

IN THE CHINA SEA

A NARRATIVE OF ADVENTURE.

By SEWARD W. HOPKINS.

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CHAPTER XV. (Continued.)

"You are making a mistake," replied Mr. Avery. "The opportunity to become a king does not come to every one. As for me, I shall not go. I have no ties in England, and I shall remain with these loyal people and help them in their struggle toward civilization."

"Then why not take the throne yourself?" I asked.

He shook his head.

"Owickmore, you do not even now understand the idolatrous worship you have inspired in the hearts of these people, I, king! No. These people love me and trust me, but they would laugh at the idea of making me king. They need a strong hand and strong mind to guide them, and you have proven your possession of both. The people believe you were sent supernaturally to lead them out of bondage, and years of teaching will not erase that impression from their minds. You have come to them in a way that appeals to their peculiar natures, and it will be very difficult to prove to them that you do not absolutely belong to them."

"Oso-Bark would make a good king," I said.

"Try it and see," replied the missionary. "Wait, I will show you."

He called to Oso-Bark, who was not far away, and when the Jumar came to us, he said:

"Oso-Bark, your king says he is not your king. He is going away to join his people in other lands. You are to be king if you desire."

The Jumar looked at me with eyes full of reproach.

"What is this you tell me?" he said, his voice trembling with emotion.

"Leave us! The Oolek leave us! And where would he go rather than among the people he has delivered from the bonds of slavery? Would he go away from Talmooch and leave his people to struggle alone, when they need him to guide them? Ah, it cannot be! You are making a jest. Listen to me. Here is a beautiful land that for twenty years has known but the darkness of cruelty and bloodshed. The people who owned the land were the slaves of foreign murderers. Unhappiness and woe filled every home, and every heart was sad. But in answer to the prayers of the Jumars and the Kaleks, who prayed as our good teacher taught us to pray, you came to us. You taught us to be brave. You taught us how to work—how to bear our ills in silence, and work harder for that end. You helped us in every way. You have made us glad with victory. And now, when every heart is swelling with that gladness, you shatter it by telling us you are going away. You have laid low the tyrant, and his scepter shall no more wave over us. Out of darkness into light you have led us. Once more will our homes be made glad with the songs of children. Now our hearts shall be happy and our land prosperous. But if you leave us, who is going to protect us from the enemy? Why will you leave us, Oolek? Can you not be happy here? Is not our island fair to look upon and fair to dwell in? Can you find braver men or truer women in all your other lands? Ah, we want you with us. We want you, and we want our sweet friend who has been the angel of light to us all, while you have been the god of war. Take not away the happiness you have brought us nor the love."

He knelt down, and taking Miss Arnold's hand and mine he kissed them and shed tears upon them.

Mr. Avery was visibly affected. Miss Arnold's eyes looked moist. I began to feel uncomfortable myself.

"But, see here, Oso-Bark," I said; "you have set your idol too high. I am not a king. I am only a plain man from a country that has no king. I did not hear your prayers and come to you; I was cast on your shores by chance. Moreover, I don't want to be king. We Americans settled that long ago. What good would it do if I stayed?"

"Ah! What harm will it not do if you go? You will leave us without a king, as is your own country. And are not the people sad? We cannot live without a king. Our king is our good and wise father; we are his happy children. We are not ready to govern as Mr. Avery has told us other countries do. We need a king who is all a king. But if you do not want to be king call it what you like, but stay with us. But to the people of Talmooch you are king. They will come to-morrow with garlands of flowers to proclaim you king. They will come with songs of rejoicing and of worship. They will come dancing and playing on musical instruments. They will come in hundreds and in thousands. What will you tell them then? Will you tell them they are not good enough for you to live amongst? Will you break their hearts by telling them that you fought not to make Talmooch a nation, but to seek safety for yourself? Can you tell them this and think you are doing right? What is there in your country that needs you—a friend, a brother, a sister, a mother! Bring them here. We will make them welcome. And here is a nation—a free nation by your hand—that needs you to stay and keep them free. Speak, Oolek! Say that you understand my awkward words and will stay with us and help us."

Miss Arnold was looking at me curiously.

Mr. Avery held out his hand to me, and said:

"Owickmore, you must stay. God sent you. You must abide."

