daily Gazette for each member of this House, also for two numbers of the tri-weekly Intelligence during the session. Adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, Anderson, Armstrong, Billingsley, Branch, Bryan, Caddell, Craig, Crooks, Clark, Culberson, Cumby, Dale, Darnell, Daniels, Davis of Hays, Dennis, Dickson, Dougherty, Duncan, Edwards, Hall, Harrison of Cherokee, Harrison of Van Zandt, Hartley, Hubbard, Lewis of Mont-Lynch, McClarty, Mills, Parker, Perry, Redwine, Ross, Shannon, Shelton, Smith, Townes, Walworth, Warfield, Whitfield and Wrede.—43.


The report from the Judiciary committee, recommending the passage of a substitute for the bill for the relief of Hannah B., Buckner was taken up and adopted. Bill read second time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Duncan moved to adjourn till 10 o'clock, A. M., tomorrow. Lost.

The bills to create the —— and 20th Judicial Districts, with report from Judiciary committee asking their reference to the committee on Judicial Districts, were taken up and report adopted.

A bill to amend art. 360 of Oldham & White's Digest, with report from Judiciary committee was taken up.

On motion the House adjourned till 10 o'clock, A. M., tomorrow. Pending the bill.
Mr. Dennis presented the petition of the members of the Bar of Falls county. Referred to committee on Judicial Districts.

Mr. Warfield presented the petition of William Isaacs. Referred to committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Foscoe, one of the committee on State Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill to incorporate the town of Jasper, and recommended its passage. Also reported, recommending the indefinite postponement of the resolution requiring the committee on State Affairs to enquire why the reports provided for by the 3rd section of an act of the 7th Legislature, in regard to changing the termination of the fiscal year, had not been distributed in the House, as said reports had subsequently been distributed.

Mr. Short, one of the committee on State Affairs, reported a bill to incorporate the town of Shelbyville, and recommended its passage. Bill read first time.

Mr. Dennis, chairman of committee on State Affairs, reported, asking to be excused from a further consideration of the resolution requiring said committee to inquire into the expediency of sending out commissioners to examine into the causes of the Rio Grande difficulties, as they consider the measure inexpedient. Also reported, asking to be excused from further consideration of the additional section proposed to be added to the bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors, as the bill proposed to be amended had been reported to the House. Also reported, asking that the bill to establish two Universities be referred to the committee on Education. Also reported a substitute for the bill to encourage the building of steamboats, steamships and other vessels in the State of Texas, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Perry, one of the committee on Agriculture, reported, recommending the indefinite postponement of the bill to amend an act to appoint Cotton Weighers.

Mr. Lewis of Montgomery, chairman of committee on Agriculture, reported, recommending the passage of the bill to repeal an act passed A. D. 1856, for the appointment, by the Governor, of Cotton Weighers, for certain ports therein named. Also reported a bill to regulate Factors and Warehousemen, and recommended its passage.

On motion of Mr. Hartley, 100 copies of the bill were ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had rejected a bill originating in the House, authorizing the Governor to offer $10,000 reward for the arrest of certain persons depredating in the counties of Cameron and
Hidalgo. Also that the Senate had passed the following named bills:

- A bill to incorporate the horse head crossing of the Pecos bridge company.
- A bill for the relief of Albert G. Walker.
- A bill to provide for the pay and subsistence of the troops called out by the Governor of the State, under the command of John S. Ford, James Bourland and John Henry Brown. Also for the pay of the commissioners sent by the Governor to the Indians.
- A bill to incorporate the Pecos Bridge Company.
- A bill to incorporate the Factor's Cotton Press.

Mr. Hubbard, chairman of the committee on Slaves and Slavery, reported a substitute for the bill to regulate patrols and prescribe their duties, and recommended its passage.

