THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE | your intelligence

HE READS IT TO LEGISLATURE. Session—The Governor Session—The Excinsion of Impor unends Increase in Governor's
unends Increase in Governor's
—Urges the Exclusion of
isis—Suggestions of Import
ding State Institutions—Sets
the Need of a Reformatory
Message in Pull.

Observer Bureau The Hollaman Building Raleigh Jan. 10 This day has been one of historiinterest in the Legislature, tovernor Glenn delivering his addresses in person . Your correspondent stated last night that there would be a protest against what one faction declared to be an unconstitutative Morton called attention to an error in The Journal which said that

a motion made last evening, asking the Governor to unofficially address the Legislature, was defeated. Morton said this really was not voted on. Speaker Justice ordered the correction made:

A message was read from the Governor thanking the House for its invitation to read his message. Representative Morton presented a protest, entered on the Journal, the protest protest against the Chief Executive to the General Assembly, because it is a violation of the constitution, in that it fails to keep separate and distinct the executive and legislative branches and also that no one except read or speak on the floor during the Representative session." Swift Galloway gave notice that he and several other members joined in this protest.

A joint committee of the Senate and House went to the Gavernor's ofdesk, the Senate having entered the half of the House in a body, headed by Lieutenant Governor Winston. The entry of Governor Glenn was greeted by applause. Lieutenant Governor Winston took a position on the Governor's right after having invited him to the speaker's chair, Speaker Justice being on the Governor's left.

Lieutenant Goernor Winston presented Governor Glenn, who amid applause thanked the joint body for the invitation, saying that it had octo particularly emphasize; that he had no thought save for the good of the State, and in law he was not without his rights to appear. He said that so far as reading his message in person' was concerned, he had known several Governors to do this and that ber of passages being received with applause. He made a striking figure of enforcing it. as he read, on his right being a noble picture of Washington, in the background that of Henry Clay and to the left that of the beloved Vance, while the national and State colors were draped in rear of the stand. The lobbies and galleries were thronged, many ladies being present, and attention was very close and order good during the entire reading. Representative Murphy, who last evening spoke so eloquently against the Governor's making the address in person, was not in the hall, but was in the Senate, chamber.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

sembly of North Carolina: meet to-day under most fa-

terest in school work, are evidences lieve the increase in valuation for of an educational awakening that the next year would be more than promises great things in the future. double what it is at present.

| proceedings or penalties | In regard to inter-State matters affecting railroads, there is complaint, in things religious.

water is pure and wholesome. No misdemeanors. cyclones, blizzards, or earthquakes awake to their opportunities,

and there now seems no further mercenary schemes.

All of these blessings and material riches tend to advertise our State,

As to whether this prosperity will wo years go forward in ma-educational, and moral growth, State taxes be due at the same time, is very largely on your action, ortant matters will come before. There no longer exists any reason for hat will test your national states and not at different periods, as now next two years go forward in mayou, that will test your patriotism, making the taxes in tobacco sections!

recommend to your such measures as seem to me expedient; but I desire to assure you. I will perform the duty in no spirit of dictation, so as to cause the slightest friction between the legislative and executive branches of the government, but with a spirit of endeavoring to aid you in your arduous work, to the end that our united labors shall prove beneficial and not hurtful to the people whom we repre-

TAXATION.

No subject will come before you at this session fraught with more vital interest to the State than the devis-ing of a proper scheme for ascertaining the true value of all property in State, to the end that each intional innovation. The House session dividual or county, by proper taxation, shall bear his or its part of the State's burden, and that there be no false valuation or unjust discrimina-The Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 3.

etc., and also all real and redits, personal property according to its rue value in money;" and yet this simple but vital provision is universally violated both in the assessments not being uniform, nor ac-cording to their true value. While impossible to devise any scheme of which, at his request was read and entered on the Journal, the protest entered on the Journal of the constitutional demand for filling the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the enactment of a law making the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitutional demand for having two rates, and it is not now the constitution of the constitution of the constit being in these words: "In accordance with my constitutional rights, I hereby with my constitutional rights, I hereby with my constitutional rights, I hereby having two rates, and it is not now it a condition precedent to a foreign that there be only one fare, and that the there be only one fare, and the there be only one fare, and the there be only one fare, an protest against the Chief Executive session should end with your having being permitted to read his message accomplished nothing else but set-

members or clerks have a right to was fairly given in, and realty justly porations fairly taxed, its actual value would be a billion dollars, enabling us to have a much lower rate than at present, and still have a much needs of the State.

