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The opening of the twentieth century
seems to be marked by an outburst of female
violence all over the line. Is it the
beginning of a new era?

The fact that a nonpartisan system of
management of state institutions is good
should not bar investigation of the manage-
ment of any particular institution.

In Kansas, where no man has a right to
sell ardent spirits in a saloon, the dealer
whom Mrs. Norton despoils is a lawbreaker
and has no remedy in this State. It is
different in other States.

Under the new appointment in Illinois,
Cook county, in which Chicago is located,
will have nineteen senators and fifty-seven
representatives in the state Legislature.
This is fine for Chicago, but how about
the remainder of the State?

Much has been written and said in favor
of the reform of funeral customs. In re-
spect of forms, show, expense, etc. If
such reform is ever to come it must come
from above. Costly political and military
funerals will never bring it about.

If an asylum for epileptics is needed it
should be provided, and provided in the
most suitable place and at the least expense
to the State. The Legislature is not elected
to give localities institutions to the detriment
of the remainder of the State.

As a general rule no party can afford to
oppose investigation of the administration
of any state institution under its control,
and the superintendent or manager of a
public institution who does so raises a
suspicion that investigation is needed. The
state institutions belong to the people.

British grief at the death of Queen Victoria
is in some danger of being alloyed
with a feeling of disgust over the elabo-
rateness and expense of the funeral ar-
rangements. Respect for the dead is all
right, but the comfort, convenience and
business interests of the living are also
worth considering.

While a foreign member of the Jay
Gould family is figuring in the courts as
the representative of a rapidly diminishing
fortune the American end of the name
gains new luster from Miss Helen Gould's
gift of \$400,000 to establish a naval branch
of the Y. M. C. A. The American way seems
to be the better.

The proposition for the State to erect a
monument to the memory of what is called
the Pigeon Roost massacre at Pigeon
Roost, Scott county, in 1812, is commenda-
ble for historic if not for sentimental rea-
sons. Such monuments do not commemo-
rate the virtues of individuals as much as
they do historic events. Indiana ought not
to be backward in preserving the record of
events in her early history, the memory of
which is fast passing into oblivion.

Senator Stillwell may gain a little notoriety
by sustaining the Goebel policy in Ken-
tucky, which set up the Cantrill court with
its packed juries, its perjured witnesses
and rulings of a judge which made justice
a travesty; but a majority of the people of
Indiana are not in favor of sending men
to such a court to be convicted and sent
to prison for life. The sooner that sort of
sentiment is abandoned the better it will
be for the State as a whole, and for Mr.
Stillwell as a man and legislator.

Leaders of the Bryan Democracy are
making arrangements for what is intended
to be a notable banquet at Columbus, O., on
Feb. 12, the anniversary of Lincoln's birth-
day. Mr. Bryan is booked to respond to the
toast of "Jefferson" and ex-Senator
Towne, of Minnesota, to that of "Lin-
coln." The real object of the banquet will
be to proclaim the demise of Western Dem-
ocracy and the transmigration of its soul
to the Bryan Democracy, but by what right
do they profane the birthday of Lincoln?

Among a number of unreasonable re-
quests filed with the ministers by the mis-
sionaries at Peking is one that indemnity
be demanded for injuries to the Chinese
Christian converts. Such a demand could
not be defended on any principle of inter-
national law. Equally unreasonable is the
demand that the powers force the Chinese
government to allow Chinese of any rank
to accept Christianity without injury to
their prospects. The powers have no right
to dictate the domestic policy of the Chi-
nese government in this regard.

The movement to prevent state institu-
tions from anticipating the appropriations
of the coming year, instituted by Mr. James,
is in the right direction. Institutions should
be made to cut the garment to the cloth.
If a certain grade of maintenance cannot
be paid for by the appropriation, the cost
should be curtailed to the appropriation.

