina, on September 1, 1904, as follows: John B. Whitford, Chas. R. Thomas, John D. Whitford, E. F. Stanley, R. W. King, L. W. Humphrey, John Hughes, John D. Whitford, Washington Bryan, W. S. Chadwick, Robert Hancock, D. W. Patrick, Jas. A. Bryan.

The road was capitalized at $1,800,000.00, the par value of the stock was fixed at $100 per share. The State of North Carolina owns 12,66 shares of said stock. The county of Craven owns 1,293 shares, the county of Lenoir owns 500 shares, the county of Pamlico owns 20 shares. The balance of the stock of said road is owned by private individuals. The equipment of said road was by no means complete when the war between the States began, 1861, and by reason of the fact that a good portion of said road was under the control of the Federal army from the fall of New Bern in 1862 to the close of said war in 1865, said road when turned over to its rightful owners was little more, if any, than a burden to carry, which was, in part, the cause of no returns to the stockholders on their investments for thirty-four years after said road was constructed. Prior to the lease of said road to the Howland Improvement Company dividends were declared on the capital stock as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dividends Declared</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>2 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>2 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>2 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>2 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>1 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>1 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>1 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>1 per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>2 per cent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the administration of the Hon. T. J. Jarvis, Governor of North Carolina, said railroad was leased to one W. J. Best, who
control and operated same for a short time only, and then turned it back to its rightful owner.

There is an outstanding bonded indebtedness against said road of $325,000, bearing interest at six per cent, per annum, the interest payable semi-annually. Bonds for same were issued in 1887 and will mature in 1917. During the last year of the presidency of James A. Bryan, of said road, two suits were instituted in the Federal Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina for the appointment of receivers of said road. First by K. S. Finch of New York, and the second by John P. Cuyler of New Jersey. Receivers were appointed in both cases, but relief was granted by higher courts. Since the lease of said road to Howland Improvement Company, Mr. J. W. Grainger of Kinston has been president of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad or lessor company. Since his presidency began dividends on the capital stock have been declared as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>11/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>11/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special efforts have been put forward since the lessees took control to close up all outstanding business in which the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company was in any way interested, and the success thus far met with in the adjustment of differences with individuals and other transportation lines is cause for gratification to all parties concerned. The contract for lease with the Howland Improvement Company terminates in ninety-one years and four months from the date of its execution, and the stipulations contained in same have up to the last meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, in 1906, been complied with, as will be seen from the annual report to said stockholders' meeting of the President, Treasurer, and expert of the lessor company. Copies of said reports, together with a copy of the lease to the Howland Improvement Company, are herewith sent. The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad has, with some other short lines in Eastern North Carolina, been recently merged into and now forms part of the Norfolk and Southern Railway system.

NORTH CAROLINA CORPORATION COMMISSION.

H. C. Brown, Clerk.

The North Carolina Corporation Commission was established by an act of the General Assembly, 1899, superseding the Railroad Commission, which was established in 1891. The offices of the Commission are located in the Agricultural Building.
Commissioners: Franklin McNeill, chairman; Sam. L. Rogers, E. C. Beddingfield. H. C. Brown, clerk; O. Stedman Thompson, assistant clerk; Miss E. G. Riddick, stenographer.

The Commission has general supervision over all railroad, telegraph, telephone, street railway, steamboat, canal, water-works, and all other companies exercising the right of eminent domain.

It is authorized to hear and adjust complaints, to fix and revise tariffs of all railroads and all other transportation companies.

The Commission is a Board of Appraisers and Assessors for all the railroads and other corporations mentioned above.

The Commission is also a State Tax Commission, having and exercising general supervision over the tax-listers and assessing officers of the State.

There are 275 banks in the State, over which the Commission has supervision. The Commission has authority to appoint Bank Examiners, whose duties are to examine the various banks of the State and report to the Commission.

COMPLAINTS.

Three thousand three hundred and forty-five complaints have been brought before the Commission; five hundred and seventy-six filed during the past year. These complaints consist principally of overcharges, discriminations, freight service, failure of railroad companies to provide cars for transporting freights, storage charges, petitions for depots and sidings.

The Commission is authorized to make rules for the handling of freight, and to require the building of depots, etc.

When the complaint is filed, the attention of the company complained against is called to the cause of the complaint; and if the matter be such that cannot be settled by correspondence alone, the officers of the company complained against are cited to appear. In a large majority of cases these claims are amicably settled to the entire satisfaction of the parties concerned and without cost to the complainant; others have, however, required hearings. The records of the Commission show that many complaints and claims, aggregating thousands of dollars, have been paid to shippers. Union and other stations have been established all along the various lines of railroads.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence of the office has been voluminous—many inquiries touching taxation and matters pertaining to corporations, etc. Shippers have found that by applying to this office they can be advised of the proper freight rates and of the rules governing the transportation of freight to and from all points, and they are taking advantage of the opportunity. Much correspondence is necessary in the preparation of cases and the gathering of such statistics as are contemplated by law. All of this involves a vast amount of labor and correspondence.
The records of the office show that there were 21,103 letters written and mailed from the office for the past year alone, and nearly a million and a half words of testimony taken down by the stenographer in cases before the Commission for the same period.

ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION OF RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND STREET RAILWAY PROPERTY BY THE CORPORATION COMMISSION.

In the year 1900—the year before the Commission was established—the railroad properties of the State were valued at $12,321,704; in the year 1906 the Commission assessed and valued the properties of railroads and other corporations as mentioned below at $76,250,549.11.

The valuations are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mileage</th>
<th>Sidings</th>
<th>Total Valuation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Coast Line</td>
<td>947.83</td>
<td>171.09</td>
<td>$24,454,014.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaboard Air Line</td>
<td>612.12</td>
<td>104.46</td>
<td>12,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Railway—owned lines</td>
<td>589.41</td>
<td>76.03</td>
<td>14,735,250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Railway—leased lines</td>
<td>731.51</td>
<td>107.55</td>
<td>11,739,689.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Railroads</td>
<td>1,110.55</td>
<td>75.63</td>
<td>6,648,408.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,991.42</td>
<td>534.70</td>
<td>$70,077,361.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Telegraph Companies $1,016,025.00
Telephone Companies $938,957.86
Southern Express Company $402,109.00
The Pullman Company $176,906.25
Electric Light and Gas Companies $808,084.00
Street Railway Companies $1,749,650.00
Water-works Companies $517,670.00
Steam-boat Companies $142,259.00
Bridge and Canal Companies $280,109.00
Refrigerator Companies $111,427.00

