BLANKETS

You can buy Blankets, good, all-wool Blankets, for less now than you have ever known. Note these prices, for strictly all-wool, fine Blankets:

10-4 white, with colored border, former price $4, now $2.70
10-4 white or gray, former price $3.50, now 2.38
11-4 white, with colored border, former price $5, now 3.38
11-4 red, an extra fine texture, former price $6, now 4.05
11-4 gray Saxony, former price $6.50, now 4.32
72x84 inch, $14 Blanket, now 9.72
Sateen-covered Down Comforts; choice of all $6 ones for 4.28

Do not neglect our display of ORIENTAL RUGS. It is a choice collection of modern and antique workmanship, with VERY modern prices.

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Reproductions of Old Masters.

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Why Does Our Trade Increase?

We have the line the people want. We always show the very latest and finest of everything in the art market. We are up to date, and we sell good goods.

WARD'S ART STORE
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"Go to a Glove Store for Gloves."

YOUR PICK From several odd lots of Men's Kid Gloves (prices to close) broken lots.
Prices 25c, 50c, 69c. Some of these worth double.

TUCKER'S GLOVE STORE.
10 EAST WASH. STREET.
Established 1878.

AGAINST SUNDAY BASEBALL.

Claim that Petitions Signed by 17,000 Are at the Y. M. C. A.

The committee which has been circulating petitions against the passage of a Sunday baseball bill by the Legislature has a stack of these petitions at the Y. M. C. A. and asserts that there are about 17,000 signers to the petitions.

The men prosecuting the liquor cases before Judge Cox and Justice Nickerson claim that the recent press reports do them an injustice. Messrs. Whitehead and Newlin are members of the good citizenship committee of the Indianapolis Christian Endeavor Local Union and are prosecuting these cases on behalf of this organization. While they have won a large number of cases, they say they have claimed fees in but one or two cases. They have spent a large part of the last month in these prosecutions, and the one or two dollars they may each receive at some future time they say does not in the slightest degree remunerate them for the time devoted to this matter.

The committee has received no pay for services and has violated no laws in investigating cases. The members claim they have done no sneak work, every violation reported by them being of a flagrant and open character. While the saloon cases have received the most attention in the papers, they have been and are now engaged in other good citizenship work, including the Sunday baseball matter, B. Fay Mills's lectures and the J. B. Wilson pardon matter. The committee does not believe the statement recently printed that every merchant on South Meridian street except three signed the protest against the "Ritter" policy.

Will Not Serve in the Beach Cases.

Ex-Judge Byron K. Elliott has declined to serve in the Banker Beach cases at Terre Haute as special judge on account of ill health.

See the China Closets at Wm. L. Elder's.

WILL PASS THE HOUSE

SENTIMENT THERE STRONGLY FAVORS ANTI-QUART-SHOP MEASURE.

Liquor Leaguers' Substitute Knocked Out, but Three More Measures Introduced Later.

SEVERAL BILLS GO THROUGH

ONE MEANT TO INSURE THE TAXING OF NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

Fish Bills Ready for the Governor—Senate Passes Several House Bills—Mexican Veterans.

Governor Mount yesterday returned the Adams-Jay court bill to the Senate with his veto. Senator LaFollette, the author of the measure, made a vehement speech, in which he insisted that the bill be passed over the Governor's veto and the Senate voted to sustain him in his contention, passing the bill over the veto.

There was a prevalent rumor that the Governor intended also to veto the Metropolitan police bill, but in answer to questions he simply stated that he had not yet considered the matter. Before taking office the Governor, in two or three interviews, expressed himself as opposed to the whole Metropolitan police system, but this bill is a caucus measure and that complicates matters. He permitted a bill requiring that the standard half-bushel measure be used in testing wheat, and another permitting the commissioners of Jasper county to issue bonds for building a courthouse to become a law without his approval by the expiration of the ten days' limit.

The Senate passed the Barlow tax bill, changing the time of paying taxes to the first Monday in May and the first Monday in November, and the Morris House bill giving city councils power to tax and regulate bankrupt sales, street peddlers, vehicles, telegraph and trolley poles, and various other things. It also passed a Senate bill making it a misdemeanor for junk dealers to purchase proprietary bottles. The Senate defeated Senator Duncan's bill for a system of auditing the warrants of township trustees, and Senator Schenck's bill requiring wide tires on gravel roads. Senator Self's bill for the punishment of voters who offer to sell their votes was passed. It also defeated the Terre Haute charter and a batch of other bills vetoed two years ago by Governor Matthews, and passed the following: The House bill providing for giving discharged prisoners money, a railroad ticket and suit of clothes; regulating ferry charges, and providing that service upon the auditor shall hold foreign insurance companies.

