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WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel. an aristocrat, but his name is revered to-

ise ne was not a demagogue. It is a bad standard of statesmanship that leads a lawmaker to think it his duty to establish a graft or get a grab for his

"First in war, first in peace and first the hearts of his countrymen" is a declarawhich can be improved by adding "forever in the hearts of the American peo

particular locality.

The appropriations of the Legislature of 899 being unusually large because of sevspecific demands for buildings it wil not be pinching if the appropriations of

Those Americans and Europeans who, for gain, have encouraged the Filipinos to their opposition to the government should be as summarily dealt with as the laws will permit

Of the three bills which, it is charged cost to the State would go on forever.

The proposition of Representative Babcock to put the products of the great steel bination upon a revenue tariff on the ground that it can make the prices of the world is receiving much favorable comment in Republican circles.

The nation which made freedom possible to the Cubans by fighting their battles has itution. If Cuban leaders refuse is upon setting up a second San Domingo, the United States should inter-

of Congress who are stating of authority that there wi special session of Congress show that under the Constitution that matter rests exclusively with the President, and if he votes age it carries against any number of noes.

labor contract and made to work in stockade with convicts. Has slavery really been abolished?

that they will be forced out of business. This may or may not be true.

A statement of the dividends declared by the cotton mills of Massachusetts for the first quarter of the current year shows that thirty-six mills, with an aggregate capital of \$21,240,000, paid dividends at the rate of 1.65 for the quarter, or 6.6 per cent. for the year. This is not too much for the money and brains invested.

The Hoosier, in the Legislature or otherwise, who assails Indianapolis, is much in the position of a man who denounces his own kindred. A large part of the promipent men and families in this city came from counties scattered all over the State. It is not very much of a family in number and connection which has not a member living in the capital city.

It is believed in diplomatic circles that Great Britain and Germany are acting in complete harmony in China, and that the Waldersee expedition is the beginning a movement which aims at the dismemberment of the Empire. Perhaps King Edward and Emperor William found time during their recent meeting to discuss something else besides family affairs.

Very sensibly, the House killed the bill forbidding women to wear their bonnets in church and places of amusement. Let the churches and the theaters make their own regulations and enforce them. Such legislation would be as ridiculous as would be a law compelling men attending such places to wear Prince Albert coats, or forbidding go out of a theater between the

It is evident that the indorsement of conwill not secure commissions in the new regular regiments. The President has ordered the colonels of the regiments noncommissioned officers or commissioned meers, who, in their judgment, have made

who were in the Spanish war. This seems influence.

AS TO LEGISLATIVE POWER.

established rule that public money may the Constitution of the United States provides, "to promote the general welfare." It has been held repeatedly that City Counjects outside of the sphere of municipal government. No person would maintain that the City Council of Indianapolis could appropriate money for the erection or purchase of a residence for the Mayor. The Constitution is so sacred and binding

that it is always worth while to keep as far IOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, as possible from violating either its letter or spirit. It does not contain any express Persons sending the Journal through the mails grant of power to the Legislature to provide a house for the Governor; does it contain any implied grant to that effect It says: "The legislative authority of the State shall be vested in the General Assembly." Legislative authority is power to excepts farmers who use them with threshmake laws, including those for raising be for legitimate purposes of government. of a Governor and for paying him a salary to be fixed by the Legislature. It evidently contemplated that his salary, as fixed by the Legislature, should constitute his entire compensation. It is significant that, while the Constitution confers no express or im plied power on the Legislature to provide a residence for the Governor, it makes provision for the deaf and dumb and the blind obligatory. It says: "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, by George Washington was accused of being law, for the support of institutions for the the insane." It may be that the State should provide for the Governor a residence n addition to his salary, because he is required to reside at the capital; yet the same section of the Constitution that re quires the Governor to reside at the capnal also requires the secretary, auditor and treasurer of State to do so. Every argument in favor of providing a residence for the Governor applies equally to the other state officers. There is no constitutional authority for such action in any the Legislature to do what it pleases. Th spirit of the Constitution is against creating privileged classes of individuals. It says "The General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall no equally belong to all citizens." The Governor of Indiana is a citizen before his stitution attaches to the office. This includes a salary, but not a residence. Wheth er this point is well taken or not, there enough in it to suggest that the best way

A FEW YEARS AGO AND NOW.

for the Legislature to make more libera!