I wavered a moment, and then grasping Miss Arnold's hand, said:

"Grace, if you will stay, I will. I am awkward at expressing my love, but I am sincere. We will reach Hong Kong as soon as I can get a ship, find your father, obtain his consent, and return to these people, who love us better than we will find elsewhere."

It is not necessary to tell all that was said then.

Miss Arnold elected herself Queen Talmooch by saying one little word,—"Yes."

CHAPTER XVI.

HEN-KO-HI.

It has been said by those who ought to know, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." But no crownless head ever rested more easily than mine that first night of my kingship at Quiental. I was very weary, and slept soundly and long. In the morning, when I went into the breakfast-room, I found Miss Arnold and Mr. Avery waiting for me to appear before the coffee was brought in.

"I declare, our king sleeps late," said Mr. Avery, gayly, as I entered.

"Perhaps you would, too, had you fought an entire campaign in one day," I said, laughing and sitting down near Miss Arnold. "I was rather tired, but feel equal to any emergency now."

"I tell you," said the old man, gazing around him, "the fellow that trimmed up this old barn knew what he was doing. It is simply gorgeous. Now look at that panel of gold. Was ever anything so fine?"

"Yes, in the temple of Su Tso. The arrangements here are strikingly like that place. Do you not think so, Miss Arnold?"

"Very like," she said. "There is a suspicion of relationship about it. But that doesn't concern us now. How soon do you think we shall be able to reach Hong-Kong?"

"It all depends upon luck. If we have to build a ship to go there in, it will be a long time. But the first ship that stops here shall take us to your father."

"Poor papa! These long months have been lonely ones to him, I know. How happy he will be to see me—to see us—alive and well!"

"Yes," I said, "he will, no doubt, be overjoyed to see me. I hope, before I meet him, I shall succeed in getting this stain off me. I would like to be white again."

"What about Hen-Ko-Hi?" asked Mr. Avery.

"Both that rascal! Why couldn't he have fought with his army and been killed decently? He deserves death more than any of the others. I must give him a trial, I suppose, and show something like mercy. I don't feel any."

"I see but one course. You must have him executed."

"Possibly. But he must have at least the semblance of a trial. If this thing is made a national issue—for I shall appeal to the States for protection—it will be much better for us if we show that Hen-Ko-Hi suffered death legally and not by the hands of violence."

"Perhaps you are right. But your position with your own people demands his death."

"I believe you. We will give him a trial this afternoon."

Toward the close of the day I called Garu-Saak to me, and ordered him to have Hen-Ko-Hi taken to the north tower for trial.

There was in the north tower a large square room, light and airy, which I had chosen for the trial. It was an ideal room for an executive chamber. The windows looked out over the battlements to the sea. In this room there were large, comfortable chairs and some solid mahogany tables.

Mr. Avery joined me, and I led the way through the long corridors to the north tower. Mr. Avery was calm, but evidently by an effort. Now that the time had come to send, in a cold, passionless way, a human being to his death, the good old preacher felt that his advice had been wrong.

"Thou shalt not kill!" was uppermost in his mind, and the law of mercy was his theme.

There was evidently a severe conflict going on within him. Hen-Ko-Hi was the murderer of his wife. For years he had been tortured bodily by the tyrant, and his useless arm bore witness. The moment had come when he must pass upon the murderer judgment of death or mercy.

Oso-Bark entered the room quietly. His face was set and determined. There was no doubt of his desire with regard to Hen-Ko-Hi. He could not consign the royal prisoner to a fate that was severe or cruel enough to satisfy his thirst for revenge.

I motioned him to a chair. I sat down between him and Mr. Avery.

It was not long before we heard the tramp of soldiers on the stone floor of the corridor; the shuffling of a prisoner in chains.

The face of Hen-Ko-Hi was not a pleasant one to look at. It never could have been pleasant, even under the most favorable circumstances. Now it was hideous in its contortions of rage and hate. He had been swayed so long by unbridled passions that no self-control, no power of dissembling, was left to him.

Fear and hatred were mingled in his glance. For, like all tyrants, the fellow was a coward at heart.