In 1856, when the Republicans came into
control of the state prisons, the officers of
the prison south had expended three-
fourths of the appropriation when the year
was only half over. State Auditor Daily
would not allow bills beyond the appropria-
tion for the year, and the trustees were
compelled to borrow money and get reim-
bursement through the next Legislature.
The custom of expending money beyond the
appropriation for maintenance is a vicious
one and should be ended so far as it has
existed. If the managers of institutions
expended money regardless of the appropria-
tion of the Legislature, that body might as
well not exist.

THE PHARMACY BILL.
The pharmacy bill, which is now practi-
cally before the Legislature, is a measure
which deserves candid and intelligent con-
sideration. At the outset it may be said
that the State pharmacy is not an experi-
ment or a fad. All of the States which
touch Indiana have state pharmacies, even
to Kentucky. Ohio has had such an insti-
tution for years, costing now \$24,000 a year;
Michigan and Wisconsin, States with which
Indiana can be classed, have successful
pharmacies upon which they expend \$15,000
a year; Massachusetts, which always does
things thoroughly, spends \$75,000 a year
upon its pharmacy. The bill before the
Legislature appropriates \$5,000 for the fit-
ting up of a State laboratory in the base-
ment of the Statehouse, and \$10,000, or as
much thereof as may be necessary, for
chemists and employes and expenses at-
tending the enforcement of the law creat-
ing the pharmacy, if it shall be enacted,
and the enforcement of the pure-food law
passed in 1899 and indorsed by foreign as
well as domestic professional journals as a
model law.

An abstract of the purposes of the bill
has been given in the Journal. It is said
that \$20,000 is invested in industries
which pollute the streams. The most of
these industries would dispose of their waste
as refuse so as not to pollute streams if they
can. It is a problem for the experienced
chemist. There is a disposition to bring
suits against such industries, many as
blackmail. If the analysis of a State labora-
tory shows that an industry does not
pollute a stream, damages cannot be ob-
tained. It is shown by those who urge the
bill that much food is adulterated and that
the adulterations most reach the foods pur-
chased by people of very limited means,
because they are cheap. Many adultera-
tions, costing a small price, while not in-
jurious to health, are sold for a large price.
Without authority to make analyses, the
excellent pure-food law is a dead letter,
since action cannot be begun against those
selling or preparing adulterated foods with-
out an analysis.

Expenditure under the bill is carefully
guarded and the utmost care seems to have
been exercised to secure an accounting for
every cent expended. It can be said that
the testimony from States having pharmacia
is decidedly in their favor. In other
States official buildings have been erected,
but here that expense will be saved by
using a portion of the basement of the
Statehouse which is not needed for any
other purpose. For the work, none but
graduates of Purdue University will be
employed who have the highest standing.

Such are the essential features of the bill
which is before the Legislature. The money
called for is a small amount to accomplish
as much as is claimed by the advocates of
the bill, who are among the most intelli-
gent and progressive physicians of the State.

A PERPLEXING QUESTION.
Washington dispatches indicate a differ-
ence of opinion regarding the extent of the
authority of the United States to dictate or
supervise the Cuban constitution. There is
also some popular misapprehension on the
subject. The relations between the two
countries are so peculiar and so entirely
without precedent that it is not surprising.
Reference to the record may help to clear
away some of the misapprehension.

On the 19th of April, 1898, Congress adopt-
ed a joint resolution declaring that "the
people of Cuba are and of right ought to be
free and independent," authorizing the
President to use the army and navy of the
United States to drive Spain out of Cuba,
and concluding as follows:

"That the United States hereby disclaims
any and all intention to exercise sov-
ereignty, jurisdiction or control over said
island, except for the pacification thereof,
and the determination whether the same
is accomplished, to leave the government and
control of the island to its people.