Total $1,973,188.11

Grand Total $76,250,549.11

COST OF ROADS, FUNDED DEBT, CAPITAL STOCK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cost of Road</th>
<th>Capital Stock</th>
<th>Funded Debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Coast Line</td>
<td>$29,453,970</td>
<td>$10,328,077</td>
<td>$16,993,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaboard Air Line</td>
<td>29,224,503</td>
<td>15,184,727</td>
<td>11,860,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Railway—owned lines</td>
<td>37,807,812</td>
<td>21,395,661</td>
<td>20,213,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Railway—leased lines</td>
<td>13,002,532</td>
<td>8,052,250</td>
<td>6,220,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Roads</td>
<td>15,902,710</td>
<td>9,407,690</td>
<td>9,823,016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand Total—all roads $125,391,527 $61,368,105 $68,111,253
### TAXES PAID.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railroad</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Coast Line</td>
<td>$213,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaboard Air Line Railway</td>
<td>115,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Railway</td>
<td>259,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Roads</td>
<td>52,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$641,766</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EARNINGS AND OPERATING EXPENSES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railroad</th>
<th>Earnings</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Coast Line</td>
<td>$5,777,121</td>
<td>$3,561,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaboard Air Line</td>
<td>3,988,087</td>
<td>2,171,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Railway</td>
<td>10,384,806</td>
<td>6,596,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Roads</td>
<td>2,291,691</td>
<td>1,642,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total—all roads</strong></td>
<td><strong>$22,441,705</strong></td>
<td><strong>$13,971,222</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**THE STATE'S PRISON.**

**J. S. Mann, Superintendent.**

This institution was founded by an act of the General Assembly, ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Erection of a Penitentiary." Reference is made to the act cited, and also to the Report of the Commission to Erect a Penitentiary. Document No. 18, Legislative Documents 1868-'70.

The Prison building is a magnificent brick structure, erected upon granite foundation. The Prison wall is of granite, and is twenty feet in height and six feet broad at the top, and its base is said to extend sixteen feet below the surface. The building and wall are estimated to have cost the State more than a million and quarter dollars.

The institution is situated about one mile west of the capitol on the extension of Morgan Street and near Hillsboro Road.

The affairs of the Prison are administered by a board of five directors, appointed by the Governor. The present Directors are the Hon. J. G. Hackett, Chairman, Wilkes County; Hon. W. E. Crosland, Richmond County; Hon., John P. Kerr, Buncombe County; Hon. R. H. Speight, Edgecombe County, and Hon. John D. Dawes, Wilson County.

The Prison administrative officers, appointed by the Board of Directors, are J. S. Mann, Superintendent, Hyde County; John M. Fleming, Warden, Wake County; T. M. Arrington, Clerk, Nash County; J. R. Rogers, M. D., Physician, Wake County.

There are at present six hundred and thirty-six inmates.

The institution and all its outlying properties are at present in excellent physical condition.
During the past six years it has received no financial assistance from the State, but has been maintained entirely by its earnings, and the last report made by the Board of Directors to the Governor, on January 1, 1906, showed no liabilities, and assets amounting to $209,484.95.

**THE DANGEROUS INSANE DEPARTMENT.**

This department, which is managed by the Board of Prison Directors, occupies the extreme west wing of the Prison building, and is maintained by an appropriation from the State of five thousand dollars per annum. Dr. James R. Rogers is the physician in charge. The department has been properly maintained for the past six years within the appropriation made by the State.

The institution was intended to accommodate fifty patients. There are now fifty-two patients, in consequence of which overcrowded condition the management is compelled to place several of them in cells of the Prison for safe-keeping at night.

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**NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.**

**JOSEPH HYDE PRATT, State Geologist.**

During the past two years, 1904 and 1905, the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey has examined carefully into the production of each mineral product that is mined or quarried, publishing these results in Economic Papers 9 and 11, under the titles, Mining Industry in North Carolina during 1904 and 1905. In these papers are given descriptions of new mineral localities, and particular attention is called to those that are of apparent economic importance. The building stones of the State have been thoroughly investigated and the results of these investigations published as Bulletin No. 2, entitled The Building and Ornamental Stones of North Carolina. Corundum, chromite and other economic minerals associated with the peridotite rocks of North Carolina have been thoroughly investigated and these results published in Volume 1, entitled Corundum and the Peridotites of Western North Carolina. Besides these investigations, field work has also been carried on during the past two years on the gold deposits of North Carolina, especially the low grade ores; and investigations have been made regarding new machinery which can be adapted to the successful treatment of these ores. The copper deposits are being thoroughly investigated and the results will be published in a bulletin on the Copper Deposits of North Carolina. The field work on the mica deposits is nearly completed and the report on this mineral and others associated with the pegmatitic dikes will be ready for publication during 1907.

One of the most interesting pieces of work is that which is now being undertaken in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, which is the investigation of the heavy black sands of the Southern Appalachians. This work will be carried on along similar lines as that
which was so successfully done at the Lewis and Clarke Exposition, Portland, Oregon. These black sands contain many minerals of economic importance besides gold, and the object of the investigation is to devise economic methods for their separation from the gold, platinum and other heavy metals. For this purpose the United States Geological Survey and the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey are erecting a concentrating plant at Chapel Hill.

Perhaps the most important undertaking by the Survey during the past two years has been in relation to the fishing industries of the State. The work that has been done can perhaps best be stated in the reports published, which are Economic Paper No. 10 on the Cultivation of the Oyster; Economic Paper No. 12 on Investigations Relative to Shad Fisheries of North Carolina; Economic Paper No. 13 on the Investigations of the General Fishing Industry of North Carolina by a committee appointed by Governor R. B. Glenn, of which the State Geologist was chairman; and Bulletin No. 14 on the Natural History and Cultivation of the Diamond-back Terrapin. Besides the above, Volume II on the Fishes of North Carolina is now in press and nearly ready for distribution.

The work of the Survey in connection with the forest problems has been to concentrate its energy on the movement for the establishment of the Appalachian Forest Reserve; and the examination of certain State swamp lands in eastern North Carolina as to the value of their forests.

Another line of work that has been taken up by the Survey, which is of especial interest to North Carolina, is an examination of the water supplies of the State with special reference to the sinking deep or artesian wells. In this work we have had the cooperation of the United States Geological Survey. In many instances the results of these investigations are most satisfactory. During 1907 a report will be published, giving the results of this work.