When Hen-Ko-Hi had been placed before me, and the soldiers had taken their positions on either side, I said:

"Oso-Bark, we will hear from you first. Arraign the prisoner."

The talented Jumar slowly arose, and with knitted brow, stood a moment looking at his fallen foe. Then, in a deep, impassioned voice, he spoke:

"O king, you of white skin and honest heart, who have come to us out of the Sacred Forest, listen to what I have to say. Listen, O king, while I tell you once more of the descent upon our beautiful land of a horde of murderers and woman-stealers, who debauched and killed the fairest of our loved ones. Listen while I tell you how the sun of Talmooch was darkened for twenty years by this Mantooch tyrant, who now stands before you, pleading for mercy he never gave."

The ugly eyes of Hen-Ko-Hi grew uglier still, and blazed with awful intensity at the Jumar who was hurling these terrible accusations at his head.

"Once, O king," continued Oso-Bark, "when the family of Brandoneck, the Kalek, occupied this palace, the land of Talmooch gave forth in plenty, and her shores were the only limit to the happiness of her people. Our men were strong and brave. Our women were beautiful and good. Our children were pretty and quick to learn. They sat at the feet of the good teacher there and drank in his words of wisdom about a God of whom their fathers had been in ignorance. No idols desecrated our happy home. The Sacred Forest was our temple, and in it we knelt in simple prayer.

"Our lives were good. Our laws were few, because our crimes were few. We knew not the feeling of discontent. The singing of the birds in the forest was not more joyous than the singing of our wives and mothers while at their daily work.

"But, O king, one day, in an hour that seemed all brightness, when our fighting men were at work in the fields and mines and our women were busy spinning or weaving, there came to our shores a number of foreign ships. A people of whom we knew but little came from them upon our land. We, who were at peace with all nature and with all men, gave them welcome. We opened to them our homes and gave them shelter. Better had it been had we taken the poison from the fangs of the serpents in the mountains, and inserted it into the veins of every being in the land.

"The strangers to whom we had given welcome, whom we had fed and to whom we had given drink, gathered together in the darkness of a starless night and ruthlessly sacked our homes. They murdered our soldiers who sought to stay their course. They swept away our children, taking cruel delight in the dying cries of our petted ones. They stole the fairest of our women. Woe, grief, misery were all they left to the survivors of that invasion.

"But not only were the women of the Jumars and of the Kaleks their victims, but ah, now, O king, listen carefully, I beseech you!—the lovely wife of the good missionary, Mr. Avery, who had come among us to teach us of his God, was torn from her husband's arms and brought here—brought here to become the sport of the monsters that fawned before this—this quaking, crawling thing that stands cringing before you now."

"Where is that white face now? Is it, as I have seen it, bright with the brightness of happy smiles and lighted as by the sun of a pure and kindly soul?"

"Does the soft, kind voice that once spoke words of tenderness to our women in their hours of pain now speak with the words of earth? Does the hand that was stretched out to receive in kindness our newly born, to care for them as only a good woman can care for them—does that gentle hand now live to soothe the furrowed brow of her aged and sorrowing husband?"

"No! No! No! O king, those eyes are closed in death! That gentle voice is stilled and hushed with the silence of the breathless night. Those hands are withered and decayed. But I see them now, O master, I see them now, waving there—there, above your head—there, by the brow of our good old teacher—and there, pointing with the finger that dooms to death at the monster who so cruelly destroyed her life!

"Ah, with that pure spirit, driven forth by this fiend and his rotten horde, these departed from this earth all the happiness of him we have learned to love! And with her, too, have gone the hundreds of women of Talmooch who have fallen under the blasting touch of this awful murderer!

"And shall he go unpunished?"

"Shall the wretch who commanded and led in the awful deeds that made the grounds of Talmooch tremble in wrath—shall he go free?"

"No! O king, I say in the voice of twenty thousand Jumars, in the voice of thirty thousand Kaleks, that this man must die! Only by his death can the wrongs of our people be avenged. The spirits of our murdered ones call now to you to see justice done by the power that has come to you.

"I say no more. The sky grows dark with sickening dread that this monster shall live to boast of the evil he has done. But in the hands of my king I leave him. I am finished."

GOVERNOR'S SALARY INCREASED.