This is the only declaration Congress has
made on the subject. It does not, as many
have thought, pledge Congress to the estab-
lishment of stable government in Cuba or
any kind of government. The pledge is to
pacify the island—that is, restore peace,
and then to leave the government and con-
trol of the island to its people. The recent
decision of the Supreme Court in the Neely
case quoted this declaration in support of
its position that, as far as the United
States is concerned, Cuba is foreign terri-
tory. The military occupation of the
island by the United States for temporary
purposes was justified on war grounds. The
court said:

"Cuba is none the less foreign territory
within the meaning of the act of Congress
because it is under a military government
appointed by and representing the President
in the work of assisting the inhabitants of
that island to establish a government of
their own, under which, as a free and in-
dependent people, they may control their
own affairs without interference by other
powers. The occupancy of the island by
troops of the United States was the neces-
sary result of the war. * * * As between
the United States and Cuba, that island is
territory held in trust for the inhabitants
of Cuba, to whom it rightfully belongs, and
whose independence will be sur-
rendered when a stable government shall
have been established by their voluntary
action."

The court held that the duration of mili-
tary occupation was a question for the poli-
tical branch of the government to decide,
but intimated that it should end with the
pacification of the island. The island has
been completely peaceful for a considerable
length of time and the people have formed
a constitution. Probably it is not a very
good one, and, perhaps, they are not fitted
for self-government, anyway, but under the
pledge of Congress and the decision of the
Supreme Court regarding the scope, extent
and duration of American authority in the
island, the question is whether Congress
has a right to revise the constitution adopt-
ed by the Cuban convention elected for that
purpose. The question is not an easy one
to decide. On the one hand there is the
pledge of Congress to the Cuban people, and
the danger of exercising a degree of sov-
ereignty and control over Cuba which Con-
gress is distinctly pledged not to exercise,
and, on the other hand, there is the danger
of recognizing the independence of a loose-

ly-framed and badly-equipped government
which may immediately proceed to get it-
self and us into trouble. In view of such
a possibility the United States may well
pause before acknowledging as complete or
satisfactory the work of establishing a
peaceful, stable government in Cuba.

No political capital can be made out of
the action of the House in killing the bill
to punish those who purchase votes, be-
cause the law to that effect, repealed in
1899, was inoperative. Few actions were
ever brought under it, and these were in-
cited by spite or for blackmail. The law as
it now stands is effective. In several
counties the Democratic managers had
their agents go about and secure a large
number of vote-sellers by paying them a
small amount and promising more, but
taking a receipt. In Montgomery those
Democratic managers are prosecuting
"floaters" whom they trapped. More law-
breakers have been brought to justice in
one year under the law punishing those
selling their votes than in ten years under
that punishing the vote-buyer. Now, if the
old law were in existence the Democrats in
Montgomery county would not be prose-
cuting those whom they have trapped by
their installment plan of bribery. The
wholesale vote-buying in this city is that
of the Taggart regime. In one year \$10,000
was wasted on Pogue's run to get the
stragglers into line. In 1898 and 1899 several
thousand dollars of the street appropria-
tion was expended just before election to
bring out the Taggart vote. A measure to
punish this sort of vote-buying would be
worthy of consideration.

The President has appointed Mr. Charles
B. Rogers, of Sheals, Ind., United States
consul at Zanzibar. This appointment is
in accordance with recent precedents, and
will maintain Indiana's supremacy in Eastern
Africa. Zanzibar is not an advance post of
civilization and it has its drawbacks as a
summer residence, but as long as there has
to be a United States consul there it is
best he should be a Hoosier.

The new Democratic club that has been
organized with a view to becoming a sort
of political rival to the Columbia Club
ought to have a future. Its first selection
of Hon. John W. Kern as a president fore-
shows high social purposes and clean
methods.

FROM HITHER AND YON.
Grammatical.
Philadelphia Press.
Miss Wauterby—I had some photos taken to-
day.
Miss Asht—Full length?
Miss Wauterby—Oh, no. Just the head and
—burst.

Failed to Work.
Chicago Tribune.
"If you would always think twice before you
speak, Johnny, dear, you never would get into
any of these troubles with your play-fellows."
"Huh, you don't know Art Stapleford? You
hain't got time to think once 'fore he hits yet!"

The Home of Rum.
A jovial Jay in Jamaica.
Who was prompted by impulse to stake a
Large thirst with red badge—
Good goods, I should judge—
Holds his head and cries: "What a ——— ache!
Ah!"
—Detroit Journal.