The public roads have also received considerable thought and time of the State Geologist, and through a series of Good Roads Circulars that he has published, eleven of which have been issued during the past two years, and distributed throughout the State, he has been able to call particular attention to the value and need of good roads, and has discussed questions relating to the issuing of bonds, methods of construction, drainage of roads and the relation of public roads to immigration.

Work has been continued on the streams and water powers of the State, and on most of our important streams gauging stations have been kept throughout the entire year and the regular flow of the water determined at intervals. All of this work has been done in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey.

In our work during the past two years we have been most liberally assisted by the United States Geological Survey, the Division of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Bureau of Fisheries of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.
THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, AT WEST RALEIGH.

George T. Winston, President.

"A century ago education was for the few, and was designed to equip them for the learned professions; to-day education is for the many, and is intended to fit them for life's practical work."

"Industrial education is the foundation of industrial progress."

"The world is demanding men who can do, as well as think. The best equipment for a young man to-day is technical skill, knowledge, and power."

"North Carolina possesses every element of wealth excepting skilled labor and technical knowledge. Give her these and she will become the garden-spot of the earth."

A visitor to the A. & M. College at West Raleigh is much impressed by the spirit of work which prevails there. All the skilled work of the College is done by students or by professors. This work is part of their education. A future electrical engineer is building a motor or a dynamo, wiring a building, or running the engine and dynamo to make lights for the College. A future architect is handling the plane, the saw and the chisel; is measuring and sketching buildings, making original designs, and testing the strength of wood, brick, cement and iron. A future mechanical engineer is laying out and performing work in the machine shops, or testing boilers and engines, making designs, patterns, etc. A future civil engineer is surveying the farm, designing a bridge, or laying out the foundations of a new building. A future cotton mill superintendent is setting up looms, designing cloth patterns, making calculations as to the cost of power, planning a system of fire protection; is carding, spinning, designing, weaving, and dyeing. A future farmer is studying plants and animals with books, microscope and instruments, and, by practical experiments in the green-houses and fields, is testing what he has learned theoretically. He milks and feeds the cattle, makes butter with improved dairy machinery, judges live-stock, studies and experiments with soils and fertilizers, designs farm buildings and lays out drains, studies and experiments with the propagation and culture of plants, the breeding and feeding of animals. In short, the future industrial worker is not merely studying a thing in books and hearing a professor lecture about it, but is himself actually doing the thing and testing his own skill and knowledge.

THE SPIRIT OF ECONOMY AND ORDER.

Another impressive feature of the College is the spirit of economy and order which prevails there. This is a natural result of the spirit of work. The regular daily work of the College requires its students to be punct
tual and systematic as well as diligent. Every man must be in his place when the clock strikes, his tools must be put in place and kept in order, even his clothing and person are subject to discipline and inspection. In short, at the A. & M. College a lad is not only being trained for business, but is already in business. Under such system economy, punctuality and regularity are a natural result. The spirit of work is so strong that a majority of the students perform not only the required work, but, in addition, outside of college hours, do extra work and earn considerable money thereby. During the present year almost $5,000 has been earned in this way. If there is anything capable of development in a boy, it will be brought out under this system. Not only bright boys, but average boys and even dull boys, are developed under this system. Here are presented to every boy so many kinds of activity—brain-working, hand-working, wood-working, metal-working, drawing and designing, working with plants and animals, with electricity, with forge and anvil, with saw and hammer, with microscope and transit, with test-tube and retort, with boiler and engine, dynamo and motor, loom, spindle, and dye-vat—so many appeals to every possible taste, talent and faculty that, if a boy be not defective, he must be aroused to some ambition, some proficiency, some degree of manhood.

WHAT THE COLLEGE TEACHES.

The College offers the following courses of instruction:

1. Full Courses of four years, leading to degrees in:

   Agriculture (including Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary Science, Biology, and Agricultural Chemistry).

   Engineering (including Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mining Engineering).

   Chemistry (including Metallurgy and Dyeing).

   Textile Industry or Cotton Manufacturing.

   These courses offer a combination of practical and theoretical work, about half of the time being devoted to lectures and recitations, and the other half to work in the shops, laboratories, drawing-rooms, greenhouses, dairies, fields and mills. They are intended to furnish both technical and liberal education.

2. Short Courses of two years, in Agriculture, in Textile Industry, in the Mechanic Arts (including Carpentry, Wood-turning, Blacksmithing, Machinists' Work and Drawing), in Dyeing and in Building and Contracting.

   The Short Courses include nearly all the practical work of the Full Courses, with less theoretical instruction. They are intended for students who desire chiefly manual training.

3. Winter Courses in Agriculture and Dairying, beginning January 1st and lasting ten weeks, especially for actual farmers who wish to keep up with the new science of Agriculture.
IV. **Summer School** for Teachers, during July, with special attention to Agriculture, nature study and manual training, besides a general review of all public school studies.

**SPECIAL COURSES IN MANUAL TRAINING.**

Such special students as desire may employ their whole time in manual training. The carpenter shop, the wood-turning shop, the blacksmith shop, the machine shop, the drawing and designing rooms, the barns, dairies, fields and green-houses afford facilities wherein young men not desiring a four-year course, or not able to take it, may obtain very useful training and very profitable skill. Young men desiring to be mechanics, machinists, electricians, engine-tenders, boiler-tenders, or dynamo-tenders may find very profitable instruction at the College.

**STUDENTS AND PATRONAGE.**

The largest registration of students for one year by courses of study was as follows: Agriculture, 140; Civil Engineering, 74; Electrical Engineering, 77; Mechanical Engineering, 76; Textile Industry, 42; Chemistry and Mining, 22; Mechanic Arts, 73; Special in Shop and Drawing, 16; total, 520.

The enrollment by classes was as follows: Post-graduates, 8; Seniors, 36; Juniors, 50; Sophomores, 121; Freshmen, 232; Special and Irregulars, 48; Winter Course in Agriculture and Dairying, 25.

From North Carolina were registered 498 students, representing 85 counties; 23 from 6 other States than North Carolina; 3 from foreign countries.

The enrollment by occupation of parents was as follows: Sons of farmers, 220; sons of merchants, 81; sons of manufacturers, 50; sons of physicians, 24; sons of lawyers, 22; sons of mechanics, 15; all others, 108.
## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, NOVEMBER 8, 1904.

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ABSTRACT OF VOTES.


