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The "strike out the enacting clause" is a weapon which the House uses with frequency and effect.

The industry of grafting projects and persons upon the state treasury seems to be in a precarious condition in the Senate.

The attitude of the United States in China gives the lie direct to charges of imperialism and territorial expansion for expansion's sake.

If the Legislature does not enact many bills, it will do the State better service by killing a large number of vicious and cranky propositions.

The bill to admit persons convicted of high crimes to bail pending an appeal to the Supreme Court was very properly killed in the Senate yesterday.

At the present rate of increase of the criminal, unfortunate and dependent classes it may become a question in the future how to provide asylums for honest and healthy taxpayers.

Now that masked men in Kansas are taking up the methods of Mrs. Nation and have already killed a woman whose husband had a "joint" near Leavenworth, the hatchet business assumes a more serious phase.

The Topeka judge who expressed the opinion that Mrs. Nation is insane was probably correct. He certainly was in the declaration that those persons who encouraged her methods ought to be ashamed of themselves.

Senator Fairbanks, in what he says of the importance of intelligent economy in appropriations, simply expresses the sentiment of the mass of taxpayers. Those who criticise him for his words of caution will constitute a very small minority.

Before deciding on the purchase or erection of an executive mansion that will make it impossible for any but a rich Governor to occupy it, members of the Legislature had better consider well how they will explain the action to their constituents.

The promoters of the Muncie normal school are yet busily at work hoping to carry the measure in the House. The House, which has killed two of the bills of the alleged combination, should make short work of the third and least meritorious of its measures.

Little Americans who are talking about "imperialism" should look at our attitude in China and take heart. With every inducement, opportunity and temptation to adopt an aggrandizing policy in that country, we have adhered steadily to the reverse. There is nothing in common between Americanism and imperialism.

The prompt declaration of the administration that it disapproves and will take no part in the campaign proposed by the Germans into the interior of China, seconded by Russia, should have the effect to put an end to that method of settling the Chinese question. There is no evidence or complaint that foreigners in the interior are being persecuted by Boxers or other Chinese. Such being the case, invasion of Chinese territory is war.

If the bill to remove the state institutions already located at the capital passes it should be entitled "A bill to enable the State of Indiana to engage in real estate speculations, to make merchandise of the interests of the blind and the deaf and dumb intrusted to its care, to impose extra traveling expenses on relatives who come to visit them, to replenish the treasury of the State at the expense of its honor, to reduce the debt and lower the standing of the State, and for other purposes."

The claim that the razing of certain valuable buildings and the sale of valuable ground owned by the State within the city limits of Indianapolis and the investment of the proceeds in buildings and grounds in the country would be a great stroke of economy is an assumption unsupported by evidence or reason. The chances are that the State would be robbed both in selling and buying, and it is certain that in many respects the maintenance of the institutions in the country would be much more expensive than in the city. In the long run the State as well as its wards would be greatly the loser. The plea of economy is a false one.

There are those who regard any measure that is severe, like the anti-trust laws of Texas, as the only possible anti-trust legislation that is possible; consequently when the Senate voted yesterday to postpone action on the Agnew bill such persons loudly protested. Those who are qualified to speak of the matter declare that the Agnew bill, if it should become a law, could be made to seriously affect the manufacturers and the wholesale grocers of Indiana. The object of legislation on this subject is to reach those corporations and persons who undertake to compel dealers to purchase of them under the threat of being denied the merchandise, and those corporations which put down prices to drive out competitors. Anything further than this may inflict a serious injury upon the industries of the State.

THE TARIFF WAR WITH RUSSIA.

The recent edict of the Russian government adding 50 per cent. to the present duties on a large and important class of American manufactures has caused quite an excitement among manufacturers. As it embraces agricultural implements and all sorts of farm machinery it will have a very injurious effect on Western manufacturers. A movement is on foot to assemble the leading manufacturers of agricultural implements at Chicago to canvass the situation and take steps towards applying a remedy. The manufacturers of the Ohio valley are also greatly stirred up. The Manufacturers' Club of Cincinnati has appointed a committee to take such action as may be thought necessary, and the cooperation of the National Association of Manufacturers has been secured to aid in bringing about a reconsideration of the action taken by one or both governments. The board of directors of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association held a meeting on Monday, at which they adopted resolutions declaring:

That the recent ruling of the Treasury Department on the matter of importation of sugar from Russia will, under existing circumstances and the retaliatory attitude taken by the Russian government, most seriously affect, if not destroy, the export trade of this country to Russia.

That the total imports of sugar from Russia amounted in 1900 to only $340,000 and the exports from this to that country amounted to over $30,000,000, of which amount more than one-half went from Illinois.