Bill Passes Both Houses And Is Ratified.

SENATE.

First Day.—Lieutenant Governor Reynolds called the Senate to order at noon and Rev. Dr. A. A. Marshall, of the First Baptist church, invoked divine blessings upon the body. In his prayer he asked that the God of Ages guide the Senators in enacting measures that will bring prosperity and not adversity to this great Commonwealth upon the glorious new century.

The clerk, Mr. Chas. Daniels, then called the roll of districts, and the following Senators came forward and were sworn in by the Lieutenant Governor: Senators Bray and Vann, first district; Miller and Ward, second district; Calvert, third; Travis, fourth; Speight, fifth; Arrington and Woodard, seventh; Sugg and Warren, eighth; Aycock and Foy, ninth; Morton, tenth; Burroughs, eleventh; Broughton, twelfth; Smith, thirteenth; Curry and Robeson (Pop.) fourteenth; Brown and McIntyre, fifteenth; McNeill, sixteenth; Long, seventeenth; Scott and Foushee, eighteenth; Landon, nineteenth; Lindsey, twentieth; Glenn, twenty-first; Wood, twenty-second; Morrison and Leak, twenty-third; McAlister, twenty-fourth; Alexander, twenty-fifth; Henderson and Thomas, twenty-sixth; Pinnix (Rep.) and Stikeleather (Pop.), twenty-seventh; Marshall (Rep.), twenty-eighth; Dulla (Rep.), and McIntosh (Pop.), twenty-ninth; Mitchell (Rep.), thirtieth; Miller (Rep.), and Buchanan (Rep.), thirty-first; Justice and Webb, thirty-second; Guider and Stringfield, thirty-third; Chandler (Rep.), thirty-fourth; Crisp (Rep.), thirty-fifth.

The Senate was then declared organized and Morrison, of Richmond, nominated A. J. Maxwell for principal clerk, saying he was an editor of his county. Maxwell received 38, the Republicans and Populists not voting. Walter L. Cohoon was nominated for reading clerk by Ward and received 38 votes. McNeill nominated J. B. Smith for sergeant-at-arms. Aycock nominated F. A. Clarendon of Catawba for engrossing clerk. Justice nominated Biggs for assistant door-keeper. Travis named H. A. London for president pro tem. of the Senate. All of these received 38 votes, the Democratic strength, except Clarendon, who got 39. Stikeleather, Rep., voting for him. The officers of the body were then sworn in by the Lieutenant Governor.

Second Day.—Lieutenant Governor Reynolds called the Senate to order at noon and Rev. Dr. M. M. Marshall, of Christ Church, offered prayer. The journal of yesterday was read and approved. The message from Governor Daniel L. Russell was then presented and read by the clerk. Resolutions by Woodward, to print 500 copies of the Governor's message was adopted. Rojerson sent forward a notice of contest by Kennedy for Senator Curry's seat from the Fourteenth district. A resolution by Brown was adopted, to print 250 copies of the reasons for pardon by the Governor, which he submitted with his message.

Gudger, of Buncombe, laid the matter of the Appalachian Park Association before the body in the nature of a petition. Later he will introduce a bill on the subject. The Senate resolution providing for a committee on inaugural ceremonies as amended by the House was adopted.

To change the name of the Guardian Security, Trust and Deposit Company, of Wilmington, to the People's Savings Bank, passed both readings. House bill: To amend the charter of the State Bank of Commerce of Hendersonville, decreasing its capital stock, was read and referred.

Third Day.—Lieutenant Governor Reynolds called the Senate to order at 11 o'clock and Rev. Dr. Bagwell offered prayer. The journal of yesterday was read and approved. Justice submitted the report of the caucus of last night, naming the Senate committee. The report was adopted.

Morrison, from the committee on salaries and fees, reported the bill of Senator Justice to amend the Code, increasing the Governor's salary from \$3,000 to \$4,000 annually. Scott and Thomas dissenting. Thomas said the money ought to be used for schools. Justice said when Vance became governor, in 1877, the salary was \$5,000, and was reduced when Jarvis went in. He thought the recommendation of Governor Russell, after four years' trial, ought to have weight, and the State ought to be able to pay \$4,000 now if it could pay \$5,000 in 1877. Scott thought it the wrong time to raise salaries, as the best talent could now be obtained for \$3,000. Woodard said no one knew better than a man who had tried it what it costs to live in the Governor's mansion. The Democrats could make no mistake in adopting the recommendation of a Republican Governor, who was speaking from no political motive here, but in a sense of fairness and justice, and giving the Governor a salary he can live on.