A fair valuation and a low rate lice and escorted him to the Speaker's are what are necessary to get more train; another to require them on all people and outside capital, while a their roads to run a local, without low rate and high valuation frighten away both the homeseeker and in-

vestor. By reading the report of the audities out of the ninety-seven receive more from the State than they pay few weak counties, still when we see the same thing done by large prosperous counties, we know it is be- suggested remedies better than any cause they have put an unfair and curred to him that to present his too low value on their property, and be done to remedy the fearful loss of message in person would do good, as are therefore perpetrating a wrong time caused by waiting at stations. there were matters which he desired on the State and the other counties.

This wrong is accomplished by the the traveling public, I urg seessors in some counties valuing earnestly two things: First. assessors in some counties valuing realty at 80, 85, 90, and 95 per cent. of its money value, while the assessors in other counties, where Carolina and high regard for the erty is equally, if not more, valuable, when the corporation commission members of the Legislature, the Gov- Ali of this can be remedied by mak- points out to a railroad that its roadernor began the reading of a type- ing a few changes in our present law, bed or equipment is defective and un-

of 1905, assessors value all realty in road having supervision of the de-a county, and a tax-lister, under the fective roadbed or equipment, shall from the owner a sworn list of all liable to indictment. his personal property of every de-

To the Honorable the General As- description, no matter where situate, make fast time both for passengers thus injuring a praiseworthy bust- toward answering the vexed question vorable circumstances. Never be- value. That the list-taker be allow- when a person, of his own choice, fore was the State in such a prosper- ed to question the taxpayer under goes on their track and is injured or ous condition, and its increase agri- oath, or others if he desires it, touch- killed. culturall, industrially, educationally ing the value of the property given in, and then send his report, with Since the General Assembly last the sworn statement of the owner, their lands much enhanced in value. required under Section 5239 of The dividuals; but, in my opinion, New enterprises have everywhere Code, shall examine them, and take sprung into existence, and the rattle any further evidence, oral or otherand the acream of the steam whistle the value of the taxpayer's realty and make sweet music to the industrial personalty, and then fix the value of mission should be given (if it

The moral trend has gradually been onward and upward, until to-day our can put a 10 per cent. bid on any take all needed evidence, find its conpeople were never more industrious valuation made by the taxpayer, and clusions of fact and law, and present sober, or took a greater interest take his froperty; hence, there is its report to the United States Inter-things religious. Providence has been truly bounti- country, and so prosperity now action; and, if that body recuses to ful in the gifts it has bestowed on abounds where once there was pover- right the wrongs complained of, to our State. Our soil produces every ty; and, while I would not advise carry the matter before the judicial variety of crops, and either is al- such a drastic law as this, still it or legislative department of the govready, or can by fertilizing, be easily only litustrates what can be done by ernment.

made most productive. We still have requiring people to do right; and In the matter alone of correcting on our mountains, hills and swamps, therefore I do earnestly recommend freight discriminations, now practiced large quantities of all kinds of tim-ber, while our water power is un-make owners, both as to really and other States, the benefit obtained to mited, and available to operate every personalty, give it m at a fair value, our merchants and other snippers class of machinery. Our drinking or else suffer the ills of penalties and cannot be estimated. The commisclass of machinery. Our drinking or else suffer the ills of penalties and

ever trouble us, and our people are to want of uniformity in both realty tablish rates for all telephone sysgenerally healthy, active, and wide- and personalty, the same can be addwe practically owe nothing, as our taxes. To illustrate: One county re-taxes are in excess of our liabilities, turns a large amount collected from their own lines over ed as to the violation of the constihorse dealers, peddlers, etc., another danger of our being harassed by con- returns nothing, and yet perhaps the spirators seeking to yex us with suits latter county has been the resort of on old repudiated bonds, as the Gov- more horsemen and peddlers than the ernors of slater States refuse to lend one paying the tax. The Treasurer themselves to such fraudulent and suggests that he has no muchinery and not sufficient knowledge of what is going on in the different countles to properly collect this tax, but that the sheriff of each county be reand attract towards it every kind the sheriff of each county be reand class of people, both those seek-quired to collect all special taxes for the state, receiving commissions for as well as those desiring good investments; and the outlook, therefore, for a high class of immigration is very change would be greatly in excess of what we now collect. I endorse the continue, and the State during the treasurer's suggestion most heartily.