On motion of Mr. Davis of Hays, 100 copies of the bill were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Crooks, chairman of committee on Engrossed Bills, reported the following bills correctly engrossed:

- A bill for the relief of the heirs of Joseph W. Bass, deceased.
- A bill for the relief of the heirs of A. D. Duncan, deceased.
- A bill supplementary to an act to amend the 1st section of an act entitled an act to amend the 2nd and 7th sections of an act entitled an act to organize the Supreme Court of the State of Texas, approved May 12, 1846, approved November 30, 1850, and approved August 30, 1856.

Mr. Billingsley, chairman of committee on Claims and Accounts, reported, recommending the rejection of the bill for the relief of Mrs. William Gamble, late widow of John Carroll. Also reported a bill for the relief of Joseph E. Field, and recommended its passage. Bill read first time.

Mr. Daniels, by permission, presented the petition of the President and Trustees of Herman Seminary. Referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Davis of Hays, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Printing be requested to inquire into the cause of delay of the printing of the abstract of the census, and report at what time they may be expected to be delivered. Adopted.

Mr. Haynes introduced a bill to authorize the Commissioner of the General Land Office to correct errors and mistakes in certain cases, &c. Read first time, and referred to committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Short introduced a bill to regulate the pay of Sheriffs in
certain cases. Read first time and referred to committee on State Affairs.

Mr. Houghton introduced a bill to amend the second section of an act authorizing and requiring the county courts to regulate roads, appoint overseers, &c., approved February 8, 1858. Read first time, and referred to committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Mr. Caldwell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Public Debt be instructed to inquire into the claims of James W. Parker against the State of Texas, for services and money paid out for the recapture of seventeen prisoners from the Indians in the years 1836 to 1843, and for a league and labor of land, being his headright which was located but lost by said James W. Parker on account of a conflict with an eleven league grant, and also for lands purchased by said James W. Parker from the original patents and afterwards cancelled because of conflict and otherwise, and that said committee be instructed to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Townes introduced a bill for the relief of Thomas Smith. Read first time and referred to committee on Finance.

Mr. Nelson introduced a bill to donate 640 acres of land, each, to Rebecca and Margaret Jackson and Joshua Jackson, minors of Joshua Jackson, deceased, and Peter Johnson, minor of Peter O. Johnson, deceased. Read first time and referred to committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Lewis of Montgomery, introduced a bill to incorporate the village of Danville in the county of Montgomery. Read first time and referred to the committee on State Affairs.

Mr. McKnight offered the following resolution:

Whereas, To-morrow, (Thursday 24th November, 1859,) has been recommended by the Governor as a day of general thanks-giving for the many blessings which Providence has showered upon our country; therefore,

Resolved, That it is due to ourselves, to those whom we represent and to the solemnity of the occasion, that we suspend business on that day.

Resolved, 2d That when this House adjourned to-day it will adjourn to meet on Friday morning, 10 o'clock. Adopted.

Mr. McClarty offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to appoint a committee who shall draft suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of our late distinguished U. S. Senator, J. P. Henderson, deceased, and report the same on Saturday next. Adopted.
The Speaker appointed Messrs. McClarty, Dickson, Caddell, Baxter and Dennis on said committee.

Mr. Armstrong introduced a bill to define the duties of Grand Juries and District Attorneys. Read first time and referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Barclay introduced a bill to amend article 411 of Oldham & White's Digest. Read first time and referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Norton introduced a bill to encourage the settlement of the frontier and to secure to each actual settler 200 acres of land. Read first time and referred to committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Hartley, Mr. Manly was added to the committee on the Judiciary.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The bill to amend Article 360 of Oldham & White's Digest, pending when the House adjourned yesterday, with report from Judiciary committee, was taken up and read second time. Mr. Mills proposed to amend by striking out the caption and inserting "an act to amend the 4th section of an act allowing discounts and set-offs, passed 5th of February, 1840, (Oldham & White's Digest, Art. 360."") The amendment was adopted and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

[Mr. Bogart in the Chair.]