FOR CONGRESS—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

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74

Counties.  Robt. B. Glenn. Charles J. Harris. Scattering

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Warren ........................................ 1,185 134  2
Washington ...................................  500 354  ...
Watauga ......................................  898 1,233  5
Wayne .......................................... 2,091 1,114 26
Wilkes ........................................ 1,360 2,437  1
Wilson ....................................... 1,387  586  ...
Yadkin ........................................  703 1,411  4
Yancey ........................................ 1,035  938  ...

Total ........................................... 128,761 79,505 349
FOR CONGRESS—SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

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ABSTRACT OF VOTES

Cast at an Election Held in the Several Counties of the State of North Carolina for a Member of the North Carolina Corporation Commission, on the Tuesday Next After the First Monday in November, A. D. 1906, Being the Sixth Day Thereof.

For Member North Carolina Corporation Commission.

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**Counties.**

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<td>Robt. M. Douglas</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
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<td>Yancey</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>77,017</strong></td>
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### ABSTRACT OF VOTES

Cast at an Election Held in the Several Counties of the State of North Carolina, for Member of the House of Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress of the United States, on the Tuesday Next After the First Monday in November, A. D. 1906, It Being the Sixth Day Thereof.

For Congress—First Congressional District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>John H. Small</th>
<th>John Q. A. Wood</th>
<th>Scatterin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beaufort</td>
<td>1,718</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>Camden</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>47</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chowan</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currituck</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dare</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gates</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hertford</td>
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<td>116</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>1,347</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perquimans</td>
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<td>287</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasquotank</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitt</td>
<td>2,413</td>
<td>571</td>
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<tr>
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<td>455</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,401</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,610</strong></td>
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### FOR CONGRESS—SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Claude Kitchin, Jas. R. Gaskill, Scattering.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bertie</td>
<td>915</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edgecombe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>922</td>
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<tr>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>1,920</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lenoir</td>
<td>1,499</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northampton</td>
<td>1,108</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
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<tr>
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### FOR CONGRESS—THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

<table>
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<th>Counties</th>
<th>Chas. R. Thomas, Wm. R. Dixon, Scattering.</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Carteret</td>
<td>997</td>
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<td>Craven</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplin</td>
<td>1,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>598</td>
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<tr>
<td>Onslow</td>
<td>922</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pamlico</td>
<td>602</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pender</td>
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<td>Sampson</td>
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### FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chatham</td>
<td>1,575</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nash</td>
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<td>Vance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wake</td>
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### FOR CONGRESS—FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Wm. W. Kitchin</th>
<th>Chas. A. Reynolds</th>
<th>Scattering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alamance</td>
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<td>Caswell</td>
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<td>Durham</td>
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<td>813</td>
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<tr>
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<td>...</td>
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### FOR CONGRESS—SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

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### FOR CONGRESS—SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

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FOR CONGRESS—EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

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<th>Scattering</th>
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<td>Watauga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilkes</td>
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FOR CONGRESS—NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Edwin Y. Webb, Frank Roberts. Scattering.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Catawba</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gaston</td>
<td>1,805</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>1,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitchell</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yancey</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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</table>

FOR CONGRESS—TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

<table>
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<th>Counties</th>
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<td>Cherokee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>311</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graham</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haywood</td>
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<td>Henderson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
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<tr>
<td>McDowell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Macon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polk</td>
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<td>Rutherford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</table>
CONSTITUTIONS.

Magna Charta of King John, June 15, 1215.
Magna Charta of Edward I., October 12, 1297.
Petition of Rights, June 2, 1628.
First Charter of Carolina, March 24, 1663.
Second Charter of Carolina, June 30, 1665.
Great Deed of Grant, May 1, 1668.
Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina (by John Locke—abrogated 1693), March 1, 1669.
Habeas Corpus Act (31 Charles II., chap. 2), May 2, 1679.
Bill of Rights (1 William and Mary, Session 2, chap. 2), 1689.
Act for Surrender Proprietary Title to Carolina (2 George II., chap. 34), July 25, 1729.
Grant to Lord Carteret (afterwards Earl Granville), September 17, 1744.
Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.
Constitution of State of North Carolina, December 18, 1776.
Articles of Confederation, July 8, 1787.
Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, September 3, 1783 (accepted by North Carolina at Meeting of Assembly at Tarboro, November 18, 1787).
Constitution of United States adopted, September 17, 1787.
Ratified by North Carolina, November 21, 1789.
Constitution of United States amended (first ten amendments), September 25, 1789.
Ratified by North Carolina, December 22, 1789.
Eleventh Amendment to Constitution of the United States, declared adopted by President, January 8, 1798.
Twelfth Article to Constitution United States, declared adopted by the Secretary of State, September 25, 1804.
Thirteenth Article ratified by North Carolina, December 4, 1865.
Fourteenth Article ratified by North Carolina (after previously rejecting), July 4, 1868.
Fifteenth Article ratified by North Carolina, March 5, 1869.
Constitution of North Carolina amended (by Convention), January 1, 1836.
Constitution amended by General Assembly, 1857.
Submitted to vote of people, May 18, 1857.
Secession Convention, 1861.
Constitution amended (abolishing slavery), 1865.
Constitution adopted, April 21-23, 1868.
Constitution amended (by General Assembly and submitted to people), 1872-73.
Constitution amended (by Convention), 1875.
Constitution amended (by General Assembly and submitted to vote of the people), 1879, 1888, 1899.
CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union, and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do for the more certain security thereof, and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great, general and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and Government of the United States, and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people, may be defined and affirmed, we do declare:

Section 1. That we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 2. That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Sec. 3. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary for their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 4. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are a part of the American Nation; that there is no right on the part of the State to secede, and that all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union, or to sever said Nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

Sec. 5. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

Sec. 6. The State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of
insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; nor shall the General Assembly assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, expressed or implied, any debt or bond incurred, or issued, by authority of the Convention of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, nor any debt or bond, incurred or issued by the Legislature of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at its special session of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, or at its regular sessions of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, except the bonds issued to refund the interest on the old debt of the State, unless the proposing to pay the same shall have first been submitted to the people and by them ratified by the vote of a majority of all the qualified voters of the State, at a regular election held for that purpose.

Sec. 7. No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 8. The legislative, executive and supreme judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 9. All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

Sec. 10. All elections ought to be free.

Sec. 11. In all criminal prosecutions, every man has the right to be informed of the accusation against him and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for his defense, and not be compelled to give evidence against him or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defense, unless found guilty.

Sec. 12. No person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as hereinafter allowed, but by indietment, presentment or impeachment.

Sec. 13. No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court. The Legislature may, however, provide other means of trial for petty misdemeanors, with the right of appeal.