provision for the Governor is by a straight

increase of salary, such as the Constitution

Those who have been familiar with th taken place during the last six years. For instance, the Legislature of 1893 investigated some charges against the then South ern Prison. It was admitted by the warden that he certified to the delivery of large quantity of brick which had been contracted for several months before there was a brick on the grounds; he made this certificate in order that the contractor might get his pay. It appeared in the tes timony that prison labor in bidder, despite the ability of the bidders to pay, and that parties were allowed to There are those who claim that the put- employ prison labor month after month bination on the free list is just what will | that, while having a pass to Indianapolis, he charged the State with railroad fares. affect the smaller competitors | Nevertheless this superintendent was permitted to continue in office. In 1895, when Republican officials came to control the prisons, the appropriations of the next year were cut into by the payment of bills of the late State Auditor Daily refused to allow the practice continued there was quite a rebellion in the boards, and the then secretary of the Board of Charities was i sympathy with those engaged in the unlawful methods. Six or eight years ago some of the institutions did not advertise for the lowest bidders for supplies. Th bills of 1890, 1891 and later years show that considerably more than the market price was paid in many instances. The trustees of all the insane asylums employed counsel, three of whom were paid \$600 a year and one \$1,200. In short, laxity and lavishness prevailed.

In the meantime all this has been changed. To-day Democrats would howl themselves hoarse if the warden of a state prison or the superintendent of any institution should certify the receipt of several thousand dollars' worth of goods that had not been delivered. How the halls of the Statehouse would ring with philippics if a superintendent had let labor to other than the highest responsible bidder! Now, anticipating an appropriation is cause ! vehement denunciation, but if it had been eight years ago a third of the wardens and superintendents would now be under investigation. To-day every institution advertises for supplies and materials, and the utmost care is exercised that the recent laws requiring strict accounting are observed. No sinecure is attached to any

These facts are not mentioned in extenuation of any possible shortcomer, but to show the great work which has been accomplished in six years by Republican egislation and administration.

institution as counsel, or under any other

The law establishing the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind was assed in 1847, and named as trustees Calvin Fletcher, Dr. George Mears and James purchased Outlots 5 and 36, "adjoining the President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, is House.

President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, is House.

The temperance bill introduced by Mr. it if he had until next Monday to Scott, providing that where foremenstrance it. Mr. Next read the little scott, providing that where foremenstrance it.

Philippines and a similar number from men | the county of Marion, in the State of Indiana, each containing four acres." The proper recognition of merit regardless of | purchase price for the entire eight was \$5,000. They constitute the present institution grounds and St. Clair Park. The original law required the institution to be lo-The pending proposition to appropriate cated "in or near Indianapolis," and the \$50,000 for the erection or purchase of a trustees complied with this requirement by Governor's residence raises a question as locating the institution just outside of the to the right of the Legislature to make an | then city limits, with an implied promise appropriation for that purpose. It is an that it should remain there. The increment in the value of the ground is, of only be appropriated for necessary and course, wholly due to the city, and the relegitimate purposes of government, or, as moval of the institution would be an act of bad faith which the original trustees All of the deeds for the transfer of the cils may not make appropriations for ob- Deaf and Dumb Institute lands to the State contain the recital: "To hold the above described premises with all the apcurtenances to the same belonging to the said State of Indiana and her assigns forever to the only proper use and behoof of the trustees of the Indiana Institute for Educating the Deaf and Dumb, their suc cessors and assigns forever." It is a question of law whether this recital does not constitute a dedication of the land to a specific purpose which bars its sale.

The bill which is in the mill of the Legislature providing for boiler inspectors ers. In this connection it may be said that revenue and disbursing money. These must all of the explosions of boilers in this State have been those furnishing power for The Constitution provides for the election | threshers and for small sawmills, which are not insured. No insurance company will take risks in a large factory whose boilers are not either insured or inspected by competent men. For years there has been no explosion in a large factory or building with steam heat and elevators. years, a bill is being pushed to create boiler inspectors who shall have power to stop a factory whenever they assume that a boiler needs inspection and compel the owner, whose boiler has been inspected by education of the deaf and dumb, and of the experts of insurance companies, to pay the blind; and also for the treatment of for the inspector's services. The bill is bring the Muncie Normal question to an the means to support a few men as boiler

> A recent statement shows that the total number of government employes employed in Washington, including those from the grade of Cabinet officers to clerks, messengers and spittoon cleaners, is 19,446. This does not include senators and representatives, the employes of Congress nor officers of the army and navy, though it includes the civilians employed in the Army and Navy Departments. The aggregate compensation of this army of civilian officials and employes amounts to \$1,635,708 a month, and as all salaries are paid semi-monthly there is never any scarcity of local circula-

The final compliance of the Chinese govquent assertion regarding the weakness of the government. There is scarcely a civil-Chinese are heathens.