That the exports from this country to Russia have been annually largely increasing, with every prospect of so continuing.

That the ruling of the Treasury Department is believed not to be within the spirit or the intent of the law, and if it stands unreversed will work great injustice to our manufacturing interests and the many thousands employed therein.

Another meeting of the association was called for next Saturday to take steps towards securing a rehearing or reversal of Secretary Gage's decision. At both meetings in Chicago and Cincinnati there was shown a disposition to censure Secretary Gage for precipitating a tariff war which threatens such disastrous results to an important and growing branch of American trade. This seems unjust. The secretary of the treasury does not make tariff laws, but it is his duty to enforce them. Whatever the spirit or intent of the law may be, as averred by the Chicago manufacturers, its letter is plain. It is mandatory in requiring the imposition of an additional duty of 100 per cent. on all sugar imported from any country that pays a bounty on the exportation of the article, and requires the secretary of the treasury "to make all needful regulations for the assessment and collection of such additional duties." The question is not whether Russia exports much or little sugar. If she pays a bounty on exported sugar, no matter how little Russian sugar comes to the United States it must pay double duty. If the secretary of the treasury has erred he can be overruled by the board of appraisers or the United States Court, and that remedy should be tried at once. If his ruling is sustained there is nothing left but to amend the tariff law or abide the consequences of its enforcement. Certainly American statesmanship should be equal to the work of making some provision that will save a large and growing branch of American trade from being wiped out in retaliation for imposing double duty on a trifling amount of Russian sugar.

THE COOPER ANTI-TRUST BILL.

In House bill No. 415, introduced by Mr. Cooper, of Clinton, and unanimously recommended by the committee on corporations, the House seems to have a bill which it can pass. The bill contains but four sections. The first section, which defines a combination to restrict trade and industry, reads as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act all arrangements, agreements, trusts or combinations, or any agreement or arrangements that are made whereby a party or corporation refuses to furnish any article or articles required to be used in the manufacture of any article or merchandise, when the party or corporation can furnish the same, or by charging more than the regular and ordinary price for the same, or doing or refusing to do any act or acts that would cause such party to cease to manufacture such article or hinder such person or corporation from so doing, and that all arrangements, contracts or acts done or performed between any person or corporation made for the purpose of compelling any person or corporation engaged in the business of manufacturing any article of merchandise to cease manufacturing any such article, or compelling the same to close down or go out of business, is hereby declared to be against publ lly policy, unlawful and void.

The second section provides that any corporation chartered under the laws of Indiana violating the provisions of the first section shall forfeit its corporate existence, and any foreign corporation violating the act shall be denied the right to do business in this State. The third section declares that any violation of the provisions of the act shall be deemed destructive of free competition and a conspiracy against trade, and any persons who may engage in any such conspiracy in any capacity and "knowingly carry out any stipulations, purposes, prices, rates or orders carrying out such conspiracy shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 or more than $5,000, and imprisonment from one to ten years in the penitentiary." Section 4 provides that any person or corporation that "may be injured or damaged by any such arrangement, contract, agreement or combination" may recover of such trust or combination the full consideration paid for any goods purchased thereof. The last section declares an emergency.

The Cooper bill certainly has the merit of brevity and clearness. It also clearly defines a monopoly or an attempt to create a monopoly, and provides an adequate remedy. It clearly recognizes the difference between a combination of capital to manage a number of plants with economy and a corporation which undertakes to control the entire output and price of a class of merchandise by resorting to unusual methods to compel the trade to purchase its goods by refusing to sell if a dealer once purchases of a rival. It declares, very properly, that when a corporation cuts prices for a time so as to kill off all competitors, it is engaged in a conspiracy against unrestricted trade. The bill seems to be conservative and designed to remedy the evils of monopoly such as trusts like the American Sugar Refining Company are complained of being.

Senator Kittinger has the reputation about the Statehouse of being a humorist, which accounts for his statement that the Journal accused him of having "an ax to grind" in connection with his bill designed to favor convicts while appealing to the Supreme Court; but, lest some of his constituents may not understand how rare a joker their senator is, we beg to inform them that the Journal has never accused him of attempting to grind an ax. In fact, the Journal very much doubts if Senator Kittinger has an ax with him. If he has it does not need grinding.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

Within Hearing.

Detroit Free Press.

Suburbanite—You've got a new baby at your house, I hear?

Townite—Great Scott! Can you hear it away out there in the suburbs?

Tense.

"You ought to make some allowances for her," observed the girl in the fur jacket. "She is a woman with a past."