A bill for the relief of Joseph Thompson taken up, read third time and passed.

A bill for the relief of the heirs of A. D. Duncan, deceased, taken up, read third time and passed.

A bill for the relief of George W. Goodwin, taken up, read third time and passed.

A bill for the relief of James W. Bass, deceased, taken up, read third time and passed.

A bill supplementary to an act entitled an act to amend the 1st section of an act entitled an act to amend the 2nd and 7th sections of an act entitled an act to organize the Supreme Court of the State of Texas, approved May 12, 1846, approved November 30, 1850, approved August 28, 1856, was taken up, read third time and passed.

A bill to appropriate money to pay Attorney General and District Attorneys the costs due them under Article 952 D. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, was taken up, read second time and ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to amend Article 955 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, was taken up, read second time and ordered to be engrossed.
A bill granting 320 acres of land, each, to George Eberly, Eliza, and Julia Pierce Henry, together with report from committee on Public Lands was taken up and read second time.

Mr. McKnight proposed to amend by adding, "provided that all other cases of triplets born within the State during the present year or before the meeting of the next Legislature shall be entitled to the same amount of land."

On motion of Mr. Harrison of Van Zandt, the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Hartley proposed to amend by adding, "provided, also, the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall issue certificates for the like amounts of land, each, to each of the three children born at one birth of Godfried Miller of Galveston county, and that they be entitled to all the benefits of this bill.

Mr. Norton moved the previous question, which was on the engrossment of the bill.

The question being, shall the main question be put? the same was submitted by the Speaker, and the main question ordered, and the bill ordered to be engrossed by the following vote:


Mr. Shannon, by permission, offered the following joint resolution:

Whereas, The citizens of Texas have for the last three years or more, by certain lawless bands of men, composed of citizens of the State of Missouri and territory of Kansas, been seriously molested in the legitimate business of transporting stock from this State through the State of Missouri and territory of Kansas, to market in the more northern States; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That
our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to take such steps in the premises, as will, for the future, secure to our citizens such protection as is guaranteed to all the citizens of the United States by the Constitution and laws thereof. Read first time and referred to committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Henderson, by permission, submitted a minority report of committee on the Judiciary relative to members of the Legislature voting for one of their own body for U. S. Senator.

Hon. M. D. K. Taylor,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The undersigned, members of the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred a resolution requiring said committee to take into consideration section 24 of article 3rd of the Constitution of the State of Texas, and to report whether said clause inhibits a member of the Legislature from voting for a member of either branch of the Legislature for the United States Senate; and whether, if there be any inhibition, the same can be obviated by a resignation of the member to be voted for, beg leave to submit this minority report.

The section in question is as follows:

"Article 3rd, section 24. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he may be elected, be eligible to any civil office of profit under this State, which have been created, or the emoluments of which may have been increased during such term; and no member of either House of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he is elected, be eligible for any office, or place, the appointment to which may be made, in whole or in part, by either branch of the Legislature: nor shall the members thereof be capable of voting for a member of their own body for any office whatever, except it be in such cases as are herein provided. The President for the time being of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be elected from their respective bodies."

There is no ambiguity in the language. There is nothing left for construction as to what was intended by the Convention.—Indeed, so far as the undersigned are advised, it is conceded on all hands that the object of the Convention was to preclude the Legislature from electing one of their body to any office except those mentioned in the last clause of the section, to-wit: "President of the Senate for the time being and Speaker of the House." The only question then is, shall the intention of the framers of the Constitution prevail? or must it fail because of want of power in the Convention that framed it and the people of Texas
who at the ballot box adopted it to prescribe such a rule? Why we respectfully ask, could they not insert such a clause and make it operative? The Convention met with plenary powers to frame a Constitution. The entire power and sovereignty of the people of Texas was represented in the action of the Convention, and directly exercised at the ballot box in sanctioning its action; and this power had no limitation except in the grants of power to the General Government contained in the Constitution of the United States.