Sec. 14. Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 15. General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offense is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

Sec. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in cases of fraud.

Sec. 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.
Sec. 18. Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful; and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Sec. 19. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 20. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained, but every individual shall be held responsible for the abuse of the same.

Sec. 21. The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Sec. 22. As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or modified by, property, therefore no property qualification ought to affect the right to vote or hold office.

Sec. 23. The people of the State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly freely given.

Sec. 24. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up, and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power. Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the Legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice.

Sec. 25. The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances. But secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and should not be tolerated.

Sec. 26. All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority should, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Sec. 27. The people have the right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

Sec 28. For redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held.

Sec. 29. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 30. No hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors ought to be granted or conferred in this State.

Sec. 31. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

Sec. 32. Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore no ex post facto law
ought to be made. No law taxing retrospectively sales, purchases, or other acts previously done, ought to be passed.

Sec. 33. Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and are hereby forever prohibited within the State.

Sec. 34. The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

Sec. 35. All courts shall be open; and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

Sec. 36. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 37. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to-wit, a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet biennially on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January next after their election; and, when assembled, shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither House shall proceed upon public business unless a majority of all the members are actually present.

Sec. 3. The Senate shall be composed of fifty Senators, biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 4. The Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly, at the first session after the return of every enumeration by order of Congress, that each Senate District shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

Sec. 5. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by the counties respectively, according to their population, and each county shall have at least one representative in the House of Representatives, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of representation; this apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly at the respective times and periods when the Districts of the Senate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off.
Sec. 6. In making the apportionment in the House of Representa-
tives, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the
amount of the population of the State, exclusive of that comprehended
within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred
and twentieth part of the population of the State, by the number of
Representatives, less the number assigned to such counties; and in ascer-
taining the number of the population of the State, aliens and Indians
not taxed shall not be included. To each county containing the said
ratio and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one Represent-
ative; to each county containing two but not three times the said ratio,
there shall be assigned two Representatives, and so on progressively, and
then the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the
counties having the largest fractions.

Sec. 7. Each member of the Senate shall not be less than twenty-five
years of age, shall have resided in the State as a citizen two years, and
shall have usually resided in the District for which he is chosen, one
year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 8. Each member of the House of Representatives shall be a quali-
ified elector of the State, and shall have resided in the county for which
he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 9. In the election of all officers, whose appointment shall be con-
ferred upon the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be
viva voce.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to pass general
laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant
a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

Sec. 11. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any pri-
ivate law to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person
not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any
person convicted of an infamous crime, but shall have power to pass gen-
eral laws regulating the same.

Sec. 12. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless
it shall be made to appear that thirty days' notice of application to pass
such a law shall have been given, under such direction and in such
manner as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 13. If vacancies shall occur in the General Assembly by death,
resignation, or otherwise, writs of election shall be issued by the Gover-
nor under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 14. No law shall be passed to raise money on the credit of the
State, or to pledge the faith of the State, directly or indirectly, for the
payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State,
or allow the counties, cities or towns to do so, unless the bill for the
purpose shall have been read three several times in each House of the
General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings
shall have been on three different days, and agreed to by each House
respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third read-
ings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.
SEC. 15. The General Assembly shall regulate entail in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SEC. 16. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

SEC. 17. Any member of either House may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve, which he may think injurious to the public, or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journal.

SEC. 18. The House of Representatives shall choose their own Speaker and other officers.

SEC. 19. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote unless it may be equally divided.

SEC. 20. The Senate shall choose its other officers and also a Speaker (pro tempore) in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor.

SEC. 21. The style of the acts shall be: "The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact."

SEC. 22. Each House shall be judge of the qualifications and election of its own members, shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, prepare bills to be passed into laws; and the two Houses may also jointly adjourn to any future day or other place.

SEC. 23. All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each House, before they pass into laws: and shall be signed by the presiding officer of both Houses.

SEC. 24. Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

SEC. 25. The terms of office for Senator and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election.

SEC. 26. Upon motion made and seconded in either House by one-fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journals.

SEC. 27. The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts and counties, at the places where they are now held, or may be directed hereafter to be held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, on the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter. But the General Assembly may change the time of holding the elections.

SEC. 28. The members of the General Assembly for the term for which they have been elected shall receive as a compensation for their services the sum of four dollars per day for each day of their session, for a period not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session, they shall serve without compensation. They shall also be entitled to receive ten cents per mile, both while coming to the seat of govern-
ment and while returning home, the said distance to be computed by the nearest line or route of public travel. The compensation of the presiding officers of the two Houses shall be six dollars per day and mileage. Should an extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive a like rate of compensation for a period not exceeding twenty days.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and an Attorney-General, who shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and places and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified: Provided, that the officers first elected shall assume the duties of their office ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States, and shall hold their offices four years from and after the first day of January.

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible as Governor or Lieutenant-Governor unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a citizen of the United States five years, and shall have been a resident of this State for two years next before the election; nor shall the person elected to either of these two offices be eligible to the same office more than four years in any term of eight years, unless the office shall have been cast upon him as Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate.

Sec. 3. The return of every election for officers of the Executive Department shall be scaled up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes respectively shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes for the same office, then one of them shall be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office shall, in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before any Justice of the Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office of Governor, to which he has been elected.
Sec. 5. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State, and he shall, from time to time, give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

Sec. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses (except in cases of impeachment), upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall biennially communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of each convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve and the reasons therefor.

Sec. 7. The officers of the Executive Department and of the public institutions of the State shall at least five days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly severally report to the Governor who shall transmit such reports with his message to the General Assembly; and the Governor may, at any time, require information in writing from the officers in the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 8. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 9. The Governor shall have power, on extraordinary occasions, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to convene the General Assembly in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

Sec. 10. The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators-elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

Sec. 11. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be President of the Senate but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. He shall, whilst acting as President of the Senate, receive for his services the same pay which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and he shall receive no other compensation except when he is acting as Governor.

Sec. 12. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the State, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or, in case the office of Governor shall in anywise become vacant, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor until the disability shall cease, or a new Governor shall be elected and qualified. In every case in which the Lieutenant-Governor shall be unable to preside over the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own number President of their body; and the powers, duties and emoluments of the office of Governor shall devolve
upon him whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall, for any reason, be prevented from discharging the duties of such office as above provided, and he shall continue as acting Governor until the disabilities are removed, or a new Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever, during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall become necessary for the President of the Senate to administer the government, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate that they may select such President.