RAILROADS.

ger and freight, and now heat to ulate and control them. In dealing h this question, I would urge up-the General Assembly to careful-examing the whole matter of rallis, and while doing everything the bbe and therefore should upon, not as hostile to loosed State's interests but as one of its most helpful agencies. There certain things, therefore, that should be required of the railroads in carrying out their obligations to the people as common carriers, and cer-tain protection should be given them against the unjust demands and exactions of prejudiced litigants.

Railroads, like individuals, (1) should be required to pay taxes on the only safe means of protecting provides that "laws shall be passed all their property at a fair valuation, taxing by a uniform rule all moneys, and not be allowed to rate their property at a high value when borrowing money and at a very low rate when paying taxes, as most of them now do Passenger rates should be re-(2)

duced. Of late years travel has greatly increased, yet scarcely any reduc-tion has been made in the rate. The taxation that shall fall equally on all, corporation commission contends that still the nearer we can approach to on account of the two-fare system in requiring all to value their property this State, it could not properly make tling this troublesome question on a a mile, as some railroads ask, will dence that they have invested in solfair basis, you will will have earned not do, for this would be raising the the plaudit, "Well done, faithful rate from 2% cents to 3 cents for poor people, allowing the richer ones rvant."

The assessed value of all property to ride on a 2 ½ cents mileage book. Tected on the policies of the people in the State is \$461,520.668.32; but I think, therefore, that the flat rate in my judgment, if personal property of 2½ cents, with a 2 cents mileage many countries, and some States. book, is, for the present, fair to both the people and the railroads.

(3) I recommend that some be passed remedying the loss of time that the public suffers waiting for delayed trains. Several plans have larger revenue to meet all the growing been suggested; one, to require rallroads when their connections are an hour or more late, to run a special regard to connections, arriving and leaving on its own time; and still another, to require the railroads to at once bulletin its train, if late, giving tor you will see that forty-five coun- reason for delay, and when it is expected, and then allow thirty minutes' taxes to it; and while we might ex-pect such a condition from a very few weak counties, still when we was utes' delay; the penalties to go to the yet have enough remaining, which school fund. There may be other with our strong home companies can of the above, but something should business of our people.

To insure greater safety to (4) urge most irst. That a limit be set to the hours of service performed by a railroad employe; for it is needless to expect a train land is equally fertile and valuable, patener, switchman, engineer, flagassess it at 33 1-3, 40, 50, or 60 per man, etc., to perform good service, cent. This is a palpable violation of be always on the alert and be able to itself. I suggest that you have the

(5) Having required railroads to Require the assessors, as is now the lected, when not in the wrong. Per-law, to view and inquire into the true sons, therefore, who walk on their State. value of all the realty in their countracks, except at regular crossings, as well as his interest in it, with and freight, and they should not, also his estimate of its true money therefore, be mulcted in damages

CORPORATION COMMISSION. This branch of the State government has already performed a great met, crops have been generally good to the board of equalization. That good in reducing freight rates, and and have brought prices above the after the returns of the assessors and in properly assessing and regulating average, so that our farmers are in list-takers have been received, the taxes, both as against railroads and good condition and out of debt, and board of equalization, organized as other corporations, as well as inpowers of the commission ought to be increased, so that its work may loom, the hum of machinery wise, that they may desire, touching be still more beneficial. In regard to all railroads intra-State, the com-To-day our State has taken the the taxpayer's property. By this plan not already possess it) full, ample and second place in the United States in the board of equalization, having be-complete power to regulate and adthe manufacture of cotton goods and fore them the valuation as fixed by just all passenger and freight rates; furniture, and first in the production the assessors, and the owner, and to prevent all unjust discriminations, plug tobacco.