"I know it," returned the girl in the golf cape. "But such an ungrammatical past! She says 'I done!' "

Disproved.

Harper's Weekly.

Parke—I know your wife didn't like it because you brought me home unexpectedly to dinner last night.

Lane—Nonsense! Why, you hadn't been gone five minutes before she remarked that she was glad it was no one else but you.

Good Reasons for Buying.

New York Telegraph.

First Fool—Hurry over to your broker and send in an order to buy 500 Rubber common. Market's going up sure.

Second Fool—What's up?

First Fool—British government just ordered immense shipment of rubber shoes to Cape Colony.

Second Fool—Cape Colony! What for?

First Fool—To keep de wet out.

HARDWARE DEALERS MEET.

State Retail Association in Session at Grand Hotel.

The Indiana Retail Hardware Dealers' Association held a lively session yesterday morning in the ordinary of the Grand Hotel. The principal matter discussed was the present state of fire insurance legislation in Indiana. The laws on this subject and the alleged insurance trust were handled "without gloves." The sentiment seemed to favor the formation of a mutual fire insurance company composed of members of the Hardware Dealers' Association. It was decided finally to submit the matter to a committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the association.

The ordinary of the Grand proved entirely too small to accommodate the delegates. The membership has increased 800 per cent. since August, 1900. Another meeting place will have to be engaged for next year's convention. An interesting paper was read by E. W. Clark, of this city, on "The Allied Interests of Manufacturers and Dealers." W. P. Lewis talked about "Our Association." Mr. Lewis vigorously condemned the practice of jobbers selling small orders to individuals. His paper will be furnished in pamphlet form to every dealer in Indiana.

The afternoon session yesterday was secret and mainly devoted to the discussion of a proposed interstate alliance. It is thought the next meeting will be held in the assembly room of the Indianapolis Board of Trade. The association adjourned after electing officers, as follows: President, W. P. Lewis, New Albany; vice president, J. L. Fulton, Portland; secretary and treasurer, M. L. Corey, Argos (reelected.)

A feature of the closing session was an address by F. H. Cozzens, of Detroit, on "The Work of Hardware Dealers' Associations in Other States," whose meetings he had attended recently.

James L. Fulton stated last night that the object of the Indiana Retail Hardware Dealers' Association is to improve the relations between members of the association and manufacturers and jobbers, not to antagonize them or form any combination against them.

MEETING OF C. E. SOCIETIES.

Large Attendance at Central Christian Church.

A meeting of the Christian Endeavor societies of the city held at Central Christian Church last night was largely attended by members from all of the churches of the city. Rev. Virgil W. Tevis, of Fletcher-avenue Methodist Church, led the song service opening the meeting, after which Rev. T. J. Villers, of the First Baptist Church, was called upon to preside.

Mr. Villers made a brief address and introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. George T. Howser, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who spoke on topics of interest to Christian young men and women. He said that at the present time there is an unusual activity among a fair representative number of young people in the matter of Christian effort, but that in comparison with the total number the proportion is small. He urged that an earnest effort be put forth by young people in assisting others to accept religion and to lead better lives, and gave several examples of the good which may be accomplished by them. After the address an adjournment was taken to the church parlors, where a social time was enjoyed.

JOHN STARKEY'S INJURIES.

A Kingan Employe Thought to Have Been Struck by a Vandalia Train.

John Starkey, an employe of Kingan's, living at 1273 Oliver avenue, West Indianapolis, was seriously and probably fatally injured about 6 o'clock last evening, at the intersection of the Vandalia and Belt railroads in West Indianapolis, by being struck by a train, thought to be a Vandalia passenger train, which passes about that time. He was found unconscious on the track by George B. Hall, of 203 South Ruth street. His head was cut in nine places, the skull was crushed in one place and he was injured internally. Dr. McGaughey, of the City Dispensary, took him home and, working with him for two hours, was unable to restore consciousness. Dr. Hollingsworth was later called. It was thought improbable that he would live until morning.

Dr. McGaughey, being satisfied the injuries were caused by a Vandalia train, called the Vandalia road surgeon, who declined to look after the case, it being claimed by the railway people that the Vandalia was not responsible. The police who were sent to the place were unable to hear of any eyewitnesses.

The Programme Arranged.

The Indiana Associated Dailies, an organization that was formed in this city less than a month ago, will hold its first regular meeting at the Denison on Tuesday, March 3. The purpose of this association is to bring the publishers of daily papers together and exchange views concerning advertising and circulation. The programme is: "Advertising, Local and Foreign," by J. A. Rippetoe, Indianapolis; "Discussion and Queries," by the members; "How to Deal with Foreign Advertising," A. W. Tracey, Hartford City, and discussion led by W. H. Ragan, of Goshen; "Advantages of Selling Papers to Carriers," R. S. Truitt, of Noblesville; "Advantages of Publishers Owning Carriers' Lists," W. W. Aikens, Franklin, followed by a general discussion of the "Methods of Circulation."