Chicago sportsmen are indignant over he bill passed by our Senate, making i wishes of the owners or lessees of the serves. If they have legal control of the lands it is doubtful if the State can deprive them of it.

The Agnew canal bill is one of those pense of the bridges might be divided between the roads and those behind the canal scheme if it is a bona fide proposition.

The Memphis Commercial-Appeal says: "Capt. Frank Chadwick, who was not in the battle of Santiago, and who ought to | and Wood-33. be cashiered from the navy for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, is to be advanced five numbers, while Admiral Schley, who was in the battle from start to finish, occupying the point of danger, is only to be advanced three numbers." There is no Capt. Frank Chadwick in the navy but in commenting on the fact that Capt. numbers, the Commercial-Appeal forgets two things: That Schley, who was but a commodore when the battle of Santiago was fought, was made a rear admiral soon after; and that while there are forty-five captains in the navy, there are seven rear admirals, so that Admiral Schley's advance of three numbers is equivalent to an advance of nineteen numbers for a captain.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

The Key to the Situation.

The Smart Set First Detective-How did you manage to dis over the scandal in their family closet? Second Detective-Well, you see, I had a skele

In Old Kentucky.

The parson came out and remonstrated with he major for being too hasty with his gun. "And didn't I?" spoke up the major. "Why, parson, I was one of his pallbearers."

A Bond of Sympathy.

Literary Celebrity-Ah, yes, my calling is an vacting one, but it has its compensations. There composition is on, and you feel that the destinies of the children of your brain, so to say, are i your own hands for weat or woe. Sweet Young Thing-I know just what that is

Mr. Squibob! I have felt the same way some times when I have been compounding a salad.

"You doubtless need patience in your business?" I suggested, purposely, for I desired to

The masseur did not reply "Oh, yes, for one has often to wait long be fore one gets any patients to knead!" On the contrary he said, simply; "Well, I should hasten to cackle!"

Undeniably good breeding, this.

HOUSE INDORSES THE RAILROAD MEASURE BY VOTE OF 70 TO 20.

Speaker Artman Is Accused of Ruling Arbitrarily by Representative Neal.

THE SENATE HAS A LIGHT DAY

AFTER A LENGTHY DEBATE THE WOOD MEDICAL BILL IS PASSED.

Bonham Bill Against Women Wearing Hats in Church Killed-Legislative News and Gossip.

The lower branch of the Legislature spent an hour or more yesterday discussing women's hats. The House took up millinery as a topic for discussion when the judiciary committee brought in a report on Representative Bonham's "hat bill." Before the matter was disposed of the members fell into a flippant and jocular vein. The bill was killed, however, in spite of the protest of the author. Representative Roberts, one of the younger members of the Legislature, has the honor of having done away with

Among other measures disposed of by the House was the Joss railroad consolidation bill, which was called up late in the afternoon and passed. Mr. Neal, of Hamilton county, made the principal speech advanced to engrossment in the morning, although a fight was made against it. tempt was made by Mr. Stutesman to issue, but his motion was defeated. Mr. the House could take it up for consideration. Mr. Stutesman is known to be unfriendly to the bill.

In the Senate, in the afternoon, Senator Wood's bill defining the practice of medicine, was passed after a debate that began in the morning. At the morning session Senator Goodwine's bill, amending the compulsory education law, was passed. Senator Gard's gas-meter bill was also passed.

IN THE SENATE.

The Sessions Not as Interesting as They Usually Are.