The House spent a goodly portion of the morning in amending the intermediate prison bill, which it had already passed once, but it was passed again under suspension of the rules. The rest of the morning was occupied with a struggle over the Nicholson bill to wipe out quart shops. The temperance committee had proposed a substitute bill, asked for by the State Liquor League, but the minority report on the original bill, favoring it, was adopted by a vote of 57 to 24. After another fight the bill was amended so as to exempt wholesalers and make a level license of $100 and then engrossed. In the afternoon the House took up the consideration of the general appropriation bill in committee of the whole and showed a disposition to wait before taking it up by sections.

The House passed the followings bills: Gilbert's Senate bill providing heavy penalties for slaughtering fish and permitting the fish commissioner to appoint deputies; requiring that evidences of debt must have been listed for taxation before collections can be enforced; amending the ditch laws; increasing the number of acts published while cutting down the number of documentary journals.

QUART-SHOP BILL.

House Sits on the Substitute and Advances Nicholson's Measure.

The temperance question came up in the House at 10:30 yesterday morning when the House took up the committee reports on the Nicholson anti-quart-shop bill. The minority report, signed by Messrs. Nicholson, Patterson and Remington, favored the bill, and the majority report, signed by Messrs. Kratz, Hicks, Wallrath, Berry and Schrader, proposed to substitute a bill which, it is understood, was drawn by the attorneys of the Liquor League. The question was upon the minority report favoring the bill.

Mr. Linck spoke for the minority report. He thought these doggeries that pay no revenue and are worse than saloons were an imposition on taxpayers. Mr. Harris said the saloon keepers as well as the citizens of his county wanted these things wiped out. Mr. Brown declared that the quart shop was the greatest curse known to his town. Mr. Babcock told of a quart shop in his own community, located between a church and a school, and declared that his people were more anxious for the success of this bill than any other. Mr. Packard did not see what ground there could be for opposition to the bill. Mr. Thomas attacked the substitute bill offered by the majority report. Mr. Ryan spoke for the substitute. He said that it also wiped out the quart shops. He declared that the Nicholson bill was the father of the quart shop and they should not follow him in killing them. Mr. Hicks spoke against the minority report on the ground that it meant prohibition.

Mr. Willoughby spoke for the majority report. He declared that he had predicted two years ago that the Nicholson bill would create quart shops and it had done so. He said this present bill would interfere with wholesalers. He predicted that the passage of this bill would cause a crop of "hot tea joints" to spring up all over the State. He was cut off by the time rule.

Mr. Nicholson spoke against the substitute offered by the majority. It was dangerous, he thought, to extend the hours and there were other provisions that were dangerous. He had demanded a roll call, but a rising vote was taken and the minority report prevailed by a vote of 57 to 24.

Mr. Nicholsin then moved that the bill be read the second time. Mr. Willoughby objected and Mr. East wanted more time, but the House, by a vote of 65 to 26, voted to take up the measure right away and it was read the second time. Mr. Hicks then moved to make it a special order until Monday, but this was tabled.

Mr. Barlow offered an amendment to let wholesalers selling in quantities of not less than five gallons out of the provisions of the bill. Mr. Nicholson was willing to accept the amendment, but Mr. East said the bill was fair as it stood. The man who poured it out by the barrel should pay a license as well as the retailer. Mr. Lambert spoke against the amendment and Mr. Canada against it. Mr. Nicholson was bright enough to see that the opponents of the bill were fighting the amendment in order to get the influence of the wholesalers against the bill and explained the situation. The amendment was adopted by a viva voce vote. Mr. Hedgecock offered another amendment making the license a level one of $100, striking out the provisions for a $50 license for beer and wine. This was adopted on a viva voce vote and the bill ordered engrossed.

In the afternoon Mr. Hicks got three bills introduced, one by himself, extending the hours to 12 o'clock in all cities and towns; one by Mr. Schrader, modifying Sections 9½ and 10 of the Nicholson law so as to require all druggists to keep a register of sales of liquor, open to inspection, and another requiring everybody who sells liquor in any shape to take out a license.

PASSED AND DEFEATED.

Senate Disposes of a Number of Measures.

In the Senate yesterday morning Senator Self called up House Bill 115, which permits cities to license pretty near anything going. The bill covers all sorts of itinerant dealers, including bankrupt stocks, patent medicine fakirs, shows, vehicles, poles, etc. In the Senate the bill was amended so as to do away with an official "bill poster." It is said that the purpose of this section was to give relief to bill posters in the river districts of the State, who come into competition with paper men in Kentucky and who come across the river, put up paper and then go home without paying anything for the privilege. While it was obviously necessary to do something to protect this class of men it was feared that the provision for an official bill poster would create a monopoly. The bill was passed.