What provision of the Constitution of the United States is in conflict with the section of our State Constitution under consideration?

It has been urged that it is repugnant to the provisions of the 3rd clause of the 3rd section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States. The clause is as follows: "No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen."

The argument is that the provision of the State Constitution under consideration requires an additional qualification to those mentioned in the preceding clause of the United States Constitution for the office of United States Senator. This is palpably untrue. No such object was intended and no such effect will result from its observance. If the State Constitution had said that no one should be elected to the United States Senate unless he had attained to the age of twenty-five years—or that one might be elevated who had only resided in the United States five years, the conflict would be palpable. But no change is sought to be made either by taking from or adding to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. It only seeks to render ineligible for the office members of the Legislature, and to impose upon them a limitation of their power to elect. This is a matter purely of State policy with which the General Government has nothing to do. Every State is left free to regulate the elective franchise of its citizens in its own way. The right has been exercised in several of the States to the extent of requiring a property qualification on the part of the citizens as a condition precedent to his right of suffrage. It is too late now to dispute the well established doctrine that every State has the right to determine the status of its citizens in respect of the right of suffrage, and in doing this they can discriminate as between their own citizens in voting—it is equally true that they may also discriminate as to the eligibility of citi-
zens for a particular office. Indeed, the thing has been done by our Constitution by declaring ministers of the gospel ineligible to a seat in the Legislature. Is this not a limitation upon the right of suffrage of the people of the State? Can they Constitutionally elect a minister of the gospel to a seat in the Legislature? No one will insist that it can be done, and yet this inhibition works no change of the qualifications of such citizens as may be elected. It only withdraws from the elective body one class of citizens for particular office.

Let us suppose that the Convention had said that the Legislature should not elect to the office of United States Senator one who had been convicted of high crime, or who had been incarcerated in States prison—who would contend that this infringed the United States Constitution, or that it prescribed a new qualification for Senators. Is it not too manifest for argument that the only object or effect of it would be to withdraw from the elective body—the Legislature—a class of citizens for whom they should not vote for Senator?

The Convention and people of Texas had in ordaining and establishing the Constitution the power to discriminate—and by imposing a limitation upon the elective body, to prevent the election of members of the Legislature to the Senate. It left them free to choose out of the whole body of citizens outside of the Legislature, and left, of course, the qualifications of the one elected to be determined by the Constitution of the United States.

It is not the purpose of the undersigned to enter into a discussion of the wisdom or policy of the provision. Whether wise or unwise, it is a part of the Constitution of the State ordained and established by the people, and which, together with every other of its provisions, every member of this body is sworn to support. Each member must, necessarily, settle for himself whatever doubt arises touching the question—yet it seems to the undersigned that whenever it is admitted that it was intended by the framers of the Constitution to preclude the election of a member of the Legislature to the United States Senate, the whole question is yielded. What remains? Not a doubt as to what was intended, but a doubt as to whether what was intended is a part of the Constitution which we are sworn to support. We respectfully suggest that such a doubt ought to determine action on the safe side.

One thing is clear. The Convention and the people of the State thought they were providing against an evil that had been felt in other States. The provision indicates a deep conviction
upon the public mind at the time of the necessity of preserving from undue influence the body entrusted with the election of so important an officer as United States Senator.

If we err, we choose to err on the side of the Constitution, the people who adopted it, and in obedience to the oath we have taken to support it. As to the effect of resignation, the undersigned do not deem the question worthy of argument.

It is declared in the section under consideration, that "no member of either House of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he is elected, be eligible to any office or place, the appointment to which may be made in whole or in part by either branch of the Legislature." The inhibition reaches to the entire term for which the party was elected to the Legislature. And were it otherwise, of course the very object of the provision might always be defeated by a resignation just before the election by the Legislature, but not until after a full use of all the advantages of legislative position and influences in making certain the result of the election by the Legislature had been resorted to.—Common sense, as well as the language of the clause, rejects such a construction. Nor is the Legislature without a precedent in coming to this conclusion upon this clause of the Constitution.