Killing Combinations.
Detroit Journal.
When Fatima discovered the headless women
in the forbidden chamber she was not particu-
larly surprised.
"What with his baby blue whiskers and his
pink and white complexion," she protested, "how
could my husband help but be a lady killer,
pray?"
Of course she would pretend to be deeply hurt
and angry, but secretly she was extremely grati-
fied.

TO TAKE OWENS'S PLACE
CHARLES BRAGG RECOMMENDED BY
REPRESENTATIVE OVERSTREET.

Indianapolis Boy Who Will Be Given
a Chance to Enter West Point—C. B.
Reeders to Go to Zanzibar.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Representative
Overstreet has recommended Charles
Bragg, of Indianapolis, for the vacancy
created at West Point by the withdrawal
from the academy of Charles Owens. Mr.
Bragg will stand his examination in March
next, and if successful he will report at
West Point next June to join the class en-
tering this year and which will graduate
in 1902.

Representative Overstreet has recom-
mended the retention of James Forsythe
as postmaster at Trafalgar, Johnson coun-
ty. He has also recommended Henry Huff-
man for postmaster at Needham, Johnson
county.

Representative Watson has decided to
recommend for postmaster at Richmond
when the time comes Daniel Surface, edi-
tor of the Palladium. The term of the
incumbent does not expire until next Jan-
uary, but Mr. Watson believes in settling
such matters at as early a date as possi-
ble. With the Richmond office disposed of
he has all the principal postoffice appoint-
ments in his district out of the way.

Capt. George W. Biegler, of the Twenty-
eighth United States Volunteers, whose
home is at Terre Haute and who served
during the Spanish war as captain in the
One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth Indiana, wants
to be appointed an officer in the regular
army under the new law. Captain Biegler
was at San Francisco convalescing from a
wound received in a battle in the Philip-
pines. His interests will be looked after by
Representative Harris.

The House committee on Territories has
decided to report a bill giving Alaska a
delegate in Congress. Representative Brick
was designated by the committee to prepare
the report and submit it to the House. He
is now engaged on his allotted task.

George Hired Toward a Monument.
To-day his sixtieth birthday. He re-
ceived many remembrances from his fel-
low citizens, and the celebration was cele-
brated in a most interesting manner.
Among them was a letter from Stanley,
the African explorer, and a telegram from
James A. H. Jones.
These nominations of Indiana postmasters
were confirmed by the Senate to-day: Joel
W. Hamilton, at Eaton; Louis T. Bell, at
Flora; Alva T. Hart, at the National Military
Museum, and W. F. Fox, at Wolcott.

Miss Jenny Jenkins, of Valley Mills, was
to-day appointed a nurse at the Indian
school at Grand Junction, Col.

Patents have been granted to residents
of Indiana as follows: Jasper L. Acker-
man, Monon, break lever lock for guns;
Christian Altmann, bicycle
crank; James A. Carr and S. H. Jones,
Richmond, grain drill; Charles G. Conn and
W. V. Pezzone, Elkhart, portable organ;
Charles H. Cook, of Elkhart, electric ma-
chine; Lawrence H. Dolan, Pendle-
ton, heat insulator for handied vessels; Os-
car P. Evered, of Elkhart, current
wheel; Charles E. Kirk, Marion, attach-
ment for car brakes; George F. Martin,
Corydon, rotary; John C. E. Wilcox,
South Bend, plow.

RUDDERS AT SEA
SOME OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS
WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

Democratic Attempt to Make Political
Capital is Forestalled in
Both Houses.

ANTI-TRUST BILL ADVANCED
INDIANAPOLIS STREET IMPROVEMENT
BILLS CONSIDERED.

Representative Gillet's Reapportionment
Bill—Legislative News
and Routine.

Various matters were considered and dis-
posed of yesterday in the State Legislature.
The work of the two houses is beginning to
increase daily. There were so many
on-lookers in the House yesterday that
Speaker Artman decided that they
were disturbing the members and he ut-
tered a protest.