Federal Laws Violated.

A company located in the Stevenson building which makes a business of loaning money recently issued a bill on the back of which is a fac-simile of various denominations of Confederate currency. The circulation of such matter being unlawful Captain Halls, of the government secret service, yesterday afternoon confiscated most of the stuff. His further action in the matter will be guided by such instructions as he may receive from headquarters.

BUSY DAY IN SENATE

PROVISIONS OF SENATOR FORTUNE'S QUO WARRANTO BILL.

Senator Kittinger Denounces Indianapolis Newspapers During a Speech on a Measure.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION BILL

A MOTION TO STRIKE OUT THE ENACTING CLAUSE IS LOST.

Important Matters Considered by Both Houses—Legislative News and Routine.

The House disposed of a number of meritorious measures yesterday. Among them was Representative Minturn's bill giving every county in the State a right to organize and maintain a board of children's guardians. The kindergarten bill, introduced by Mr. Whitcomb and amended by Mr. Stutesman, of Miami, and Mr. Marshall, of Tippecanoe, was also passed. It levies a small tax for the benefit of the free kindergartens of the State. The bill was originally drawn to benefit the city of Indianapolis. Mr. Mashall amended it so that it would apply to all cities of more than 18,000 population, and Mr. Stutesman's amendment makes it possible for cities of more than 8,000 to enjoy the benefit of the law.

The Governor's mansion bill was again saved in the House and it is now safe until it comes up for passage. Yesterday afternoon the House passed Senator Thompson's bonding and surety bill, among other measures. Late in the afternoon the roll call of counties was had for the introduction of new bills, and a large number were sent up.

In the Senate Mr. Agnew's trust bill came up on third reading, but the measure was not disposed of and further consideration was postponed until next Tuesday afternoon. Senator Fortune's quo warranto bill, which, it is declared by some, is a strong anti-trust measure, was passed in the afternoon. Senator Wood's bill providing for the release of persons on bond in certain cases was defeated.

THE SENATE'S SESSIONS.

Provisions of Fortune's Quo Warranto Bill—Several Warm Debates.

The bill introduced by Senator Fortune authorizing any citizen to bring quo warranto proceedings upon giving bond for costs was passed by the Senate yesterday afternoon by a vote of 26 to 20. Owing to the importance of the measure and its reaching effect the fact that its provisions were not debated when called up for its last reading has led to the supposition that many of the senators voted without any real knowledge of the bill. It is said by those who have acquainted themselves with the provisions of the bill that it is nothing more nor less than a stringent anti-trust measure which will enable any citizen at any time that he thinks a corporation or other combination of capital is exceeding the provisions of its charter or franchise to prosecute an information against the company or corporation on his own relation upon giving bond for costs.

As an example of the operation of the above measure it is said that if a gas company should undertake to pipe gas out of the State any citizen could file an information to ascertain by what right it did so. If the bill should become a law it would also enable any citizen to bring proceedings in quo warranto for the purpose of dissolving any trust that he believed was exceeding the provisions of its charter by interfering with the rights of smaller companies or individuals.

TITLE DOESN'T TELL.

The title of the bill is not calculated to give any indication of the true import of the measure, as it reads "an act concerning proceedings in civil actions." The important section of the bill is as follows: "The information may be filed by the prosecuting attorney in the Circuit Court of the proper county upon his own relation whenever he shall deem it his duty to do so or shall be directed by the court or other competent authority or by any person on his own relation whenever he claims an interest in the franchise, franchise or corporation which is the subject of the information. Provided, however, that in case of the wrongful or unlawful exercise in any city or town of any franchise or license granted by such city or town by any person or corporation, or in any case of the continued violation of any license or franchise or the declared purpose of violating it by the possessor thereof any citizen may prosecute such information on his own relation upon giving bond for costs, and if such information be sustained the court shall give judgment against the defendant and exclude him or it from the exercise of such franchise or license."

Those who voted for the passage of the bill were Agnew, Ball, Corr, Cregor, Crumpacker, Darby, Fortune, Gard, Gwin, Heller, Inman, Johnston, Keeney, Kell, Lambert, Lawler, Lindley, Matson, Minor, Ogborn, Purcell, Stillwell, Thompson, Wampler, Winfield and Wolcott—26.