Another House bill, No. 231, was called up by Senator Holler. It amends Section 31 of an act concerning taxation and is intended to permit incorporated towns to tax transient merchants. The bill passed.

Senator Phares's bill amending the fee and salary law so as to give county treasurers 6 per cent. for collecting delinquent taxes was taken up on third reading. Under the present law they receive 4 per cent. As originally introduced the bill provided for an increase to 10 per cent. It was amended as above. The bill passed.

TRUSTEE BILL KILLED.

Senator Duncan's bill providing for the appointment of auditing boards by the circuit judges to examine the warrants of the township trustees of the State. This bill was discussed at length when it was upon second reading. Senator Duncan spoke of some of the abuses in the office and urged the passage of his bill as tending to correct them. Senator Bobilya said the bill was intended to create 276 new offices in the State and he therefore opposed it.

Senator Holler said that while the Senate was abusing township trustees it ought to stop and consider its own shortcomings and referred to the O'Connor bill passed the day before, authorizing these same trustees to spend an enormous sum to hire janitors for the district schools. Senator Wood moved to amend by having the examinations made four times a year instead of monthly. It was adopted, as was an amendment by Senator Self, providing that not more than two members of the auditing boards should be appointed by the circuit judge from the same political party. The bill failed to pass for want of a constitutional majority, the vote standing 23 to 23.

Senator Schneck's "wide tire" bill was called up. It failed a few days ago. The vote was reconsidered a few days ago. An amendment was prepared by Senator Holler, providing that the bill should not apply to counties having less than forty miles of free gravel roads. The amendment was defeated. Senator Bobilya said that it had been asserted that the bill was in the interest of bicycle riders. He was a bicycle rider himself, but was opposed to the bill, as he regarded it as being in the interest of tiremakers instead of wheel men. Senator Wood said that he also had regarded the bill as in favor of the tiremakers, but since its failure in the Senate he had been informed that the bill would not apply to vehicles already in use, but was to apply to vehicles made after Jan. 1, 1898. Senator Drummond ridiculed the bill in his own peculiar and effective manner. For instance, he said, if a farmer went out in the morning to haul a one-ton load he would have to take a wagon with a three-inch tire. Later in the day if he wanted to haul a two-ton load he would have to go into another department of his farm and get a four-inch tire. Besides it would be necessary for him to buy a set of scales on his farm to weigh his load every time he started to town for fear of being arrested. The vote on the bill stood: Ayes, 13; nays, 33, and it therefore failed to pass.

VOTE SELLERS TO BE PUNISHED.

A bill introduced by Senator Self makes it unlawful for any voter to sell, barter, or offer to sell or barter his vote. The bill provides: "That whoever sells, barters or offers to sell or barter his vote, or offers to refrain from voting for any candidate or candidates for any office, at any general, special or primary election or convention, either for any money or property or thing of value, or for any promise or favor or hope of reward, shall be fined not more than $500 nor less than $10, imprisoned in the state prison not more than five years nor less than one year, and rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit for any determinate period."

The old law simply reached to the briber, not the bribee, although in fact the latter was fully as guilty from a moral standpoint. The bill passed.

Senator Hugg's bottle bill was next passed. Bottlers of beer, mineral water, soda water, milk, etc., claim to retain ownership of the bottles in which their liquid products are delivered to consumers. In most cases a rebate is allowed for the return of the bottles, which are generally stamped with the owner's name. People do not always return the bottles, but they find their way into junk shops. Not long ago a brewery in this city began a suit in one of the justices' courts to replevin several thousand bottles which it had lost in this way. The purpose of the bill is to protect the bottlers in this respect.

Senator Hugg introduced another amendment to the city charter at the request of the city attorney, who says that the present law relative to the condemnation of land for public purposes it not adequate in some respects.

Reports were made by Chairman Collett, of the committee on benevolent institutions, relative to the condition of certain of those institutions in the State.

ROUGH ON TAX DODGERS.

Drastic Measure on Evidences of Debt—Fish Bills Passed.

The House yesterday afternoon began the roll call provided for by the resolution of the day before permitting each member to call up one bill and have it advanced one stage.

Mr. Archibald called up his House Bill 126 and it was passed. It provides that county treasurers must advertise the fact when he has money to pay outstanding warrants.

Mr. Babcock endeavored to call up a Senate bill, but the point was made that the resolution applied to House bills only, and they went working ahead with the prospect of spending most of the time upon unimportant House bills that stand no chance on earth in the Senate.