Senator Wood's medical bill, defining the practice of medicine and prescribing who shall practice medicine, was passed by the Senate yesterday afternoon after a debate which lasted the greater part of the morn-

The bill is said to be aimed at the Christian Scientists, in that it provides that any The above section makes it necesvisions to pass an examination before the State Board of Medical Registration and

Senator Lambert, who was opposed to the passage of the bill in its original form, moved to amend it by adding a provision to exclude osteopaths and opticians. friends of the bill maintained that there was no reason for the amendment, because the osteopaths themselves had announced that they were perfectly satisfied with the bill in its present form. Senator Johnston maintained that he had been told that the osteopaths were not satisfied with the bill. and moved the adoption of Senator Lambert's motion. A demand for the yeas and nays was made, and the motion was lost by a vote of 20 to 27. Senator Dausman then offered a motion

o except from the provisions of the bill all itinerant opticians and those engaged in the practice of optometry, which was accepted by the author of the bill and adopted by the Senate without discussion. After some further discussion a motion was made by Senator Johnston to amend the bill by permitting all osteopaths that had graduated from a reputable college at the time of the passage of the bill to practice without passing an examination, and as this amendment was also acceptable to the friends of the bill it was adopted without debate. The bill was then passed by a vote of 33 to 8. Those voting for the passage of the measure were: Ball, Barlow, Brooks, Charles, Cregor, Crumbaker, Crum-packer, Dausman, Fleming, Gard, Gochenour, Goodwine, Guthrie, Gwin, Johnson, Johnston, Keeney, Kell, Lambert, Miller, Ogborn, Osborne, Parks, Purcell, Thompson, Wampler, Whitcomb, Wolcott

Those voting against the bill were: Corr. Darby, Fortune, Harrison, Kittinger, Law-Lindley and Stillwell The remainder of the afternoon was de voted to Senate bills on third reading, the most of which were passed without discussion. Representative Whitcomb's bill regulating the manufacture and sale of flaxseed and linseed oil was substituted for Senate bill 120 and passed. The joint resoution introduced by Senator Crumbaker French E. Chadwick is to be advanced five | (No. 4), amending the Constitution with reference to the number of judges in the Supreme Court, was adopted unanimously Senator Ball's substitute fish bill was called up for its last reading, but with the consent of its author it was postponed and made a special order of business for 2 p.

At the opening of the morning session the discussion on Senator Goodwine's bill amending the compulsory education law was resumed, and after several amendments had been adopted it was passed by a vote of 27 to 14. Among the more important amendments adopted were those offered by Senator Crumbaker, cutting out Section 10 of the bill, which provides that townships must furnish free transportation to pupils living more than two miles from a schoolhouse, and the one offered by Senator Brooks, providing that boards of school commissioners in towns shall be allowed to appoint truant officers for their town, instead of being compelled to allow township trustees to appoint them.

The Senate then took up and passed Senator Gard's bill providing that gas com panies that maintain meters must have the meters so constructed that they may be read. Senator Legeman's bill, which provides that legal advertising may be printed in weekly papers as well as in daily papers in cities of over 3,000 and less than 100,000, was opposed by Senator Brooks, but was passed notwithstanding Before adjournment the Senate concurred in the House amendments to Senator

Thompson's bonding and surety bill. HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Joss Railroad Bill Is Passed-

Other Important Matters.

The session of the House, yesterday morning, opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Anderson, of the Fourth Christian Church. a motion that the committee on elections bring in a report on his bill relating to subsidy elections, by 10 o'clock this morning. The motion prevailed.

for the city of Indianapolis was passed A similar bill was introduced in the Senate, but it came under the lieutenant governor's ruling last week that revenue

Scott, providing that where & remonstrance it. Mr. Neal read the letter of Frank B. Senate bill No. 287 (Fortune)-For the in-

against an applicant to sell liquor is successful, no license can be applied for in and commented on Mr. Burke's remarks. that township or ward for six menths was taken up on second reading. Mr. Louttit made an attempt to kill the bill by offering a motion to strike out th enacting clause. Mr. Scott defended the bill, while Mr. Scifers, of the minority, talked against it. Mr. Wesling was not in favor of the bill, but Mr. Neal was, and he made an argument in its favor. Mr. Bell said he would probably favor the bill if he believed it constitutional. Others spoke on the measure and then a vote was taken on the motion to strike out the en acting clause. It was lost by a vote of 42 to 43, as follows: Ayes-Bell, Burkhart, Catley, Clarke, Co-ble, Cotner, Cox, Cooper, Cully, Dilley,