Ward supported it as no favor to Aycock, but because it was just. A Republican Governor recommends it, and the Republican Senator on the committee favors the bill, and there is no politics in the measure. The bill is really in defence of the poor men of the State, for adequate salaries place these positions in their reach. Marshall, Rep., opposed the bill at this time on account of the condition of the State Treasury. His opposition was not because he did not consider the new Governor an honorable gentleman. Travis said the last three Governors went out of office having spent from \$4,000 to \$10,000 more than their salary. Pinnix, Rep., said the Republicans could have increased Governor Russell's salary when he went in four years ago, and he discussed the matter, but finally decided against it. It ought to be increased if the State was able. As it was he opposed the bill. Candler, Rep., believed Aycock was going to make one of the foremost Governors North Carolina ever had (loud applause), but that there were so many calls on the State that he thought it had better be deferred and the money given to schools or charitable institutions. The Democrats abused Governor Russell all over the State, then praise him for this and adopt his suggestion. This is wrong. If the State could afford it, Candler said he would support the bill. Alexander said his objection to the bill was that the salary was not made high enough. Nothing is more objectionable to North Carolina than an official living niggardly even if he is compelled to, with this magnificent and expensive mansion and the entertaining required. Alexander thought \$5,000 would be hardly sufficient. The State cannot command talent unless it pays for it. The Supreme Court judges do not get enough.

Dulla's motion to refer to the judiciary committee was lost and the bill passed, ayes 35; noes 12. The following named Senators voted in the negative: Buchanan, Candler, Crisp, Marshall, Robeson, Stikeleather, Republicans, and Lindsay, Scott and Thomas, Democrats. Aycock was present, but voting. A number of bills of minor importance were introduced and properly referred, after which the Senate adjourned.

Fourth Day.—The Senate voted to appropriate \$1,000 to ventilate the Senate Chamber. The debate was lively during the session, taking a wide range. It was a day more like a political meeting than a session of the State Senate. A number of private bills were introduced.

Fifth day.—Lieutenant Governor Reynolds called the Senate to order at noon and Rev. Dr. Eugene Daniel, of the Presbyterian church, offered prayer. On motion of Senator Justice, the Senate took a recess until 1 o'clock, so that the State electors could meet in the chamber. The Senate reconvened at 1:30. The journal was read and approved.

The Senate reconvened at 3:30 p. m. The bill increasing the Governor's salary to \$4,000 was ratified.

HOUSE.

First Day.—At 12 o'clock Chief Clerk Nixon called the House to order and announced that prayer would be offered by Rev. Dr. Bagwell, who prayed that the men here engaged in the important matter of making laws would be guided by divine influences; that they would be governed by patriotism and broad interests; that they might know no North, South, East or West, but the best interests of all the people; that their walk on the streets and conduct in Raleigh may be an example for good.

Hon. H. G. Connor was called to preside and the roll of members was ordered, they being sworn in by tens, by Justice Clark, of the Supreme Court.

Speaker Pro Tem. Connor announced that a majority of the members being present, the House would proceed to organize by the election of a Speaker.

Winston, of Bertie, nominated Walter E. Moore, of Jackson county, for Speaker, paying a splendid tribute to his character and attainments. Craig, of Buncombe, and Stubbs, of Martin, made short and glowing seconding speeches.

Blythe, Rep., of Henderson, nominated Isaac Ebbs of Madison, and Benbow, Rep., of Yadkin, seconded the nomination.

The vote was Moore 96, Ebbs 6. Speaker Connor announced that Walter E. Moore, having received a majority of the votes, was duly elected Speaker. Gattis and Craig were appointed to notify Mr. Moore and they conducted him to the chair. Speaker Moore made a very brief address of acceptance. The organization of the House was completed by the election of Brevard Nixon, of Mecklenburg, as chief clerk.