The affairs of the State institutions seem
to be furnishing much opportunity for
discussion among the members of both
houses. Bills and resolutions of different
kinds affecting different institutions have
been occupying the attention of the legis-
lators for several days. Yesterday, in
the House, Representative James in-
troduced a bill directly affecting the State
institutions. The bill was introduced in the
morning and later in the day Representa-
tive Whitcomb offered a resolution provid-
ing for an investigation of the finances of
the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville.

In the Senate Mr. Inman introduced a
resolution calling for an investigation of
the Indiana Reformatory, the State Prison
and the Reform School for Boys at Plainfield.
The resolution was tabled. Lieutenant Governor
Gilbert announced the committee which is
to investigate the charges against the su-
perintendent of the Industrial School for
Girls and Woman's Prison. Numerous
new bills were introduced in both
houses.

Some of the measures were up for second
reading. Among them was the anti-trust
bill, which was advanced to engrossment.
The House bill amending the Indi-
anapolis street improvement laws were
up as a special order of business in the
afternoon and in the afternoon the report
of the election committee on the Skidmore-Cooper
contest was considered. One of the prominent
measures introduced in the House was a
bill by Representative Gillet.

This apportionment was arranged by Grant
Mittelman, secretary of the General Assembly,
and was printed in the Journal a short
time ago.

THE SENATE'S SESSIONS.
Democrats Attempt to Make Political
Capital—Anti-Trust Bill.

In line with the apparent policy of the
Democratic senators to cast discredit on
the management of the various State in-
stitutions, Senator Inman yesterday in-
troduced a resolution in the Senate calling
for an investigation of the Reform School at
Jeffersonville, the State prison at Michigan
City and the Reform School for Boys at
Plainfield.

On motion of Senator Ball the resolution
was promptly tabled and the aggressive
members of the minority retreated in
bad order to the desk of Senator Inman,
where a conference was held with regard
to future action. The resolution introduced
by the senator from Daviess was as fol-
lows: "Resolved, That the Senate do pass
various members of the General Assembly
that the management of the following in-
stitutions: The Indiana Reform School for
Boys at Plainfield, the Indiana Reforma-
tory at Jeffersonville, and the Indiana State
prison at Michigan City, be investigated
with respect to: That the manage-
ment of said institutions are inefficient,
wasteful, and that the same have cost the
people of the State; therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this
Senate that the management of said in-
stitutions ought to be inspected, and the
present management thereof be referred to
a committee of the Senate, to be appointed
by the Senate, to investigate the manage-
ment of said institutions and report the
facts to this Senate without delay. Said
committee shall have full power to send
for persons and papers and to compel
their attendance."

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a committee of the Senate, to be appointed
by the Senate, to investigate the manage-
ment of said institutions and report the
facts to this Senate without delay. Said
committee shall have full power to send
for persons and papers and to compel
their attendance."

Shortly after the session opened in the
morning the Governor Gilbert announced
the following: "The following resolution
was introduced in the Senate to-day by
Senator Agnew to investigate the charges
made in connection with the Indiana
Woman's prison and Industrial School for
Girls: Senators Agnew, chairman; Binkley,
Parks, Cor and Purcell. Senator Agnew
said after the session had adjourned that
the committee would make a thorough
investigation of the charges made and
would lose no time in getting to work
in the matter."

A large number of business taken up in the
session was the report of committees. The
committee reported as stated in yester-
day's morning Journal. This divided report
of Senator Gillet's committee on the re-
apportionment of the State was taken up
by the resolution offered the day before by
Senator Agnew to investigate the charges
made in connection with the Indiana
Woman's prison and Industrial School for
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said after the session had adjourned that
the committee would make a thorough
investigation of the charges made and
would lose no time in getting to work
in the matter."