Sec. 13. The respective duties of the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General shall be prescribed by law. If the office of any of said officers shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another until the disability be removed or his successor be elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy has taken place, and the person chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in the first section of this article.

Sec. 14. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute, ex officio, the Council of State, who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office, and three of whom shall constitute a quorum. Their advice and proceedings in this capacity shall be entered in a journal to be kept for this purpose exclusively, and signed by the members present, from any part of which any member may enter his dissent; and such journal shall be placed before the General Assembly when called for by either House. The Attorney-General, shall be, ex officio, the legal adviser of the Executive Department.

Sec. 15. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated periods, receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected, and the said officers shall receive no other emolument or allowance whatever.

Sec. 16. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "The Great Seal of the State," signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 17. The General Assembly shall establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the State, and shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry.
ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity and the forms of all such actions and suits, shall be abolished, and there shall be in this State but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action prosecuted by the people of the State against a party against a person charged with a public offense, for the punishment of the same, shall be termed a criminal action. Feigned issues shall also be abolished, and the fact at issue tried by order of Court before a jury.

Sec. 2. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a court for the trial of Impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, Courts of Justices of the Peace, and such other Courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

Sec. 3. The Court for the trial of Impeachments shall be the Senate. A majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from, and disqualification to hold, office in this State; but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 4. The House of Representatives solely shall have the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. When the Governor is impeached the Chief Justice shall preside.

Sec. 5. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

Sec. 6. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

Sec. 7. The terms of the Supreme Court shall be held in the city of Raleigh, as now, unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

Sec. 8. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review, upon appeal, any decision of the Courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference. And the jurisdiction of said Court over "issues of fact," and "questions of fact" shall be the same exercised by it before the adoption of the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and the Court shall have the power to issue any remedial writ necessary to give it a general supervision and control over the proceedings of the inferior Courts.

Sec. 9. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State, but its decisions shall be merely recommenda
tory; no process in the nature of execution shall issue thereon; they shall be reported to the next session of the General Assembly for its action.

Sec. 10. The State shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of whom a judge shall be chosen; and there shall be held a Superior Court in each county at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county as may be prescribed by law. But the General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of districts.

Sec. 11. Every Judge of the Superior Court shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The Judges shall preside in the Courts of the different districts successively, but no Judge shall hold the Courts in the same district oftener than once in four years; but in case of the protracted illness of the Judge assigned to preside in any district, or of any other unavoidable accident to him, by reason of which he shall be unable to preside, the Governor may require any Judge to hold one or more specified terms in said district, in lieu of the Judge assigned to hold the Courts of the said district.

Sec. 12. The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the Judicial Department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a co-ordinate department of the government; but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction which does not pertain to the Supreme Court, among the other Courts prescribed in this Constitution or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best: provide also a proper system of appeals, and regulate by law, when necessary, the methods of proceeding in the exercise of their own powers, of all the Courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 13. In all issues of fact, joined in any Court, the parties may waive the right to have the same determined by a jury, in which case the finding of the Judge upon the facts shall have the force and effect of a verdict by a jury.

Sec. 14. The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of Special Courts, for the trial of misdemeanors, in cities and towns where the same may be necessary.

Sec. 15. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Court, and shall hold his office for eight years.

Sec. 16. A Clerk of the Superior Court for each county shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, at the time and in the manner prescribed by law for the election of members of the General Assembly.

Sec. 17. Clerks of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices for four years.

Sec. 18. The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries and emoluments of all officers provided for in this article; but the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.
Sec. 19. The laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this Constitution, or the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered.

Sec. 20. Actions at law, and suits in equity, pending when this Constitution shall go into effect, shall be transferred to the Courts having jurisdiction thereof, without prejudice by reason of the change; and all such actions and suits commenced before, and pending at the adoption by the General Assembly of the rules of practice and procedure herein provided for, shall be heard and determined according to the practice now in use, unless otherwise provided for by said rules.

Sec. 21. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years. The Judges of the Superior Courts, elected at the first election under this amendment, shall be elected in like manner as is provided for Justices of the Supreme Court, and shall hold their offices for eight years. The General Assembly may, from time to time, provide by law that the Judges of the Superior Courts, chosen at succeeding elections, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective districts.

Sec. 22. The Superior Court shall be at all times open for the transaction of all business within their jurisdiction, except the trial of issues of fact requiring a jury.

Sec. 23. A Solicitor shall be elected for each Judicial District by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, who shall hold office for the term of four years, and prosecute on behalf of the State, in all criminal actions in the Superior Courts, and advise the officers of justice in his district.

Sec. 24. In each county a Sheriff and Coroner shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for two years. In each township there shall be a Constable elected in like manner by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for two years. When there is no Coroner in a county, the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county may appoint one for special cases. In case of a vacancy existing for any cause in any of the offices created by this section, the Commissioners of the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term.

Sec. 25. All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this Article of the Constitution shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election for members of the General Assembly, when elections shall be held to fill such offices. If any person, elected or appointed to any of said offices, shall neglect and fail to qualify, such offices shall be appointed to, held and filled as provided in case of vacancies occurring therein. All incumbents of said office shall hold until their successors are qualified.
Sec. 26. The officers elected at the first election held under this Constitution shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed for them respectively, next ensuing after the next regular election for members of the General Assembly. But their terms shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 27. The several Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction, under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, of civil actions, founded on contract, wherein the sum demanded shall not exceed two hundred dollars, and wherein the title to real estate shall not be in controversy; and of all criminal matters arising within their counties where the punishment cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days. And the General Assembly may give to Justices of the Peace jurisdiction of other civil actions, wherein the value of the property in controversy does not exceed fifty dollars. When an issue of fact shall be joined before a Justice, on demand of either party thereto, he shall cause a jury of six men to be summoned, who shall try the same. The party against whom judgment shall be rendered in any civil action may appeal to the Superior Court from the same. In all cases of a criminal nature, the party against whom judgment is given may appeal to the Superior Court, where the matter shall be heard anew. In all cases brought before a justice, he shall make a record of the proceedings and file same with the Clerk of the Superior Court for his county.

Sec. 28. When the office of Justice of the Peace shall become vacant otherwise than by expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the voters of any district to elect, the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

Sec. 29. In case the office of Clerk of a Superior Court for a county shall become vacant otherwise than by the expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the people to elect, the Judge of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

Sec. 30. In case the General Assembly shall establish other Courts inferior to the Supreme Court, the presiding officers and clergs thereof shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, and they shall hold their offices for a term not exceeding eight years.