other persons, could scarcely make to require all connecting lines to Labor has received good wages, but any mistake in assessing the property make close connections, and have unthere is a great scarcity in every line at a fair value; and this system be- ion depots; to require all railroads to of work, and a growing demand is ing the same in all counties, would run on schedule time, and on failure therefore being made to devise some necessarily bring about more uni- without just excuse, to be penalized; increase in laborers, formity. If such a system is adopted, to order the adoption of an interprovided they be of the right kind. | with proper machinery for obtaining changeable mileage-book; to make all The cause of education has greatly the truth, and with proper penalties necessary orders regulating all matadvanced. Good school houses and and indictments for making fraudu-ters concerning railroads and other equipment, a higher grade of teachers, lent returns as to the assessors, list-corporations, and then be given pow-longer terms, and a more general in-takers, and taxpayers. I firmly be-cr to enforce its orders by contempt

sion should likewise be required, and As to what has been said in regard given full power, to regulate and eatems, and compel different telephone needful, to control and regulate

> already passed, and make amendments as may be needed to give they will at once see its utility. The more power and greater efficacy to report furnished me in regard the commission's work, child labor, and the views of the I repeat: Give the corporation people on the subject of compulsory commission full power to act, and education, is more than worth the then require them to act; for a com-

INSURANCE. Since the insurance department was legislative work.
stablished, the revenue collected Only one suggestion will I at this established, the revenue collected

missioner of insurance collected \$205.— the child labor problem is to compet 124.07 from the companies, and for all children between the ages of the even years since the department eight and twelve to attend school: State building. This exposition will was organized, \$1,045,804.28 has been and if you will read the commission-received, which makes an annual er's report, you will see how strong average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is becoming in the average of \$149,543.46. The com-tails sentiment is become the use of \$20,000 for this purpose and which the use of \$20,000 for a authorized the use of \$20,0 aw allows, in protecting the people against unjust discrimination, heavy rates, and unnecessary hardships, at the same time to treat the railroads the same time to treat the railroads the same time to treat the railroads been \$33,283,50—just \$58,083,50 more tion of their souls; and no better been \$33,283,50—just \$58,083,50 more tion of their souls; and no better with need against this evil could be remedy against this evil could be every legal right which belongs to them. Railroads are the great than under the present laws. The remedy against this evil could be commissioner handles over \$200.900 found than by putting them in school, arteries of commerce, and have tach year, and keeps at least 400 where body, mind, and soul can be been the means of developing accounts; yet has no regular bookand building up our resources keeper. The work is growing immensely each year; he needs more public printing into the hands of A sand therefore shall be been as a superscript of the sand and beautified. The commissioner reports that dur-

foreign life insurance con this State were \$4,010,444, companies in collected by fire companies \$2,350,549. making a total of \$6,3660,993. insurance is one of the safest and best means of providing for a man's family after he is dead, and fire insurance ourselves against loss by fire; therefore, every wise man, who can afford it, should be encouraged to insure their lives and property, thus guarding against future poverty and

We desire foreign insurance companles to do business in our State, and will protect them all we can against fraud and wrong; but it is not fair for them to collect and carry away over \$6,000,000 of our money to enrich and build up their home

vent North Carolina securities or property an amount equal at least to 50 per cent, of the premiums colmany countries, and some have adopted this plan, and it works well.

(2) Or that every foreign company doing business in the State make a deposit, in North Carolina securities to be approved by the commissioner, of not less than \$10,000 or more than \$50,000, according to the amount of business done by the company.

Why should honest companies ject to either of these plans? estments are as safe and remunerative here as elsewhere, and while helping our State, they do themselves Some companies say

adopt this law, they will leave the with our strong home companies, can easily do the life and fire insurance These are only suggestions of mine. You may have some better plan, or

honestly believe it unwise to require anything of the kind; but to me it seems perfectly plain that such a requirement would mean great things for North Carolina's growth and development. Congress having declared that each

Much complaint has against what is termed industrial insurance, it being charged that some written copy of his message, a num- which, in the main, is a good one, safe, and the railroad authorities for of the companies doing this kind of which, in the main, is a good one, sale, and the familiar neglect or re-but only needs a more effective way an unreasonable time neglect or re-fuse to remedy the defects, the super-extortion. This should be carefully Under Section 5203, Vol. 11, Revisal intendent and other officers of said guarded against, and can be stopped by the adoption of a uniform policy. prepared and approved by the comprovisions of Section 5217, receives be guilty of criminal carclessness and missioner, for these kinds of com-

ness.