Those opposed to the bill were Binkley, Brooks, Burns, Charles, Conlogue, Crumpacker, Dausman, Gochenour, Goodwine, Guthrie, Johnson, Joss, Keyes, Kittinger, Layman, Legeman, Miller, Osborn, Parks and Wood—20.

Senators Whitcomb, Harrison, Fleming and Barlow were absent.

SENATOR WOOD'S BILL.

The bill introduced by Senator Wood which provides that when any court of the State shall have granted a party an appeal in a criminal case such court shall admit to bail such party, except in murder in the first degree, manslaughter, treason and criminal assault, until the final determination of the appeal was called up on third reading yesterday afternoon, and after a spirited debate was defeated by a vote of 32 to 18. Those who voted against the passage of the bill were Agnew, Barlow, Binkley, Brooks, Charles, Conlogue, Cregor, Crumpacker, Darby, Dausman, Gard, Gochenour, Goodwine, Johnson, Kell, Keyes, Lawler, Layman, Legeman, Lindley, Matson, Miller, Minor, Ogborn, Osborne, Parks, Purcell, Stillwell, Thompson, Wampler and Wolcott—31.

Those who voted for its passage were: Ball, Burns, Corr, Crumbaker, Fleming, Fortune, Gwin, Harrison, Heller, Inman, Johnston, Joss, Keeney, Kittinger, Lambert, Whitcomb, Winfield and Wood—18.

Those who opposed the bill argued that it was a discrimination in favor of the rich and against the poor. They said also that the bill was vicious in its effect because it tended to increase delay in having an appeal determined. They maintained that the newspapers and the people at large were against the passage of the bill and therefore they were in duty bound to vote against it. Senator Wampler, in opposing the bill, said that it should be entitled an act "to encourage crime and debauchery among the rich," for it gave them an opportunity to evade the operation of the law.

TALKS FOR HIS BILL.

Senator Wood made a strong appeal for the passage of his measure saying that there was great merit in the bill. He had known of many men who were convicted of crime that were entirely innocent and the bill had been designed, he said, in order that the innocent should not have their lives wrecked by being sent to the penitentiary without the last court of appeals had confirmed the decision of the lower court. He had the moral courage to ask for the passage of the bill, he said, because he thought it was right.

Senator Thompson opposed the measure because he thought it was a discrimination against the poor, and when he had concluded a particularly forceful speech Senator Kittinger embraced the opportunity to assault him by declaring that it was the first time the senator from Marion had put himself on record as being in favor of the poor. He said Senator Thompson's chief business was to look after the interests of railroads, trusts and particularly those of the city of Indianapolis. The senator from Madison also paid his respects to the newspapers of Indianapolis, which he declared were for anything for Indianapolis and against anything that was not for Indianapolis. One paper, he said, had characterized the forty-six senators outside of Marion county as "yaps," but he wanted it understood that they had just as much sense as the senators from Marion. Having delivered himself of his grudge against the city of Indianapolis and all that it contained the senator from Madison resumed his seat and the other forty-nine senators went on with the business in hand.

Senator Stillwell offered a motion to amend the bill by inserting after the crimes which were excepted from the provisions of the act the words "all other crimes." This in effect virtually killed the bill, as the motion was adopted without discussion. After the motion had been adopted Senator Wood took the floor and made such an eloquent plea in behalf of his measure and so bitterly denounced the manner which had been pursued in killing it, that a motion to reconsider the vote on the amendment made by Senator Fortune was carried almost unanimously, and the Senate then proceeded to kill the bill in a legitimate way by voting squarely on its passage.

AGNEW ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Senator Agnew's anti-trust bill (No. 1), which defines and prohibits trusts as well as making provisions for the enforcement of the law, came up on third reading yesterday morning. Senator Agnew took the floor in support of his measure and made a strong plea for its passage. He said it was a fact well known that both of the great political parties seemed to be interested in the subject of trusts and each has charged the other with failure to enact legislation that will tend to suppress the evil. "This bill," said Senator Agnew, "is not aimed to strike at a particular combination, allowing others equally as bad to remain untouched. It deals alike with every combination that may exist in the State of Indiana and all of them will fare exactly alike under its provisions. The argument has been advanced that a State has not power sufficient to throttle the trusts, and that this is a matter that the Congress of the United States should attend to. But Congress has said that before anything can be done in that body it will be necessary for the States, or some of them at least, to enact legislation of this character. The only thing that Indiana can do is to pass a law which will remedy the evil so far as it is possible to do. This is not a partisan measure. Democrats and Republicans are alike interested and if it is found that this bill meets the requirements it should pass."