Sec. 31. Any Judge of the Supreme Court or of the Superior Courts, and the presiding officers of such Courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two thirds of both Houses of the General Assembly. The Judge or presiding officer, against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereon.
Sec. 32. Any Clerk of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, or of such Courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability; the Clerk of the Supreme Court by the Judges of said Court, the Clerks of the Superior Courts by the Judge riding the district, and the Clerks of such Courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law by the presiding officers of said Courts. The Clerk against whom proceedings are instituted shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day appointed to act thereon, and the Clerk shall be entitled to an appeal to the next term of the Superior Court, and thence to the Supreme Court as provided in other cases of appeals.

Sec. 33. The amendments made to the Constitution of North Carolina by this Convention shall not have the effect to vacate any office or term of office now existing under the Constitution of the State and filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment under the said Constitution and the laws of the State made in pursuance thereof.

ARTICLE V.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Section 1. The General Assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant in the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which shall be equal on each to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash. The Commissioners of the several counties may exempt from capitation tax in special cases, on account of poverty and infirmity, and the State and county capitation tax combined shall never exceed two dollars on the head.

Sec. 2. The proceeds of the State and county capitation tax shall be applied to the purposes of education and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent. thereof be appropriated to the latter purpose.

Sec. 3. Laws shall be passed taxing, by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies, or otherwise; and, also, all real and personal property, according to its true value in money. The General Assembly may also tax trades, professions, franchises, and incomes, provided that no income shall be taxed when the property from which the income is derived is taxed.

Sec. 4. Until the bonds of the State shall be at par, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasions or insurrections, unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay the interest annually. And the General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the adoption of this
Constitution, or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and be approved by the majority of those who shall vote thereon.

Sec. 5. Property belonging to the State, or to municipal corporations, shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable or religious purposes; also wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, or any other personal property, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. The taxes levied by the Commissioners of the several counties for county purposes shall be levied in like manner with the State taxes, and shall never exceed the double of the State tax, except for a special purpose, and with the special approval of the General Assembly.

Sec. 7. Every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

ARTICLE VI.

SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months, and in the precinct, ward, or other election district, in which he offers to vote, four months next preceding the election: Provided, that removal from one precinct, ward, or other election district, to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward, or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open Court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which now is, or may hereafter be, imprisonment in the State's Prison shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall have paid, on or
before the first day of May of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax for the previous year as prescribed by Article V, sec. 1, of the Constitution. But no male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications herein prescribed: Provided, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908. The General Assembly shall provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote without the educational qualifications herein prescribed, and shall, on or before November 1, 1908, provide for the making of a permanent record of such registration, and all persons so registered shall forever thereafter have the right to vote in all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided, such person shall have paid his poll tax as above required.

Sec. 5. That this amendment to the Constitution is presented and adopted as one indivisible plan for the regulation of the suffrage, with the intent and purpose to so connect the different parts and to make them so dependent upon each other that the whole shall stand or fall together.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

Sec. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Article disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I, ........., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as ......... So help me, God."

Sec. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not, or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or of any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or malpractice in office, unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec 9. That this amendment to the Constitution shall go into effect on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two, if a majority of votes cast at the next general election shall be cast in favor of this suffrage amendment.
ARTICLE VII.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. In each county there shall be elected biennially by the qualified voters thereof, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly, the following officers: A Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Surveyor, and five Commissioners.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to exercise a general supervision and control of the penal and charitable institutions, schools, roads, bridges, levying of taxes, and finances of the county, as may be prescribed by law. The Register of Deeds shall be, ex officio, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners first elected in each county to divide the same into convenient districts, and to report the same to the General Assembly before the first day of January, 1869.

Sec. 4. Upon the approval of the reports provided for in the foregoing section by the General Assembly, the said districts shall have corporate powers for the necessary purposes of local government, and shall be known as townships.

Sec. 5. In each township there shall be biennially elected by the qualified voters thereof a Clerk and two Justices of the Peace, who shall constitute a Board of Trustees, and shall, under the supervision of the County Commissioners, have control of the taxes and finances, roads and bridges of the townships, as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly may provide for the election of a larger number of the Justices of the Peace in cities and towns and in those townships in which cities and towns are situated. In every township there shall also be biennially elected a School Committee, consisting of three persons, whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. The Township Board of Trustees shall assess the taxable property of their townships and make returns to the County Commissioners for revision, as may be prescribed by law. The Clerk shall be, ex officio, Treasurer of the township.

Sec. 7. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall contract any debt, pledge its faith or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied or collected by any officers of the same except for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of the majority of the qualified voters therein.

Sec. 8. No money shall be drawn from any county or township treasury except by authority of law.

Sec. 9. All taxes levied by any county, city, town or township shall be uniform and ad valorem upon all property in the same, except property exempted by this Constitution.

Sec. 10. The county officers first elected under the provisions of this Article shall enter upon their duties ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.
Sec. 11. The Governor shall appoint a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace in each county, who shall hold their places until sections four, five and six of this Article shall have been carried into effect.

Sec. 12. All charters, ordinances and provisions relating to municipal corporations shall remain in force until legally changed, unless inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 13. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall assume to pay, nor shall any tax be levied or collected for the payment of any debt, or the interest upon any debt, contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of the rebellion.

Sec. 14. The General Assembly shall have full power by statute to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of this Article and substitute others in their place, except sections seven, nine, and thirteen.

ARTICLE VIII.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act except for municipal purposes and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the object of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time or repealed.

Sec. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liabilities of the corporations and other means as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The term corporation, as used in this Article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers and privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities, towns and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessment and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION.

Section 1. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly, at its first session under this Constitution, shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all
the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years. And the children of the white race and the children of the colored race shall be taught in separate public schools; but there shall be no discrimination in favor of or to the prejudice of either race.

Sec. 3. Each county of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained at least four months in every year; and if the Commissioners of any county shall fail to comply with the aforesaid requirements of this section they shall be liable to indictment.

Sec. 4. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States, also all moneys, stocks, bonds and other property now belonging to any State fund for purposes of education, also the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State, and all other grants, gifts or devises that have been or hereafter may be made to the State and not otherwise appropriated by the State or by the terms of the grant, gift or devise, shall be paid into the State Treasury, and, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining in this State a system of free public schools, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.