turn, Morgan, Muller, Murphy, Myler, Os- vote "no." Mr. Slack, who voted for the termeyer, Parks, Passage, Pritchard, Rea- bill, denied that a railroad lobby was back gan, Reser, Roberts of Dearborn, Schreed- of the bill. He said there was no railroad er, Scifers, Thomas, Trout, Wesling, Whit- lobby strong enough to influence him. He comb. Zollman. Noes-Adamson, Allen, Beckman, Bishop, Bonham, Burrier, Carmichael, Cravens, him there was no "nigger in the woodpile" Cruson, Davis of Greene, Davis of Wayne, in this measure. Speaker Artman voted Erdlitz, Gauntt, Gerber, Gillett, Jack, Jakways, John, Kelley, Kirkman, Larr, Mc- said he had received one of the Burke let-Carty, Marshall of Fountain, Marshall of ters and found that Mr. Burke's proposi-Tippecanoe, Miller of Ohio, Morton, Mum- tions were wrong when compared with the mert, Neal, Owen, Parker, Roberts of Jef- provisions of the bill. Representative Catferson, Scott, Short, Sparks, Stookey, ley, a Democrat, voted for the measure, Stout, Stutesman, Tucker, Van Fleet, Ves- saying he thought it a "good bill." The tal, Waugh, Artman.

BONHAM'S HAT BILL. The House fell into a state of more or less confusion when the judiciary committee made two reports on Representative Bonham's hat bill. This is the bill which, if enacted into a law, would require women to remove their hats in public gatherings, the committee recommended the passage of the bill, but Mr. Roberts, of Jefferson, brought in a minority report and on the floor of the House most eloquently appealed to the members to concur in his report, which postponed the bill.

Mr. Bonham, the author of the bill, replied to Mr. Roberts and made a strong plea in favor of the measure, declaring that there was no reason why the minority report should be adopted and that there was every reason why the majority report should be concurred in. Mr. Jakways was

posed to the bill and said so. He delared that "we who pay for all this handsome millinery should have an opportunity of looking at it." Mr. Stookey said the bill was an insult to every woman in the State. against it. Mr. Scott's temperance bill was | Mr. Whitcomb finally moved the previous question and a vote was taken on the ques tion of concurring in the minerity report. Several of the members felt called on to Just before the noon adjournment an at-ternst was made by Mr. Stutesman to bill. Mr. Johnson, representing Vermillion and Vigo counties, voted against the minorwomen about the bill since it was introduced and they favored the measure. Mr. Vestal in explaining his vote said he had no choice in the matter, as his wife had already instructed him how to vote. The minority report, which killed the bill, by a vote of 65 to 24. Mr. Roberts, who brought in this report and who made so eloquent an appeal to the House to kill the measure, is an eligible and handsome bachelor of about twentysix. He is an attorney and lives at Madi-

> A favorable report was had from the committee on education on Senator Goodwine's bill (No. 16) which authorizes school trustees in cities and incorporated towns to sell bonds of school cities and towns to procure means with which to complete unfinished school buildings, etc., and the measure was passed under a suspension of

MR. STUTESMAN'S MOTION Mr. Stutesman stirred up a lively row the bill be reported by the committee on education and that the measure be made a special order of business for next Monday at 3 p. m. Mr. Stutesman is known as one of the avowed enemies of the bill, and the motion brought his seatmate. Representative Hopping, to his feet. Mr. Hop ping comes from Delaware county, and i naturally interested in the success of this bill. He protested against the motion, declaring that it was an attempt to injure the chances of a meritorious measure. He insisted that the matter should not be forced to an issue in this way. Representative Carmichael, the author of the bill, supported Mr. Hopping in his contention. Mr. Carmichael is a member of the committee on education, and he announced that at a meeting of that committee held on Wednes day afternoon it was decided that consid-Tuesday afternoon. He said a resolution prevailed to this effect, and he asked that he House be bound by that resolution. Mr. Stutesman, in defending his motion

said he had no desire to curtail the rights of any citizen of Indiana to be heard on a proposition, no matter how nefarious and pernicious the scheme he desired to promote. Mr. Stutesman's remarks were delivered between the talks made by Mr. Hopping and Mr. Carmichael. His motion failed to carry, however, and was laid on IN THE AFTERNOON.