Senator Wood at this point made a motion that the bill under consideration be postponed until next Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. He explained as his reason for advocating a postponement that the Cooper anti-trust bill, which passed the House yesterday, had just reached the Senate, and he thought it advisable that the senators should be allowed to study its provisions. He thought it possible that if the House bill met with the requirements necessary it could be passed by the Senate, thus saving the time that the Agnew bill would take up before it could pass the House.

INMAN AGAINST DELAY.

Senator Inman said he did not believe it was necessary to wait for the senators to study the House bill. He felt that the anti-trust measure that has passed the House was not altogether what is wanted in Indiana by the people in general. "I am told," said Senator Inman, "that the trusts are lined up against the bill of Senator Agnew. This is the best evidence in the world that the bill is a good one, and that it ought to pass. The time has come for men, regardless of party, to stand together on this proposition of trusts. There is no need for a postponement, in my opinion, and I think that the bill should come to a vote to-day."

Senator Winfield also favored a vote on the bill without delay. He thought the motion to postpone was uncalled for, and that it might result disastrously. Senator Binkley said he had talked to many people during the campaign whose views then and now were considerably changed, and that he favored a postponement of the bill's consideration, so that more time might be given in the study of both measures that are pending.

Senator Thompson said he was in favor of any just and reasonable anti-trust measure, but he objected to the Agnew bill in its present form because some of its provisions are entirely too drastic. "I am in receipt of many communications from business men," said Senator Thompson, "who are opposing the bill because it means the utter extermination of their business."

Senator Stillwell thought sufficient time had been given for the study of the Agnew bill. He said the bill was in such shape that it could be amended in an indirect way, and that in so far as he could see there was absolutely no need of postponement.

LABORING MEN AFFECTED.

Senator Burns said in his opinion the bill disastrously affected the laboring men of the State, and declared that he was not ashamed to say that he would vote against it in its present form. The vote on the motion to postpone the further consideration of the bill was then taken and carried by a vote of 30 to 20.

Those voting to postpone were: Barlow, Binkley, Burns, Charles, Conlogue, Crumbaker, Crumpacker, Darby, Dausman, Gard, Gochenour, Goodwine, Guthrie, Johnson, Joss, Keyes, Kittinger, Lambert, Layman, Legeman, Lindley, Matson, Miller, Ogborn, Osborne, Parks, Thompson, Whitcomb, Wolcott and Wood.

Those who opposed the motion were: Agnew, Ball, Brooks, Corr, Cregor, Fleming, Fortune, Gwin, Harrison, Heller, Inman, Johnston, Keeney, Kell, Lawler, Minor, Purcell, Stillwell, Wampler and Winfield.

Senator Osborne's apportionment bill, which had been made a caucus measure, was called up by Senator Charles and passed without debate by a strictly party vote of 31 to 17. Two majority members were out of their seats and did not vote on the measure.

The joint resolution of Senator Crumbaker, proposing an amendment to the Constitution prescribing the qualifications of applicants for admission to the bar, was called up by its author and was adopted without discussion.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Motion to Kill Governor's Mansion Bill Lost—Measures Considered.

The session of the House was opened yesterday morning with prayer by Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Englewood Christian Church. The first order of business was the disposition of the Governor's mansion bill, which was being discussed at the close of the session Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Davis, of Greene, had moved that the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill be taken from the table, and the motion carried. At the adjournment of the House Tuesday evening the question was whether or not the enacting clause should be stricken out. After some discussion yesterday morning the motion was put to a vote and was lost by a vote of 16 to 59. The bill will next come up on third reading.

The House discussed Mr. Burrier's motion to strike out the enacting clause of Mr. Morgan's bill providing for a codification of the existing laws relating to negotiable instruments. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was not successful, and the bill was ordered engrossed. This bill was prepared by the American Bar Association. Similar measures have been introduced in the legislatures of other States. The bill will come up on third reading as a special order of business next Monday at 2 p. m.

The rules were suspended and House bill No. 388, introduced by Mr. Minturn, was passed by a vote of 77 to 3. The bill authorizes the establishment of boards of children's guardians in every county in the State where it is desired to maintain an organization of this kind. The bill also gives courts the right to investigate the financial condition of parents or guardian, and if it is found they are able to contribute to the support of the child while it is in the hands of the board they must do so. The present law only provides for a board of guardians in Marion county.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

House bill No. 468, by Mr. Davis, of Wayne, was up on second reading and was passed to engrossment. This bill prevents any person from holding public office who has unpaid delinquent taxes standing against him.