The following officers were then elected: N. W. Wilson, of Wake, reading clerk; Frank Bennett, of Anson, door-keeper; Y. V. Hamell, of Yancey, assistant door-keeper; H. B. Fonville, of Duplin, engrossing clerk.

On motion of Reinhardt, of Lincoln, the members who had left their certificates at home, were called and adjured to take the oath of office.

Winston offered a joint resolution providing for a joint committee of five to provide arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor.

At this point a message was received from the Senate, announcing that it was duly organized. Also a resolution for joint session, to open election returns of State officers, Tuesday next. The House then adjourned.

Second Day.—Speaker Moore called the House to order at 10 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Dr. Marshall, of the Baptist church.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Leave of absence was granted Beasley, of Currituck; Taylor, of Carteret, on account of sickness.

Williams, of Davie, presented his certificate, and was sworn in.

A resolution permitting no costs in unsuccessful contests in election cases was referred to the committee on elections.

A bill to change the name of the Guardian and Trust Company of Wilmington to the People's Savings Bank passed its several readings without objection.

Speaker Moore announced the following as the committee on privileges and elections: Winston, chairman; Watts, Thompson, Weaver, Spainhour, Nicholson, Daughtridge, Lawrence and McCulloch.

At noon the Governor's message was received and was read. It was ordered printed.

Quite a number of bills, mostly of merely local bearing, were introduced. After the reading of the Governor's message the House adjourned.

Third Day.—Speaker Moore convened the House at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Pettigrew. The journal of Thursday's proceeding was read and approved. Shannonhouse, of Mecklenburg, was added to the committee on privileges and elections.

Bills came from the Senate as follows: To print list of pardons by the Governor; adopted; to print 250 copies of the message of the Governor, adopted; to repeal dispensary law of Guilford county.

The calendar was then taken up. The bill appointing additional justices of the peace for Harnett county passed its final reading and was sent to the Senate without engrossment.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Sewell and Mr. Daniels. The bill to re-

peal February term of Mitchell Superior Court passed its third and final reading. The bill for the relief of public school teachers in Mecklenburg county passed third and final reading.

By unanimous consent Benbow, of Yadkin, introduced a memorial of Jas. W. McNeill, in the contested election case against R. L. Green, of Wilkes.

A special order was taken up. At 1 o'clock Winston moved that a message be sent to the Senate, announcing that the House would proceed to the election of an enrolling clerk. McNeill moved that the House proceed to ballot for enrolling clerk. Hood, of Wayne, placed in nomination E. B. Norvell, of Cherokee. The roll call showed every vote for Norvell.

The bill to amend the Code, increasing the salary of the Governor from \$3,000 to \$4,000 was on motion of Rountree, referred to a special committee to report. Adopted. The Speaker appointed as the special committee: Rountree, Hood, Hayes, Collins and Robinson.

Fourth Day.—The debate in the House devolved upon the bill to increase the salary of the governor from \$3,000, to \$4,000 per year.

Fifth day.—Speaker Moore convened the House at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Marshall, of the Baptist church, offered prayer.

The bill to amend the Code and increase the salary of the Governor from \$3,000 to \$4,000 was then taken up as a special order. Judge G. Aham, of the special committee, filed a minority report, to the effect that the increase of salary could not apply to the incoming governor, and the object of the bill would be defeated. The report was in the nature of a law brief, being an elaborate legal argument, citing Supreme Court opinions against the legality of the incoming Governor taking additional salary.

Mr. Hanes, of the committee, said this bill was not of sufficient importance to provoke the great argument that had just been filed. "It is admitted by Judge Graham that in constraining the constitution we must take all parts of it. According to that constitution Mr. Aycock will not be elected until to-morrow when the vote is declared. Russell is Governor to-day, because the constitution says Aycock is not until he is declared elected. Section 1, article 3, says the term shall begin January 1st. The law of the States makes it a physical impossibility for this to be so, for the same constitution provides that the Legislature shall not meet until the first Wednesday after the first of January. Then, how is it possible for the term to begin before the election is complete as the constitution requires it to be by the General Assembly? If you think North Carolina ought to pay her Governor a salary commensurate with the requirements, the dignity and importance of the position it is right to do this and I have heard, but one man yet say he thought it was wrong."