Mr. Barlow called up his bill for the tiling of drains, and it was passed unanimously.

Then the resolution itself came up for discussion and was amended so that Senate bills could be called up.

Mr. Blankenship called up Linck's bill for the disannexation of the Forsythe land from Hammond and it was advanced to engrossment on motion of Mr. Lambert. And nobody from Hammond was on hand to object.

Mr. Babcock called up Senator Gilbert's bill to prevent the slaughter of fish, which was so liberally discussed in the Senate early in the session, and it was passed. It provides:

"That it shall not be lawful to take, catch or kill, or attempt to take, catch or kill, any fish in any of the waters of this State except Lake Michigan and the Ohio river, and except, also, any private pond, by means of any spear, seine, pound net, gill net, dip net, or other kind of net, trap or set line, or to kill or destroy, or attempt to kill or destroy, any fish by means of dynamite or other explosive compounds or substances, or by the use of Indian cockle, fish berries or any other substances which has a tendency to stupefy or poison the fish; or to take, catch, kill or destroy any fish in any manner whatever, except with a hook and line, which line shall be held in the hand or be adapted to a pole or rod which is held in the hand, and no line shall be used which has to exceed three (3) hooks attached thereto. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the taking of minnows for bait with a seine not to exceed twelve feet in length, the meshes of which seine shall not be less than three-eighths of an inch.

"It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or offer to sell any fish taken from any of the waters of this State, except Lake Michigan, the Ohio river or a private pond.

"Any person who shall be found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $100."

Mr. Butler called up Gilbert's second bill, marking out more clearly the duties of the fish commissioner, and it was passed without opposition. It gives the commissioner the right to appoint deputies, paid by fines from guilty fish killers.

Mr. Bowers called up his bill making counties responsible for all injuries on the highways and bridges, and Mr. Elliott, of Washington, spoke against it. Mr. Littleton spoke for it. It was made necessary by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, holding that counties are not liable for such injuries. The previous question was put, and a number and members explained their votes. The bill was defeated by a vote of 43 to 44.

Mr. Brown called up his bill requiring the certification of the assessor on all bonds, notes and other evidences of debt, to the effect that they have been listed for taxation before their collection can be enforced in court. It was passed by a heavy vote.

It provides "that all persons, companies and corporations owning or holding bonds, notes or other evidences of debt, or obligations, or promises to pay money within the State of Indiana shall, between the first days of April and the first day of May of each year, present the same to the township assessor of the township and county where the person owning or holding the same resides, to be by said assessor listed for taxation; and it shall be the duty of said assessor at the time to place a stamp upon said note, bond or other obligation, bearing the words 'listed for taxation,' and the date when the same was so listed, and the name of the assessor shall be subscribed thereto in his own handwriting.

"Should any person, persons, company or corporation holding or owning any bond, note or other evidence of debt, or promise, or obligation to pay money fail, for any reason, to present the same to the township assessor at the time and for the purpose prescribed in the foregoing section, the said person or persons, company or corporation, shall present the same to the Board of Equalization of the said county at their next session to be by said board listed for taxation. Upon presentation to said board the same shall be stamped in the manner provided in the preceding section, except that the name of the president of said board shall be subscribed to said stamp instead of the township assessor.

"Should any person or persons, company or corporation, who may be the holder or owner of any of the several obligations described in Sections 1 and 2 of this act, fail, for any reason, to comply with the provisions of either of said sections, the said person or persons, company or corporation shall thereby forfeit the right to collect any interest thereon, and shall be entitled to collect and recover thereon the principal sum and no more. The debtor, or person or corportion upon whom rests the duty or obligation of paying the said debt, or any one in his or its behalf, may, at any time within three days after the maturity thereof, tender the amount of the principal sum due thereon to the holder or owner thereof, and if such tender be not accepted and such obligation discharged, said holder or owner shall not, in any action thereon, recover more than said principal sum, and shall not recover any attorney's fees or costs in any suit brought to enforce the payment of the same; and said debtor shall recover in such suit such reasonable attorney's fees as will compensate his attorney for making a defense thereon. It shall be the duty of any court rendering judgment on any of said obligations not listed for taxation to state in its finding and judgment that the same had not been listed for taxation, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the clerk of said court, within forty-eight hours thereafter, to certify said fact in writing to the auditor of the county where the same should have been listed for taxation. It shall be the duty of such county auditor, within ten days thereafter, to list the same for taxation, extend the same upon the tax duplicate and enter upon the margin of this order book, opposite the entry of said judgment, a notice of a lien by said county upon said judgment for the amount of tax which should have been justly due to said county thereon had the same been listed for taxation. And it shall be the further duty of the clerk of said court, when said judgment is paid, to withhold from the owner of said judgment the amount of such tax, and to pay the same over to the treasurer of the proper county. Should any county clerk, county auditor or county treasurer fail or neglect to discharge the duty imposed upon him by this section, he shall thereby become personally liable, and liable upon his official bond, for the payment of said tax to the county to which it belongs.