So much misconduct and actual crime have of late been charged against certain insurance companies.

cy holders.

The State Firemen's Association, in violating this law. view of the valuable services its members render insurance companies by property of others, and it is but right, expected in the near future.

Other equipment, and it must be in the brains and hands of our youth when by their efforts they save fire

While the Commissioner of Agri- serviceable condition, and if the Unit- and every boy or girl in the State with insurance companies such amounts, that they should receive a of immigration, the modification of inspection reports the Guard as de-knowledge needed to make them usereasonable amount to be invested for the old law practically left no ma- fective in these respects, then

I hope that the whole subject of growing demands from every industry I hope that the whole subject of growing demands from every industry insurance will be thoroughly investi- domestic service, etc...) for more effect of part of fair- domestic service, etc...) for more effect of the subject of fair- domestic service, etc...) for more effect of the subject of fair- domestic service, etc...) for more effect of the subject of the subject of the subject of subject gated by you. in a spirit of fair-ness and justice, both to insurers and insured, and to the end that no wrong may be done either. BUREAU OF LABOR AND PRINT-

ING. Some people seem to think that steamboat lines, telegraph lines, and the work of the department of labor express companies.

and printing does little if any good;
I recommend that you carefully go but if they will only remember that over with the commission every law it is the only bureau that gathers such statistics from all classes of labor, small amount we spend for its mainmission without power, or that has tenance. I hope each member of toe

from insurance companies doing business in the State has greatly increasand that in the state has greatly increased.

In 1899, the last year under the factories will they are fourteen. Tals

Another way of aiding immigration.

To me, while the State may not yet be ready for it, the solution of

public printing into the hands of a our material wealth; and help, and I carnestly hope you will committee, of which the commissioner therefore make an exhibit first-class fallow enough to obtain the assistance of labor and printing is a mem-ber, has worked well and saved much commissioners were allowed nothing: money, for now we have a practical but as they are patriotically performing 1995 the premiums collected by printer to direct and control the fix- ing a great service to our State, I true ing of prices, etc., of the public print- extra appropriation of \$25,000, as it ing; and this alone makes the bureau will require all of this amount to invaluable. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Speedy trials and certainty of pun-

ishment for the guilty are the best The methods of preventing crime. excuse for lawlessness and lynching is generally the slowness and unceran excuse is often false and unjust,

of defense often exasperate the public and cause it to wink at mob when if trials were always conducted on just legal grounds, public opinion would more heartly condemn least attempt at such high-handed measures. I think the time has come to make certain changes, and therefore urge you to consider them. The legal profession, as a rule, is composed of high-toned men, who would scorn to attempt to corrupt a jury, suggestions made as to how to proor pollute in any way the fountain tect them and at the same time furof justice. Some corrupt attorneys, nish more revenue to the State. It however, will, and so watch closely has likewise actually aided in obtainance commissioner satisfactory evi- the list of jurors drawn for each ing a better water supply in the east, court, so they can see the individual juror and try to influence or corrupt showing conditions that indicate where work in diphtheria, tuberculosis, and him. To guard against found the him. To guard against fraud, list of drawn jurors should not be published, and no clerk, sheriff, or other officer should be allowed furnish any one a list, but it should be kept perfectly secret, and the without disclosing the sheriff. list, should quietly summons them to

In capital cases, formerly a defend-

court.

ant could not testify in his own behalf, and therefore to equalize matters he was allowed twenty-three peremptory challenges, and as many more as he could show cause Now he can testify, and to give him so many challenges puts the State to a great disadvantage, and often defeats justice, for it enables the de. fendant (especially where there more than one) to select a jury his own liking, who are ready to ac-The quit before entering the box. State should be given four peremptory challenges, and the defendant six, regardless of the number of defendants, unless the trial judge should hold that the defenses of the case each should be allowed six. There are, also, too many challenges to the favor, for why should good men. simply because their property did not in court, or had neglected, perhaps because absent, to pay their taxes. disqualify them from serving on the jury? There also should be very few State must reguulate insurance for exemptions from jury duty, to the