The vote was then taken on the bill, and it passed, 55 to 52, as follows: Ayes: Alexander, Allen, of Wayne; Baldwin, Bannerman, Barco, Beddingsher, Carr, Daniels, of Vance; Connor, Daughtridge, Duls, Fields, Gattis, Green, Hall, Hayes, Hoey, Hood, Lane, Lawrence, Little, Mann, Mason, McIver, McLean, Morpew, Nicholas, Page, Robinson, of Guilford; Robinson, of Anson; Ross, Rountree, Seawell, Shannonhouse, Shelton, Simms, Spainhour, Stewart, Thompson, Welch, Whitaker, of Forsyth; Whitaker, of Guilford; White, of Halifax; White, of Jones; Williams, Wilson, Winston, Wright, Pearson, Carlton—55.

Noes: Allen, of Columbus; Barnhill, Benbow, Blythe, Brim, Brittain, Burlison, Burnett, Calloway, Carraway, Corson, Coleman, Collins, Curtis, Duncan, Ebbs, Ellen, Gaither, Garrett, Graham, Harris, Hartly, Isbell, Long, MacKethan, Martin, Mauney, McCulloch; McFarland, McNeill, Morgan, Morris, Oliver, Owen, Owens, Patterson, Payne, Pea ce, Petree, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rathrock, Russell, Sheets Smith, Stevenson, Stubbs, Watts, Zachary, Willard, Yarborough, Zackary—52.

The bill then passed its third reading and was ordered enrolled.

Speaker Moore announced the following House committees:

Corporations—Rountree, chairman; Gaither, Smith, Seawell, Stubbs, Baldwin, Daniel, of Warren; Robeson, of Guilford; Harris, Winston, Shelton, Martly, McFarland, Payne, Owen.

Insurance—Willard, chairman; Connor, Page, Hoey, Watts, Brittain, Robinson, of Anson; Little, Gaither, Zachary, Petree, Ebbs.

Education—Connor, chairman; Whitaker, of Guilford; Jenkins, Ruthrock, White, of Jones; Beddingfield, McCulloch, Bivins, Blalock, Blount, Bradfield, Smith, Bannerman, Shannonhouse, Ross, Hood, Green, Alexander, Lawrence, Carr, Carlton, Hayes, Richardson, Carson, McIntosh, Duncan.

Finance—Gattis, chairman; Willard, Duls, Little, Parker, Lane, Graham, Owen, Daughtridge, Page, Gaither, Morris, Mann, Maury, Long, Blount, Alexander, Petree, Brim, Dean.

Institutions for Insane—Page, chairman; Morpew, Spainhour, Stevenson, Dannerman, Beddingfield, Maury, Reinhardt, Carlton, Brashear, Ross, Robinson, of Guilford; McIver, Carson, Burnett, Isbell, Duncan.

Constitutional Amendments—Stubbs, chairman; Rountree, Graham, Connor, Duls, Yarborough, Greene, Hayes, Allen, of Wayne; Ebbs.

Election Laws—Craig, chairman; Stubbs, Rountree, Green, Duls, Wright, Spainhour, Gattis, Allen, of Wayne; Patterson, McKethan, Watts, Zachary, Taylor, Bessley, Galloway, Blythe, Petree.

Agriculture—Daughtridge, chairman; Printing—Honey, chairman; Whitaker, of Forsyth; Winston, Richardson, Ellen, Bivins, Simmons, Carraway, McLean, Burnett, McFarland, Owen, of Sampson.

Counties and Towns—Mason, chairman; Oliver, White, of Halifax; Jenkins, Lane, Curtis, Carlton, Russell, Morpew, Morris, Shelton, Stevenson, Whitaker, of Forsyth; Brim, Coleman, McFarland.

Propositions and Grievances—Graham, chairman; Morson, Stewart, Welch, Yarborough, Morgan, Nash, Bradsher, Hall, Williams, Whitaker, of Guilford; Allen, of Columbus; Bivins, Barnhill, Ardrey, Oliver, Benbow, Martin, Duncan.

The animal that first resembles to existence is in the house.