"All bonds, notes and other obligations described and referred to in the preceding sections shall be valued for the purposes of taxation at their face value, with accumulated interest added, except where the owner or the agent of the owner shows by his or her affidavit that the value of said note or obligation is less than its face value, and upon the making and filing of such an affidavit with the proper officer or officers, the said notes or other obligations shall be listed for taxation at the amount stated in such affidavit.

"None of the provisions of this act shall apply to a nonresident of the State of Indiana if said nonresident or his agent shows by his affidavit that said note, bond or other obligation has been duly listed for taxation and taxes in a State other than the State of Indiana, or in any Territory, or in the District of Columbia; but in all cases where such facts are not shown by affidavit, as herein provided, and said nonresident holds as security for the payment of said obligation any mortgage upon real estate in the State of Indiana, all of the foregoing provisions shall apply; provided, the holder of said mortgage shall be required to list the said obligation in the county where such mortgage is recorded.

"All affidavits made pursuant to the requirements of this act shall be deemed to have been made in the county where the same shall be filed, presented or used, and the maker thereof may be prosecuted for any perjury committed thereby in such county."

VETOES OF MATTHEWS.

Senate Defeats a Batch of Last Session's Bills.

After the Adams-Jay court bill was disposed of in the afternoon by the Senate, vetoed bills from the last session were taken up, first the bill amending the Terre Haute charter so as to provide that the police commissioners shall be elected by the people and not appointed, as at present. Senator Early said that the measure was not desired by the people of Terre Haute and he hoped that it would not be passed over Governor Matthews's veto. The veto was sustained.

Another of the vetoed bills related to appeals to the Supreme and Appellate courts. Governor Matthews objected to a law regulating the details of practice in the higher courts. It is known as No. 37, session of 1895. The question being on the passage of the bill notwithstanding the veto, the veto was sustained.

Senate Bill 419, session of 1895, referred to the manner of selecting names for grand juries, fixing the hours for drawing them from the box. The Governor objected to the law as tending to raise complications and difficulties. Senator Duncan, the author of the bill, spoke of the necessity for the passage of the bill. He was supported by Senator Hawkins, who spoke of the fact that in this county there were what the lawyers call professional jurors, who appear so often as to lead to the suspicion of irregularities in the drawings. Such a law as contemplated he thought would go a long way toward correcting such evils. The bill passed over the veto by a vote of 29 to 9.

Bill 397, relative to the manner of making certain assessments, was next considered. It failed to pass over the veto.

Senator Hawkins called up Senator Shively's bill permitting the superintendents of the hospitals for the insane to fix a public visiting day. Immediate relatives of patients are not to be restricted to the public visiting day, but may visit friends at all times, subject to rules and regulations of the superintendent. It was passed.

Senator Ellison called up House Bill 120 (Mr. Willoughby), relative to the discharge of prisoners. It provides that prisoners shall be given a railroad ticket home, $10 in money, a suit of clothes worth $10 and in the winter time an overcoat worth not to exceed $6. The passage of this bill was repeatedly urged in both branches of the Legislature as a humane and necessary measure. It was passed.

Senator Stroup called up Bill 351, introduced by Senator Hugg, relative to services of processes on foreign insurance companies doing business in this State. The bill provides that the service of process on agents of the company shall be sufficient. The bill passed.

Senator Sweeney called up his bill regulating the charges that may be charged by the owners of ferries on the Ohio river. On his motion House Bill 387 was substituted. Senator Sweeney said that there was no uniformity in charges made by different companies, and that it was the purpose of the bill to remedy this evil. The bill was passed.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

House Not in a Hurry About It—Fight for the Prisons.

The indications are that it will be no easy matter to get the appropriation bill through the House in anything like a hurry. Yesterday morning Chairman Smith moved that the bill, which had been printed and distributed early in the morning, be taken up at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but this motion was voted down. Chairman Smith then remarked that he would insist upon the right of way given to the measure by the rules and call it up in the afternoon, and the speaker declared that while he was in the chair nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of the bill.