Sec. 5. All moneys, stocks, bonds and other property belonging to a county school fund, also the net proceeds from the sale of estrays, also the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State, and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties in this State: Provided, that the amount collected in each county shall be annually reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments thereof in anywise granted to or conferred upon the Trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations from time to time as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University.

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of the University, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition; also that all the property which has heretofore accrued to the State or shall hereafter accrue from escheats, unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons, shall be appropriated to the use of the University.

Sec. 8. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General shall constitute a State Board of Education.
SEC. 9. The Governor shall be President and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be Secretary of the Board of Education.

SEC. 10. The Board of Education shall succeed to all the powers and trusts of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina, and shall have full power to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to free public schools and the educational fund of the State; but all acts, rules and regulations of said Board may be altered, amended or repealed by the General Assembly, and when so altered, amended or repealed they shall not be re-enacted by the Board.

SEC. 11. The first session of the Board of Education shall be held at the capital of the State within fifteen days after the organization of the State Government under this Constitution; the time of future meetings may be determined by the Board.

SEC. 12. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 13. The contingent expenses of the Board shall be provided by the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution the General Assembly shall establish and maintain in connection with the University a department of agriculture, of mechanics, of mining and of normal instruction.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly is hereby empowered to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years for a term of not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other means.

ARTICLE X.

HOMESTEADS AND EXEMPTIONS.

SECTION 1. The personal property of any resident of this State to the value of five hundred dollars, to be selected by such resident, shall be and is hereby exempted from sale under execution or other final process of any court issued for the collection of any debt.

SEC. 2. Every homestead, and the dwellings and buildings used therewith, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city, town or village, with the dwellings and buildings used thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of this State, and not exceeding the value of one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes or for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises.

SEC. 3. The homestead, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of any debt during the minority of his children or any one of them.
SEC. 4. The provisions of sections one and two of this Article shall not be so construed as to prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming such exemption, or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

SEC. 5. If the owner of a homestead die, leaving a widow but no children, the same shall be exempt from the debts of her husband, and the rents and profits thereof shall inure to her benefit during her widowhood, unless she be the owner of a homestead in her own right.

SEC. 6. The real and personal property of any female in this State acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may, after marriage, become in any manner entitled, shall be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for any debts, obligations or engagements of her husband, and may be devised and bequeathed and, with the written assent of her husband, conveyed by her as if she were unmarried.

SEC. 7. The husband may insure his own life for the sole use and benefit of his wife and children, and in case of the death of the husband the amount thus insured shall be paid over to the wife and children, or to the guardian if under age, for her or their own use, free from all the claims of the representatives of her husband or any of his creditors.

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in the foregoing sections of this Article shall operate to prevent the owner of a homestead from disposing of the same by deed; but no deed made by the owner of a homestead shall be valid without the voluntary signature and assent of his wife, signified on her private examination according to law.

ARTICLE XI.

PUNISHMENTS, PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Section 1. The following punishments only shall be known to the law of this State, viz.: death, imprisonment with or without hard labor, fines, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State. The foregoing provision for imprisonment with hard labor shall be construed to authorize the employment of such convict labor on public works or highways, or other labor for public benefit, and the farming out thereof, where and in such manner as may be provided by law; but no convict shall be farmed out, who has been sentenced on a charge of murder, manslaughter, rape, attempt to commit rape, or arson; Provided, that no convict whose labor may be farmed out shall be punished for any failure of duty as a laborer except by a responsible officer of the State; but the convicts so farmed out shall be at all times under the supervision and control, as to their government and discipline, of the Penitentiary Board or some officer of the State.

SEC. 2. The object of punishment being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offender, and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, burg-
lary and rape, and these only, may be punishable with death, if the General Assembly shall so enact.

Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall, at its first meeting, make provision for the erection and conduct of a State's Prison or Penitentiary at some central and accessible point within the State.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly may provide for the erection of a House of Correction, where vagrants and persons guilty of misdemeanors shall be restrained and usefully employed.

Sec. 5. A House or Houses of Refuge may be established whenever the public interests may require it, for the correction and instruction of other classes of offenders.

Sec. 6. It shall be required by competent legislation that the structure and superintendence of penal institutions of the State, the county jails and city police prisons secure the health and comfort of the prisoners, and that male and female prisoners be never confined in the same room or cell.

Sec. 7. Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate and orphan being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition, with suggestions for their improvement.

Sec. 8. There shall also, as soon as practicable, be measures devised by the State for the establishment of one or more orphan houses, where destitute orphans may be cared for, educated and taught some business or trade.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as practicable, to devise means for the education of idiots and inebriates.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly may provide that the indigent deaf mute, blind and insane, of the State shall be cared for at the charge of the State.

Sec. 11. It shall be steadily kept in view by the Legislature and the Board of Public Charities, that all penal and charitable institutions should be made as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with the purposes of their creation.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

Section 1. All able-bodied male citizens of the State of North Carolina, between the ages of twenty-one and forty years, who are citizens of the United States, shall be liable to do duty in the militia: Provided, that all persons who may be averse to bearing arms, from religious scruples, shall be exempt therefrom.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the militia, and for paying the same, when called into active service.
Sec. 3. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief, and shall have power to call out the militia to execute law, suppress riots or insurrection, and to repel invasion.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall have power to make such exemptions as may be deemed necessary, and enact laws that may be expedient for the government of the militia.

ARTICLE XIII.

AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. No convention of the people of this State shall ever be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly, and except the proposition, Convention or No Convention, be first submitted to the qualified voters of the whole State, at the next general election in a manner to be prescribed by law. And should a majority of the votes cast be in favor of said convention, it shall assemble on such day as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been agreed to by three-fifths of each House of the General Assembly. And the amendment or amendments so agreed to shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the whole State, in such a manner as may be prescribed by law. And in the event of their adoption by a majority of the votes cast, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution of the State.

ARTICLE XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 1. All indictments which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before this Constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon in the proper Courts, but no punishment shall be inflicted which is forbidden by this Constitution.

Sec. 2. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefore, or agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall hold any office in this State.

Sec. 3. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall provide, by proper legislation, for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject-matter of their labor.

Sec. 5. In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers of this State, whether heretofore elected, or appointed by the Governor, shall hold their positions only until other appointments are made by the Gov-
error, or, if the officers are elective, until their successors shall have been chosen and duly qualified according to the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 6. The seat of government of this State shall remain at the city of Raleigh.

Sec. 7. No person, who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or under any other State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities, or commissioners for special purposes.

Sec. 8. All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and white person of negro descent to the third generation inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited.

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