VAGRANCY ty, and without letting the owner should do so at their own risk, and ful investigation of the net earnings amended, giving adequate punishment tion. In particular, I call your athave any knowledge of what valua- if injured while so walking along the of life and fire insurance companies in the discretion of the Superior tention to certain changes on pages than \$700,000 or \$750,000, payable tion they have affixed, make their track, otherwise than in crossing it that the premiums charged their cont. of the burglars, trespasses, murter to fish, and to pages 67 to 71, inclusive, concerning objects are too much, you cent. of the burglars, trespasses, murter to fish, and to pages 67 to 71, inclusive, concerning objects are too much, you cent. of the burglars, trespasses, murter to fish, and to pages 67 to 71, inclusive, concerning objects are too much, you cent. of the burglars, trespasses, murter to fish, and to pages 67 to 71, inclusive, concerning objects and clams. Its present we get too little revenue on the contrary, will make the building and again. tion to making every taxpayer list sentatives in case of their death, be said premiums are fair and reason- old adage that an idle brain is the under oath his personalty, also under allowed to recover damages; for an able, do not, through prejudice against devil's workshop." Putting these the suggested changes will give both this enlargement, the Attorney Genoath give in all his realty of every exacting public requires railroads to corporations, in any way molest them, idlers to work will be a great stride as to where labor will come from.

CORPORATIONS. y holders.

I ask you to investigate this matty. Let, also, penalties and forfelguarding the lives and property of the Commissioner, and would anounced a specific people.

The commissioner is the commissioner of the commissioner and would anounced a specific people.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The agricultural department is doessary for him to be in Raleigh, and I but prefer the first, adding that one protecting the property they have in- ing good and useful work, and by therefore ordered him to report here sured, ask that a reasonable per cent. means of its test farms, farmers' in- for duty, and hope you will require necessity. be collected on all premiums and paid stitutes, its bulletin filled with practi- him in the future to live at the capithe Firemen's Association, in order to cal suggestions and scientific results, tal, and pay him a salary of \$1,600, as that much as these changes are defurnish a fund for aiding those in- and its other methods of teaching the he cannot live on less; and this is sired, they should not be made if by jured, or the widows and children of people, a growing impetus has been much less than allowed by other those killed while in the line of their given to farming, horticulture, stock- States. These suggestions are strongduty as firemen and to better equip raising, and dairying. The amount ly urged by the military committee, and make fire companies more efficient. To me the request seems rea- largely increased, and now with its nual appropriation under the Dick bill. sonable, as there are no truer or new facilities, a well-equipped force to equip the Guard and pay for our braver men than these firemen, wao of competent experts and a suffiency encampment, the Guard must stand risk thir lives to save the life and of funds, still larger benefits may be an inspection as to their uniforms and

> migration. In view, therefore, of the propriation. this bureau, be set aside for the purit good results are already apparent, investors are being turned toward our

Beneficial as is the work now being acomplished by this department, nothing that it has done or can do will advance the agricultural and indus-trial interests of the State as much as the power and does not act, is worse General Assembly will carefully read trial interests of the State as much as than no commission, the commissioner's report, as it will bringing into our midst immigrants, insurance commissioner and furnish him with a great deal of of industry, thrift, and character, and in using every effort to excuse the using every effort to excuse the paper and criminal classes. All of its work is necessary for the State's development, and should be enlarged great deal in preserving the game that are useful and ornamental. The that are useful and ornamental. The charactery is growing in favor every day. information for use in his in using every effort to exclude the

amestown Exp as Norfolk is almost a North Carolina city and in close contact with our eastern section. Our building will cost \$18,800 and its maintenance at eastern least \$1,200, leaving only \$10,000 to install and exhibit our resources. This amount is utterly inadequate for that purpose, for the whole world will send visitors, homeseekers, and investors to this exposition, and it will be a The change of the law, putting the magnificent opportunity to display much commissioners were allowed nothing; make a showing commensurate with they be allowed their actual ex-

penses. I sincerely hope you will vote an the dignity of the State and adequate to thoroughly advertise our resources. This amount, as will be seen from the tainty of court trials; and while such commissioners' report is nothing like as large as the amounts given by othstill all must admit that technical er States; still it will enable us to objections and questionable methods make an exhibit of which all will be proud, and which will greatly aid in our future development

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Under the practical management of Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, during the last two years, the State Geological