In the afternoon, at 2:30, Chairman Smith called the bill up and Mr. Spooner was asked to preside over the committee of the whole. Mr. Smith was just entering upon a statement about the bill when the arrival of the Mexiacn veterans interrupted the proceedings. After their departure Chairman Smith was permitted to proceed with his statement, but as soon as it was over the committee of the whole arose and reported progress without taking up the measure. The speaker stated that the record of the House showed that the bill has been read. The members had not had time to study the provisions of the bill and wanted an opportunity to look it over before taking it up. This morning they will be ready to consider it. There will be a strong fight made against some of the cuts made by the bill, particularly those on the Central Insane Hospital and the two prisons. The prison committee of the House held a meeting yesterday noon and unanimously decided to ask for additional appropriations and divided up among the various members the work of proposing amendments.

Mr. Smith, in his brief statement leading up to the consideration of the bill, said the ways and means committee and the Senate had devoted careful work to the bill and had considered all interests of the State. They had tried to make the bill on the lines of even justice. They had been almost unanimous in nearly all the details of the bill. He begged for it the frank and earnest consideration of the House. As soon as he had finished Mr. Thomas moved to postpone consideration until this morning. This was adopted by a division vote of 57 to 26. The members wanted time to read and think about the bill.

MEXICAN VETERANS.

Their Biennial Visit to the Legislature—Wallace's Speech.

The Mexican veterans paid their biennial visit to the Legislature yesterday. The House was about to take up consideration of the general appropriation bill when the proceedings were interrupted by the roll of drums and about sixty of the aged soldiers marched in and were received with great applause, the members rising to their feet to do them honor. Major Mulky, president of the association, was introduced by Representative Spooner, who was in the chair, and spoke briefly. General Lew Wallace was asked to address the House and was received with great applause when introduced by Mr. Spooner. In the course of his remarks General Wallace said:

"I know that you are pressed for time thus late in the session and I shall be brief, though I candidly admit that I would very much like to make a speech. There is a great deal to be said about the veterans at my right. We have here representatives of every battlefield, every victory—for there were no defeats in that war—every great victory in that war is here represented and well represented. That was the war which won us our first fame as a military people and in another respect it is one of the great wars we have participated in. It gave us more and richer territory than any other, among the acquisitions of which are the Pacific States and especially that land of flowers and orange groves, California. It has pleased some historians to pronounce this an unnecessary war, but I should like to defend it. We have been called invaders of a neighboring country. I have given much study to the history of the war and it is my dispassionate conclusion that it was a war of necessity, an inevitable war. We fought for our flag and country against invaders."

After thanking the assembly General Wallace gave way to General McGinnis, who spoke briefly and was followed by Governor Mount, who made a brief talk congratulating the veterans upon their numbers and expressing the debt of gratitude the people owe them. Ex-Speaker Mason J. Niblack, who is an honorary veteran, said a few words and Col. Schaeffer related the history of the Mexican pensions. Representative Sullivan, who is a member of the association, was called upon and spoke briefly. Major McFadden then, with a brief speech, decorated Speaker Pettit with a badge of membership in the association and the veterans departed to the Senate. In decorating the speaker the major remarked that it was "a greater honor than Queen Victoria's garter or Liliuokalani's bustle."

REFORMATORY BILL.

It Again Goes to the Governor in Amended Shape.

The intermediate-prison bill occupied much of the time of the House yesterday morning. This measure passed the Legislature once and went to the Governor. It was then discovered that it needed some amendments to prevent trouble with prison contractors, and the Senate, by resolution, got the bill back. It was reconsidered in both houses, and as there was some doubt about the legality of this movement the Senate amended the bill and passed it anew as a substitute bill. In the meantime the friends of the Prison North, who are not overly pleased with the new arrangement, conceived the notion of making a fight. When the bill came into the House yesterday morning the rules were suspended to pass it. When it reached second reading Mr. Furness offered an amendment making it discretionary with the court whether a prisoner should be sent to the prison or reformatory. This was lost. Mr. Furness then made the point that the bill had never been read through in the House and the long measure was read. It went to third reading and passed. Mr. Furness voting for it. Mr. Herod's was the only negative vote.

THE SUTTON BILL.

There Will Be Two Reports on It from the Judiciary Committee.

The judiciary committee of the House had another session last evening on the subject of the Sutton anti-board insurance bill and voted to report upon it. A majority of the members present were for a favorable report, but they were not a majority of the committee, and it is not yet certain which will be the majority report, though it is settled that there will be two reports. It is not likely that the order of committee reports will be reached to-day, as the whole day will probably be spent upon the appropriation bill, but the reports will come whenever opportunity presents.

INDIANAPOLIS BILLS.

Reports on Three-Cent Fares and School Board Reorganization.

Upon the roll call of committees in the House yesterday Chairman Elliott, of the Indianapolis affairs committee, sent in a favorable report on the Hugg 3-cent-fare bill and the House concurred without opposition.