Among the other new bills introduced was
one by Representative Morgan which, if it
becomes a law, will place Surveyor Nelson,
of Marion county, on a salary. The bill
provides that he shall receive \$2,800 a year
and \$3,000 a year for deputies and other
expenses. Mr. J. W. Davis, of St. Joseph coun-
ty, introduced a measure designed to pro-
tect those who are compelled to give chat-
tel mortgages. The bill provides that the
holder of a chattel mortgage can dispose
of the property if he covers he must not
lose the money on the mortgage. Such
intention, giving a statement of all that
has been paid on the mortgage. The bill
provides that the holder of a mortgage
and legal rate of interest can be col-
lected.

Mr. Burkhardt introduced an anti-trust
bill. Mr. Scott introduced a temper-
ance bill prepared by Attorney Ell Ritter,
of this city. The Anti-Saloon League is
in favor of it. It provides that where the
people of a township or ward file a remon-
strance against the sale of liquor and the
remonstrance is successful no li-
cense shall be granted any one to sell liquor
in that township or ward for two years.
A bill was introduced by Mr. Davis,
of Wayne county, which prohibits whole-
sale dealers from carrying for sale any
article the sale of which carries with it a
penalty.

A measure introduced by Mr. Gaunt,
of Grant county, provides for an appropria-
tion of \$60,000 for the purpose of construct-
ing a ward at the Eastern Hospital for the
Insane, at Richmond, in which the insane
criminals of the State are confined. Mr.
Black introduced a bill with a view to
making the farmers of Johnson county feel
that he is looking after their interests.
The bill exempts their crops of wood or
less from taxation. The farmers complain
that they have been paying double taxes
on their crops. They pay taxes on the
wood must show that the wood, to be ex-
empt from taxation, is for his own use.

Two bills were introduced by Mr. Hort-
man. One is to require railroad companies
to place electric headlights on their loco-
motives and the other relates to coal mines.
Mr. Horsfield, who is a practical coal miner
himself, wants the operators to be re-
quired to take better care of their men.
His bill provides for sufficient excavations
in the sides of the mines to permit a man
to see the track or roadway in the case
that run through the mines. The bill also

provides that mine owners shall keep
stretchers on hand for use in the event of
accident, and that they shall keep a stock
of medicines where men can be tempo-
rarily cared for when injured.

Some bills were up for third reading at
the morning session. One was a change
in the law to prevent the adulteration of
taxes and licensed oil, etc. The measure
was passed. The bill providing for the
care of public cemeteries, introduced by
Mr. Davis of Wayne, was also read a third
time and passed. The bill provides that
public cemeteries shall be kept in repair
and the townships in which they are situ-
ated by special tax to be levied and not
to exceed 5 cents on each \$100.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The first order of business at the after-
noon session was a discussion of the ex-
penditure in the Skidmore-Cooper contest.
The committee on elections had reported that
the expenses were something over \$600. The
attorneys fees were \$300, and on this item
there was quite a debate. Mr. Roberts,
of Jefferson county, led the debate against
allowing the attorneys this amount, and it
was finally cut down to less than that amount.
One of Mr. Mummert's library bills was
passed. The bill provides that the State
shall purchase books for the State library
and incorporated towns. Mr. Kirk-
land introduced a bill to amend the act
relating to the municipal system of govern-
ment at Marion. He said there was no politics
in the State when it comes to better
municipal government. The bill was
passed by a vote of 31 to 10.

Senator Kelly's bill providing for a manual
training school for the city of Fort Wayne
was called up on third reading and with-
drawn. Mr. Kelly's bill, which is substi-
tuted in its place, was called up on third
reading and passed, and now only
awaits the signature of the Governor.

The bill passed by the House yesterday
authorizing the State to purchase land for
a public park, which was passed by the
House yesterday, and now only
awaits the signature of the Governor.

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passed to engrossment. The Republicans
have issued a call for a caucus on the bill,
and it is thought that a caucus has not
been fixed. Senator Clark's bill to allow a
majority of resident property owners by
reference to the census to elect commis-
sioners in cities of less than 25,000 popu-
lation was advanced to engrossment, as were
the bills increasing the salary of the state
superintendent of public instruction, and
the one prescribing the time when the
terms of the officers shall begin.