For at an early day after the people of Texas had adopted our State Constitution and the first Legislature had met under its provisions, this question was brought before the State Senate in the appointment of Volney E. Howard as Attorney General by the first Governor of the State, J. Pinckney Henderson. Mr. Howard was at the time of his appointment a member elected to the Legislature from the county of Bexar for the term of two years but who had taken his seat or oath of office. It was contended by some at the time that the resignation of Mr. Howard would obviate any Constitutional objection to the confirmation of his appointment by the Senate. But the Senate taking the same view of the clause of the Constitution now under consideration, as that adopted by the undersigned, held that he was ineligible for the whole term for which he was elected, and refused to confirm the appointment. That the undersigned are correct and have come to the conclusion of the framers of the Constitution upon the clause under consideration, it is only necessary to turn to the Debates of the Convention, page 527.

"Mr. Mayfield moved to strike out the following, "nor shall the members thereof (Legislature) be capable of voting for a member of their own body for any office whatever except in such cases as herein provided for:" upon which the Ayes and Noes
were called and stood as follows: Ayes 13, Noes 38; so the motion was lost.

Same page, Mr. Mayfield moved to insert after the word "place" the words "of their creation," and after the word "whatever," the words "of their creation, so as to" read "be eligible to any office or place of their creation." Motion lost by vote—Ayes 21, Noes 29.

Mr. Everts moved to strike out all after the word "term" in third line; upon which the Ayes and Noes were called and stood as follows: Ayes 19, Noes 30. So the motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Bache, the following words were stricken out: "after the first session of the Legislature after his election and" between the words "shall" and "during" in 4th and 5th line, also the words "the remainder of" in 5th line.

The section was then adopted as we now find it in our State Constitution, and here the argument of the majority of this committee is fully answered by showing that those persons in the Convention, who desired that members of the Legislature should not be excluded as a class that the Legislature might vote for, attempted to, by amendments, to make them eligible; but all of the amendments were rejected, and the Constitution of our State, with the construction we give, has not only the sanction of the framers who made, but the people who ratified it at the ballot box.

We would beg leave further to add, that in looking into the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, that we find only these qualifications for United States Senator in Article 1, Section 3:

"No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen."

It will be observed that so far as the Constitution of the United States undertakes to fix and prescribe the qualifications for a United States Senator, it must prevail. But the undersigned hold that in the language of the Constitution of the United States, Article IX: "the enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." Then if the Constitution only requires, for instance, that a Senator shall at the time of his election be an inhabitant of the State, the people in the exercise of rights not delegated to the General Government, in the adoption of a State Constitution, could prescribe the further qualification that he should be a citizen of the State of Texas. And should the
people of this State require such further qualifications, could the General Government complain? For if he is a citizen, he must be an inhabitant of the State, and the Constitutional requisites are complied with. It would not be seriously contended that the people of a State when they form a State Constitution might not require of the members of the Legislature upon whom, under the Constitution of the United States, devolves the duty of electing a Senator, that they should not be capable of voting for a person who was not a citizen or a voter of the State which he aspired to represent in the United States Senate. If they might do this they might place a limitation upon the members of the Legislature preventing them from voting for a member of their own body for any office whatever, without adding to or diminishing the qualifications required by the Constitution of the United States for a Senator. For in the language of the Constitution of the United States, Article X, "the powers not delegated "to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it "to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the "people." Now we would respectfully ask, i.e. what grants in the Constitution of the United States is to be found a clause prohibiting the people of a State from prescribing the mode in which the elective franchise shall be exercised either by the people or the members of the Legislature of a State? And again, the Constitution of the United States says, Article I, Section III: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of "two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof." What is meant "by the Legislature thereof?" Does it not obviously mean the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, or by any other name that they may be called? Then if the Legislature, or in any other words the members who constitute that body, are required to perform a specific duty, how is it possible for that Legislature to partially destroy itself by taking a member from it to act in another capacity? The rights of the people whom he represents in the State Legislature will, for the time being, be abandoned. Although the Legislature of the State of Texas is permitted for convenience to transact the business thereof with less than the whole number, yet "the Legislature thereof" means the whole number that the Constitution and Laws of the State authorize to be elected to compose that body.