Mr. Elliott also reported favorably the substitute School Board bill and the report was concurred in.

The sinking fund bill was killed by the committee.

Reports on Benevolent Institutions.

Senator Collett, chairman of the committee on benevolent institutions, submitted reports based on the visits paid by the committee to several of the institutions of the State early in the session. The reports submitted yesterday cover the Indiana State Soldiers' Home, at Lafayette; the School for Feeble-minded Youths, Fort Wayne, and the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Richmond.

As a general thing the reports speak favorably of the management of these institutions. Relative to the last named the report says that the specific appropriation of $50,000 made by the last General Assembly has been wisely applied to the purposes intended. In spite of some overcrowding the inmates were found to be well cared for, tidy in appearance and as comfortable as it is possible to make them. The superintendent, Dr. Smith, is commended heartily as "a gentleman of high qualifications and peculiar fitness for the position he occupies."

The report of the School for Feeble-minded Youth is no less encouraging in its tone than that of the Richmond institution. Much of the work is done by older boys. Especial mention is made of the farm purchased in pursuance of an act of the last Legislature. It is regarded as being a very beneficial addition to the home.

The third report is relative to the Soldiers' Home near Lafayette. Mention is made of the excellent site chosen and of the rapid growth of the home in the two years of its existence. The report is quite lengthy and takes up the various features in detail. Several specific appropriations are recommended: first, for a better system of water works, including fire protection; second, for a building for old men; third, for a library building, including a chapel or hall; fourth, $18,500 for furnishing and fitting the home. There are also some minor recommendations.

Aimed at "Watered" Stock.

Representative Roose, of Elkhart, has introduced a bill aiming at "watered stock" of corporations. It provides for a board of transportation whose duty shall be to place a value on all railroads, street railways, express and telegraph companies; such values is to be the actual cost thereof on which the corporation is allowed a certain per cent. of the net earnings, and also requiring such corporation to set aside 2 per cent. per annum as a sinking fund with which to liquidate the indebtedness as it becomes due, thus compelling corporations to pay their indebtedness as rapidly as the business permits, and the net earnings over and above the per cent. allowed on the investment and for the sinking fund shall be paid into the state treasury and become the funds of the State. Mr. Roose has no hopes of such a bill passing this session, but believes such a system would allow capital a fair and legitimate investment, squeeze out of corporations the watered stock and prevent subsequent corporations from incurring an indebtedness beyond their legitimate value and require the liquidating of such indebtedness and yet pay a good share of the taxes of the State.

The Havens Claim.

There was a spirited struggle in the House yesterday over the claim of B. F. Havens for something over $500 for expenditures as world's fair commissioner. Mr. Packard made a speech of some length in behalf of the minority report of the claims committee favoring the claim. The money was spent in entertaining dignitaries on Indiana day. Mr. East opposed the claim, as did Mr. Wallrath and Mr. Barlow. The minority report was defeated and the claim went by the board.

Little Grab Buried.

Mr. Randolph yesterday introduced a resolution to pay $7.50 each for the set of Horner's Revised Statutes that have been presented to members. Mr. Eichhorn said he had no objection to Senator Horner advertising his books by making presents of them, but he did object to having the State pay for them. On his motion the resolution was sent to the committee on claims, where Chairman Blankenship was waiting for it with an ax.

Senators Consult.

A joint caucus was announced for last night, but when Chairman Newby learned that the House was to have a night session he withdrew the call and a number of senators held a caucus immediately after adjournment. The subject under discussion was a proposition to extend the terms of the county commissioners of Dearborn county.

Eastern Hospital Wants More Money.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 25.—The smallness of the appropriation for the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, as proposed in the report of the ways and means committee of the House, is a great disappointment to Dr. Samuel E. Smith, the superintendent. He had hoped for a much more liberal amount. It is the same as the appropriation of two years ago, and hence there is no provision for the care of the one hundred additional patients who have been taken in since that time. He is afraid there will be a deficiency, and says that it will be impossible to keep up the repairs of the institution. No special appropriation for new buildings or such is made, and this means, Dr. Smith says, that the counties must care for their insane for three years to come, except the few that can be taken in as the result of vacancies from death, or cures. Dr. Smith states that an attempt will be made both in the Senate and the House to get the amount increased, and he went to Indianapolis to-day to see what could be done.

Deputy Warden Is Out.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Feb. 25.—It is reported here to-night on excellent authority that Deputay Warden Daniel W. Tomlinson has been relieved from further duty at the Northern Prison by Warden Harley. Some differences have arisen between the warden and his deputy and as a culmination came the notice to the deputy that his services would be no longer required.