Survey has done great good along many useful lines. Under its direction a thorough examination has been made of the fish and oyster industries, and practical means of artesian wells, and by

the such wells can be located. Bulletins showing the advantages of every effort is being made to preserve as its needs require be given. our forests from tires or

marauders. By thoroughly advertising our mineral resources a great impetus has been given to mining in the State, and the wealth that will be obtained from our graphite and monazite deposits will, alone, repay the cost of this bureau for years to come. If nothing else had been accomplished by the State geologist, the getting at Chapel Hill of a concentrating plant, established by the government for the purpose of testing the value and quality of all ores and heavy sands, would entitle him to your most favorable consideration, for this plant is the only one the United States has erected in the South, and will turn the eyes of all the nation towards our miserals. This bureau is controlled by ener-

North Carolina, and are doing all ment, they can for its upbuilding. I suggest that you carefully read their report, as it will give you a new consist of realty, or they had a suit insight into the State's undeveloped wealth.

OYSTER AND FISH INDUSTRY. best for the oyster and fish interests, this question, but at present content. they find told him it had been a good the constitution, and is unfair both to the individual taxpayer, or countage ways. After a few words of eloquent assurance of his great love for North assurance of his great love for North assurance of his great love for North assurance love for North assura end that the best and most intelligent and our eastern friends, who are deep- myself with advising that no backyou reduce the number of challenges, is best to be done, so that both these and sober, just in the same proportion of the proportion of th authorized to send to an adjoining be protected, and at the same time ing, and filled with a desire to build county and summon good and law-ful men to attend the court where said protection. In order to get all terest. the trial is to be held, to serve as the facts possible, I appointed a com- STATE CAPITOL OR OTHER IMjurors. This method has been tried mittee, with the State geologist as in many States, and works well, and chairman, to carefully and fully in-costs less than in removing cases vestigate and make a report of their with many witnesses to some adjoin- findings. They suggest many changes ing county. Besides, it insures more in the old law and advocate new panies. New York has also adopted speedy trials. With the changes above methods. I transmit to you all their public and historic records greatly a uniform life policy, and it might suggested, the law would be strength-recommendations, and suggest that endangered by the condition and indo their duty, they should be pro- be well for you to consider if this ened, and justice more certainly done, you bring certain members of the sufficiency of our State buildings. committee before you, so you may have the full benefit of its informa-

better results and larger receipts. THE STATE NATIONAL GUARD. The State Guard in some respects corporation commission, the By some means and in some manis in the best condition it has been for ner, the old law in The Code, Vol. I. years. It has a beautiful location for and law libraries would all be that have used their policy holders' Section 666, regulating how much a permanent encampment at More- in the capitol, leaving money for corrupt purposes, that perhaps it would be well to enact a law, repealed, and now any corporation get-range not equaled by any other in the future forbidding any company can acquire and own all the realty it State, save that of New Jersey at Sea benefit, the General Assembly engaged in such practices from doing desires. Many corporations have tak- Girt. Heretofore, limited means made would have ample and needed comcharge being made, the commission-er should at once investigate, and if the charges are found true, at once stop the company from soliciting people will soon become tenants on it gets, and not waste and destroy its business.

It is alleged that the opportunity for these illegal methods is increased by allowing companies for years to hold deferred dividends, thus further the form of the directly or indirectly or indirectly buy. These troops furnish ample means for the solution of the solution of artillery. noishing a fund always ready to be ing and holding at one time more than the preservation of good order in the used as they desire; and it is sug-used as they desire; and it is sug-gested that a sure remedy would be to allow no deferred dividends, but require each company to distribute their lands only for the specific pur- the State for new companies, as counannually its dividends among its poli- pose for which they were created, and ities and cities now recognize the pro- Attorney General. Superintendent of not for the purpose of dealing in real-tection such companies afford in safe-

The increased duties of the Adjuvast culture is also named commissioner ed States officer detailed to make this pluck and energy can get all the their benefit or the benefit of their chinery for the encouragement of im- government refuses to allow the ap-