Mr. Dudley's bill relating to the labeling of prison-made goods was also considered on second reading. The bill was introduced by Mr. Dudley at the request of the labor organizations of Vigo county. It provides that all prison-made goods shall bear a label. Mr. King suggested that the bill as amended by the author be printed and placed on the tables of the members, while Mr. Scott moved that the enacting clause of the measure be stricken out. Mr. Stutesman opposed the bill—at least he did not want it advanced to engrossment until the members were given an opportunity of studying it carefully. The point of his remarks was that the men at both the prisons should be kept employed, and he did not favor any law that would prevent them from being employed. He defied any one to show where the employment of convict labor had ever been an injury to organized labor.

FAVORED BY UNION LABOR.

It appears that union labor is favoring the bill because under its provision all prison-made goods will have to bear a label, and union men, at least, would refuse to purchase articles bearing the prison mark. Mr. King's motion to have the amended bill printed finally prevailed, Mr. Scott withdrawing his motion to kill the bill.

The House passed Representative Whitcomb's bill levying a tax of 1 per cent. on each $100 for the support of the free kindergarten. As amended the law will apply to all cities having a population of over eight thousand.

House bill No. 412, by Mr. Bonham, was advanced to second reading after a debate chiefly among the lawyers. The bill prevents a client from compromising a case wherein there is a probability of his recovering something without first paying his attorney the fee that is due. Representative Clark tried to kill the bill with a motion to strike out the enacting clause, but failed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session Senator Joss's bill allowing the consolidation of railroads was advanced to third reading. Mr. Neal, of Hamilton county, wanted the bill sent to the committee on judiciary with instructions to that committee to investigate the measure and ascertain whether or not railroad trusts might be formed under its provisions. Mr. Neal spoke of the letter written by Frank B. Burke to members of the Legislature, warning them against the bill.

Senator Wood's bill concerning the jurisdiction of city courts came up on second reading, but the enacting clause was stricken out on motion of Mr. Slack and the bill was killed. Mr. Bonham called up House bill No. 460, of which he is the author, and the measure was passed under a suspension of the rules. The bill requires owners of gas and oil wells to plug them when they are abandoned.

Senator Ogborn's bill providing for a reorganization of the State militia was advanced to third reading, with the amendment of the House committee on military affairs. This amendment includes the artillery in the reorganization.

Representative Kirkman's bill regulating the taking of fish from the waters of the State, was passed by a vote of 68 to 9. House bill No. 244, by Mr. Stout, requiring nonresidents to procure a license before they can peddle goods in the State was also passed. The bonding and surety bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Thompson was passed by a vote of 76 to 18. Several members spoke on the measure, some of them against it. Mr. Metsker urged the House not to pass the measure, declaring that it was the "most pernicious bill that has come before the session."

The House adjourned after the introduction of a flood of new bills.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Members Met and Prepared Reports on Several Bills.

The Senate judiciary committee, of which Senator Brooks is chairman, met last night and arranged to report on a number of House and Senate bills. The committee will make a favorable report and recommend for passage House bill No. 115, which relates to the settlement and distribution of decedents' estates. The committee will recommend a postponement of Representative Robertson's bill defining certain misdemeanors and prescribing penalties. House bill No. 5 will be recommended for passage with slight amendments. On Senate bills Nos. 319 and 320, both of which are amendments to other bills, the first being an amendment to an act concerning proceedings in civil cases and the other providing for a homestead and exempting it from sale on execution, there will be two reports. The minority is for having the bills passed, while the majority is opposed to both. The committee will recommend for passage Senate bill No. 193, introduced by Senator Wolcott, to amend Section 1 of an act to provide for the reimbursement of school townships where school property belongs therein, and No. 276, a bill authorizing county commissioners to pay the necessary expenses of pursuing and returning fugitives from justice. This bill was introduced by Senator Matson. Senate bill No. 392, which is in relation to conveyances of land by husbands of persons of unsound mind, will be reported for passage. The committee will recommend for postponement Senator Wood's bill relating to practice in Circuit and Superior courts; also another of Senator Wood's bills, an act relating to the expenses incurred by one county by change of venue to another. Senate bill No. 281, legalizing settlements made by boards of county commissioners, was also postponed.

The Hartsel Claim Considered.

The House committee on claims yesterday had under consideration the claim for damages presented by John P. Hartsel, of Fort Wayne. Mr. Hartsel claims his business as a dairyman was injured because of the condemnation of five cows belonging to him on account of tuberculosis. Dr. Balser, representing the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission, condemned the cows and ordered them to be killed, which was done by their owner. The city bacteriologist of Fort Wayne proved the presence of tuberculosis in the lungs of the condemned animals and thereby substantiated the decision of Dr. Balser. A further hearing will be had to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, when the Fort Wayne bacteriologist will be present to testify in the matter.