Legislative Notes.

Senator Hogate did not insist on a motion for a night session for the consideration of bills on second reading, as there was a great deal of protest when the suggestion was made.

Senator Watson's bill giving the attorney general an additional deputy at a salary of $1,200 a year and a second stenographer at $900 a year was taken up by the Senate shortly before adjournment. After considerable discussion the bill failed for want of a constitutional majority, the vote standing 23 ayes and 20 noes.

Benjamin H. Prather, principal clerk of the House, last night received an unexpected but welcome proof of the esteem in which he is held by the other employes of the House. Mr. and Mrs. Prather entertained the entire corps of assistant clerks at dinner. During the evening Mr. Prather was presented with a handsome bicycle of the latest and most approved model. There was some little delay on the part of the clerks in getting back for the night session, but no one was inclined to offer any criticism.

Senator McCord, of the building and loan committee, reported back the amended bill drafted by the committee. Senator McCord said that there were no new features suggested and that the bill had simply incorporated into it the amendments adopted the other day. No provision has been made limiting the expenditures of the associations. Before the bill was referred to the committee, on motion of Senator Hawkins, the vote adopting an amendment offered by Senator Shea limiting expenditures to 4 per cent. of the annual dues was reconsidered. The bill will likely come up in the Senate to-day. It is now on second reading. The Senate has but two more names of the roll call on third readings.

BURST OPEN HIS SKULL

BENNIE BAYER, A BICYCLIST, KILLED IN A PECULIAR WAY.

The Boy, Racing with a Companion on McCarty Street, Dashed Into a Wagon.

Bennie Bayer, the fourteen-year-old son of Ignatz Bayer, of 365 East McCarty street, was killed yesterday evening at 5 o'clock while riding a bicycle near his home. He collided with a wagon while racing with another boy, striking his head against the framework of the wagon bed and splitting his head open.

The accident occurred in front of the Danish Church, at the corner of McCarty and Beaty streets. The wagon was the delivery wagon of Oscar Zienger, dealer in flour and feed, at 469 Virginia avenue. Ora Glunt, twenty-two years old, living at 173 North Pine street, was the driver. He had delivered some feed to a house on Beaty street and was driving back toward the store and turned east into McCarty street. Just as his wagon swung into the street he saw two boys racing toward him on bicycles. They were on the south side of the street, the left side to them. Glunt says that the boys had their heads down low over the handle bars of their bicycles and could not see ahead of them. He feared they would run into his wagon, and to avoid them pulled over against the south curb, at the same time shouting cautioning words to them. He stopped the wagon, he says, fearing to move further lest he make matters worse. Willie Brockmeyer, living on Dillon street, who was racing with the Bayer boy, passed the wagon all right, but Bennie Bayer struck it with terrific force. It seems that his wheel grazed past the horse and struck about the wheel of the wagon, throwing the boy with great force against the corner of the bed.

The boy was picked up by a number of men and boys who had witnessed the accident, and carried a few doors west to his home. A physician was summoned, but the boy was already dead. He had burst his head open and the brains were oozing out. Glunt, the driver of the wagon, waited long enough to see that the boy was carried home and then drove to the store, and when Patrolmen Coulson and Rockafellow came by on their way to roll call told them of the accident. Rockafellow brought Glunt to the police station, while Coulson remained to investigate the case. The coroner also arrived at the scene of the accident shortly after it occurred. There were several persons who saw the affair, and they showed that the driver was in no wise to blame for it. Those who saw it were Mrs. W. S. Thomas, 27 Greer street; John Reed, a former policeman; William Bryant, 441 East McCarty street; Frost Tilly, 44 Greer street; Andrew Clayton, 31 Sullivan street; Will Koss, 32 Greer street. All gave about the same account of the accident and agreed that Glunt could not have avoided the collision.

When Superintendent Colbert learned the particulars of the case he ordered the release of Glunt, with the understanding that he appear in Police Court this morning. Coroner Brayton also recommended his release, holding him blameless.

The dead boy is the sixth of eight sons of Ignatz Bayer, a Polish Jew. He attended school at building No. 13. He was well liked by his associates. His father is a peddler of notions and keeps a stand on market.

The Daily Strike Failed to Appear.

The schedule failed yesterday and the daily strike at the courthouse yard did not come off. There was considerable grumbling at times and talk of a strike, but the day passed with nothing more serious than a complaint to the County Commissioners that three men were employed by Contractor Purdy who were not residents of this county. Purdy was told that this was a violation of his contract, and he discharged the men.

Dunlap's Celebrated Hats, Spring 1897 at Seaton's Hat Store, 27 North Pennsylvania street.

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