The Guard is ever changing, and e-enact Section 2199 and 2200. Vol. the supplies furnished each company them. I feel very much like II, of The Code, and for the purpose of and see that they are not destroyed in unqualified language, that the carrying out the provisions of these or wasted. The military committee, lime is ripe for compulsory education, sections, that the sum of \$10,000 and in view of the fact that the governmaking children between certain nually, from the funds belonging to ment will not pay for their care, urge that each company commander be anpose of siding immigration. The nually paid \$100, and be required to board deserves great credit for mak-ing an exhibit of the State's resources of his duties, to the end that all combond for the faithful discharge in Boston, Mass., last fall, and from pany property be well preserved and cared for. These requirements in that the eyes of homeseekers and necessitate increasing the military fund to \$22,000; but as the preservation of property is absolutely to getting the money under the Dick bill, I earnestly ask you to allow it. No language can fitly tell the protec tion that is afforded a State by a wellequipped Guard, and I trust the Lesislature will aid me in thus making our citizen-soldiers more efficient.

and it is hoped you will so make it.

PENSIONS. What do the old veterans need? From 1861 to 1865, with a voting population of only 115,000, North Carolina during the Civil War sent 125,000 of the truest and bravest men to the front. The entire cleven Confederate States had killed in battle 74,524. Of this number North Carolina lost 19.-673; and when we add those who died from wounds and disease, it foots up 40.275. Our coldies up 40,275. Our soldiers won the up Appomattox, "First at Bethel, farto the front at Gettysburg and Chickamauga, and last at Appomat-This is history. These soldiers were heroes.

Send for the Auditor-himself a veteran-and find out what the veterans require; then do all we can, thus proving ourselves worthy descendants of such soldiers,

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nothing is of more importance to our people than good health. The State Board of Health created for promotion has, in proportion to the small appropriation made for its sup port, accomplished much in a quiet way. This has been done chiefly on educational lines, through its Monthly Bulletin, and yet by the wide distrition of circulars relating to the more diseases, communicable important special attention having been paid to the prevention of consumption, typhoid and malarial fevera.

Through the State Laboratory of the board, the purity of our publie water supplies has been safeguarded; private supplies suspected of causing disease have been analyzed and the users warned, and much work in detail is set forth in the eleventh biennial report.

good roads, and how to work them. I commend the board of health to have accomplished much towards the your favorable consideration, and betterment of our highways, while would advise such reasonable support

PUBLIC ROADS. Every encouragement should be given to the building of good roads. As I said in my lanugural address, mud, next to illiteracy, levies the highest tax on a State, and bad roads are a curse and a hindrance to the husiness, education, and progress of a people.

A general up-to-date road law

should be enacted, allowing any county or community to have the question a bond issue for the improvement of roads submitted to the people; for the present law is not full or complete enough. One only has to look at the counties in the State that have, and those that have not, good roads, to see what good roads mean for the growth and wealth of a community. Hence, the State should aid roadbuilding in every possible way, thus defendants were conflicting, in which getic, up-to-date directors, who love adding to its upbuilding and develop-

Our people were never so sober and induscrious as they are to-day. The passage of the Watts and Ward bills certainly accomplished good in bringing about soberness, Being a western man, I frankly con- peace and good order. Later, I may know but little about what is have something more to say about up both their own and the State's in-

PROVEMENTS.

The efficiency with which the State's retarded, and the safekeeping of all Two remedies have been suggested: First: The enlargement of the The capitol,

capitol.

eral, Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Supreme Court, would be connected with all departments requiring them, in which could be stored all valuable documents. This contemplated change would in protection of property, and the efficiency of work done, repay the cost of construction. I endorse and commend this plan.

Second: The other plan, in case the first is rejected is to erect a pub-\$200,000 and could accommodate the instruction, the Insurance Public place for public documents and hisforic records, and, perhaps, the State or the other is almost an absolute

However, I feel it my duty to say so doing you are unable to make proper improvements for our State institutions, especially those for the care of the helpless and unfortunate. EDUCATION.

Our State in the last five years has made rapid strides in educating both the brains and hands of our youta the ful citizens.

Much, however, still reamins to be done, and we should double our enermaking children between certain ages 'go to school, whether they or their parents desire it or not; for a parent has no more right to d every child should have the right to the knowledge that might giant, instead of uneducated, being

left an ignorant pigmy, I most heartily endorse Super tendent Joyner's language when, his report, among many able things, he says: 'The illiteracy is to perpetuate itself, majority of filiterate children children of Illiterates, and per descendants of generallo crates; and the interven strong arm of the law of filiterates from