Track Elevation Measure.

The House committee on affairs of the city of Indianapolis last night deferred the hearing on the track elevation measure until to-morrow night. The city, Board of Works and the railroads each had small representation and gave as the reason that they had not sufficient notification of the hearing.

The committee, with the exception of Mr. Morgan, will return a majority report in favor of the municipal pawn shop bill. Mr. Morgan will make a minority report. The committee will recommend for passage the bill legalizing the Julietta Insane Hospital.

Senate Committee on Claims.

The Senate committee on claims and expenditures met last night in Room 31 of the Statehouse. It held quite a long session, but Senator Layman, chairman of the committee, said after the meeting was over that no report on any of the bills had been decided on and that the only measure of importance that had been discussed was a bill which provides for an appropriation to pay for an exhibit at the Pan-American exposition. Nothing definite was done in regard to this, he said.

Republican Senators Meet.

A meeting of Republican senators was held last night in the lieutenant governor's parlors in regard to the primary election bills. After the meeting Senator Joss said: "There was really no caucus held. It was more of a conference of Republican senators, who met to consider the primary reform laws, but on account of the small attendance nothing was done but to consider a number of bills in a general way."

Will Resume Hearing Saturday.

The joint committee from House and Senate which is investigating the Indiana Reformatory will try to conclude its work on Saturday. The committee met for a few minutes yesterday morning and decided to resume the taking of evidence Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Muncie Normal Bill.

It was announced yesterday that the House committee on education will consider the Muncie normal bill to-morrow afternoon. It is understood that President Parsons, of the State Normal, at Terre Haute, will appear before the committee to talk against the bill.

To Consider House Bill No. 85.

Senator Gard announces that there will be an open meeting of the Senate building and loan association committee this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at Room 122, Statehouse, for the hearing of persons interested in House bill No. 85.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

New House Bills.

The following new bills were introduced in the House yesterday:

No. 536. Mr. Adamson—Concerning the incorporation and government of cities of more than 35,000 and less than 49,000. Cities and towns.

No. 537. Mr. Louttit—Relating to street-improvement assessments in the city of Fort Wayne. Cities and towns.

No. 538. Mr. Lawrence—Relating to street improvements in the city of Fort Wayne. Cities and towns.

No. 539. Mr. Bonham—To legalize certain acts of boards of county commissioners. Roads.

No. 540. Mr. Allen—To legalize the incorporation of the town of Otterbein, Benton county. Cities and towns.

No. 542. Mr. Horsfield—Regulating the practice of medicine, etc. Medicine, health and vital statistics.

No. 543. Mrs. Horsfield—To amend the act providing for the safety and comfort of certain of the employes of street railways. Rights and privileges.

No. 544. Mr. Burkhart—Providing for the inspection of all railroad locomotive boilers. Railroads.

No. 545. Mr. Cable—Regulating the taxing of dogs. County and township business.

No. 546. Mr. Mummert—To establish office of state fire marshal. Judiciary.

No. 547. Mr. Catley—Concerning taxation. Judiciary.

No. 548. Mr. Marshall, of Fountain—Providing for liens for threshing grain. Judiciary.

No. 549. Mr. Burrier—Providing for the labeling of canned fruit. Judiciary.

No. 550. Mr. Neal—Concerning taxation.

No. 551. Mr. Neal—Concerning street railroads. Railroads.

No. 552. Mr. Vestal—Providing for buildings in which to conduct night schools. Education.

No. 553. Mr. Jack—Providing for the selection of township principal of schools. Education.

No. 554. Mr. Beckman—Prohibiting Belgian hares from running at large. Rights and privileges.

No. 555. Mr. Jack—Concerning the government of townships. Cities and towns.

No. 556. Mr. Cruson—Concerning taxation of cities. Cities and towns.

No. 557. Mr. Muller, of Kosciusko—To provide for payment of salaries of county clerks and sheriffs. Fees and salaries.

No. 558. Mr. Stookey—To incorporate life insurance companies. Insurance.

No. 559. Mr. Morgan—Concerning the incurably insane paupers in counties of more than 150,000 population. Affairs of the city of Indianapolis.

No. 560. Mr. Pritchard—To authorize guardians of minors and persons of unsound mind to borrow money with which to pay the debts of their wards. Judiciary.

No. 561. Mr. Pritchard—Providing for the settlement and distribution of decedents' estates. Judiciary.

No. 562. Mr. Reagan—Concerning common schools. Affairs of the city of Indianapolis.

No. 563. Mr. Reagan—To except a certain class of persons from payment of poll tax. Rights and