But should the Legislature see proper to elect a member of their own body to the Senate of the United States, against what we conceive to be a plain inhibitory clause in our State Constitution, such person so elected could not be ousted of his seat by
the United States Senate. For that body would not go behind his election farther than to see if he possessed the qualifications required by the Constitution of the United States, which alone they are sworn to support. And here the argument of the Majority Report of this committee, in the case of Trumbull, decided in the United States Senate, is fully met by simply stating that the Senators in arriving at their conclusions were not sworn to support the Constitution of Illinois under which the case arose. And hence the prestige of the action of our distinguished Senators, Rusk and Houston, in that case, as alluded to in the majority report, falls to the ground.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. HENDERSON,
H. P. MABRY,
A. M. BRANCH,
G. W. WHITMORE.

Mr. Nelson, by permission, introduced a bill to repeal an act passed February 4th, 1856, creating a reservation of five leagues of land for Indians, west of the Pecos river. Read first time and referred to Judiciary committee. Also introduced a bill to dispose of twelve leagues of land embraced in the two Indian Reservations on the Brazos river in this State. Read first time and referred to the committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Franklin, the bill to incorporate the Texas Telegraph Company was taken up and placed among the orders of the day.

The report from the committee on Private Land Claims, recommending the rejection of the petition of Charles Parks, was taken up, and the report adopted.

The bill for the relief of Chester B. Starks, together with report of committee on Private Land Claims, was taken up.—Bill read second time and ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to incorporate the Texas Telegraph Company, with amendments by the committee, was taken up, and referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

The following Senate bills were taken up, read first time, and disposed of as indicated:

A bill to incorporate the Horsehead Crossing of the Pecos Bridge Company. Referred to committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

A bill to incorporate the Pecos Bridge Company. Referred to committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

A bill to incorporate the Factor's Cotton Press Company.—Referred to committee on State Affairs.
A bill to provide for the pay and subsistence of the troops called out by the Governor of the State under command of John S. Ford, James Bourland and John Henry Brown. Also for the pay of the Commissioners sent by the Governor to the Indians. Referred to committee on Finance.

A bill for the relief of A. G. Walker. On motion of Mr. Shannon, the rule was suspended and the bill read second time and passed to a third reading. Mr. Shannon moved a further suspension of the rule Lost.

On motion the House adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M., Friday.

House of Representatives,

Friday, Nov. 25th, 1859.

House met pursuant to adjournment—roll called—quorum present—journal of Wednesday read and adopted.

Mr. Wrede presented the petition of the citizens of Comal county. Referred to committee on State Affairs.

Mr. Billingsley presented the petition of Hamilton Smith. Referred to committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Townes presented the petition of W. Drake. Referred to committee on Claims and Accounts.

Mr. Wortham presented the petition of P. L. Smith. Referred to committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Pirkey presented the petition of the Baptist Church of Red River. Referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Redgate presented the petition of the officers and members of "Lone Star Circle." Referred to committee on State Affairs.

Mr. Short, one of the committee on Privileges and Elections, made a majority report, asking to be relieved from a further consideration of the bill to amend art. 255 of Oldham & White's Digest.

Mr. Davis of Bastrop, gave notice that he would submit a contrary minority report.

Mr. Lewter, one of the committee on Private Land Claims, reported, asking to be relieved from further consideration of the petition of Thomas Ayres as they find no evidence upon which to grant the desired relief.

Mr. Dougherty, chairman of committee on Stock and Stock Raising, reported, recommending the passage of the bill for the