After the House reconvened in the afternoon the Bonham bill equalizing the salaries of state officers was taken up on the report from the committee on fees and salaries. There were two reports, the minority Bonham explained its merits, and stated that under his bill the whole amount of Gauntt. The author of the bill was before \$1,000 less than is paid now. Mr. Van Fleet and Mr. Stutesman spoke for the minority report, Mr. Stutesman pointing out that here would be an opportunity of increasing the Governor's salary from \$5,000 to \$6,000 without taking anything additional from the state treasury. Mr. Scifers, of the minority, was against the bill. Mr. Mummert. of Elkhart county, spoke for it. The minority report, recommending the passage length concurred in by a vote of 55 to 30. The members voted as Ayes-Adamson, Allen, Bishop, bonham, Carmichael, Clem. Cotner, Cox, Cravens, Cully, Davis of Greene,

Davis of Wayne, Dilley, Dirkson, Erdlitz, Gauntt, Gerber, Gillett, Haines, Harris, Hopping, Horsfield, Jack, Jackman, Jakways, John, Johnson, Kelley, King, Larr, Lopp, Matthews, Minturn, Morgan, Muller, Mummert, Neal, Ostermeyer, Parker, Perrett, Reagan, Roberts of Jefferson, Roberts of Dearborn, Scott, Short, Sparks, Stutesman, Trout, Tucker, Van Fleet, Vestal, Wesling, Whitcomb. Noes-Burrier, Burkhart, Catley, Clarke, Cooper, Cruson, Dudley, Lawrence, Louttit, McCarty, Madden, Marshall, Marshall of

Tippecanoe, Maxam, Metsker, Miller of Kosciusko, Miller of Ohio, Morton, Owen, Parks, Passage, Reser, Robertson, Slack, Small, Stookey, Stout, Thomas, Waugh, The judiciary committee brought in two reports on Senator Joss's municipal pawnshop bill. The minority was against the bill and the measure was killed by a vote of by the minority report, was adopted. Sev- | ed. eral of the members discussed the meas-Mr. Metsker, of the minority side of House, said it was a pernicious bill. and Mr. Morgan, of the majority, opposed Mr. Whitcomb spoke in favor of the measure

The committee on cities and towns brought in a report indefinitely postponing Mr. Burkhart's bill repealing the metropolitan police laws, and the House concurred in the committee's report. JOSS RAILROAD BILL.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Whitcomb called up Senate bill No. 270 on third reading and thereby precipitated a row. This is Senator Joss's bill, and its title says it is "an act authorizing the sale, purchase or lease of railroads, etc., and declaring an emergency." Some of the Democrats conceived the idea that there were probabilities of the formation of a great railroad trust under the provisions of this bill, and they prepared to fight it. The Republicans heard there were arrangements for a caucus on the bill, and they decided to call up the measure at once. Mr. Davis, of Greene, moved that Mr. Whitcomb's motion be laid on the table, but the Whitcomb motion prevailed Mr. Davis then sought to have Section 4 of the bill stricken out, but failed in this. This is the section that validates past acts of railroads for a certain period. Mr. Davis wanted the bill referred to the committee on corporations, with instructions to eliminate this section. On motion of Mr Roberts this motion was tabled. Mr Davis, however, had more to say, and a The bill providing for a sinking fund little later the speaker remarked that the gentleman from Greene could not dictate what the chair should do, from the floor Mr. Davis then sought to have the bil week, but this motion was voted down. Mr. Neal, of Hamilton county, was the only one of the Republicans who made an extended speech against the bill. "I am opposed," he declared, "to this measure ing through in this method." he would vote against the bill under the mstances, but might not vote against

"No man," he said, "has attempted to show me that I am wrong in believing Mr. Burke was right."

ALLEGED ARBITRARY RULING. Mr. Neal, after he had spoken for some time, was interrupted by the speaker and sat down. As the vote was about being taken he arose and said: "I wish to have it entered on the books that the speaker has made a most arbitrary ruling. I want to enter a protest against the way in which this bill has been put through by a railroad lobby." As the vote was being taken Dirkson, Dudley, Haines, Hopping, Hors-field, James, Johnson, Lawrence, Lopp, Louttit, Madden, Matthews, Maxam, Min-clear on certain parts of the bill and would some of the members explained their votes. said he had discussed this bill with men of fairness and intelligence, who had told for the bill and explained his vote. tions were wrong when compared with the measure was passed by a vote of 70 ayes to 26 noes, as follows: Ayes-Adamson, Allen, Beckman, Bell,

Bishop, Bonham, Burrier, Burkhart, Carmichael, Catley, Clarke, Clem, Cox, Cooper, Cravens, Cruson, Culley, Davis of Wayne, Dilley, Dirkson, Dudley, Erdlitz. Gauntt, Gillett, Harris, Hopping, Jack, Jackways, James, John, Johnson, Keeley, King, Kirkman, Larr, Lawrence, Louttit, Marshall of Fountain, Marshall of Tippecanoe, Matincluding church meetings. A majority of thews, Maxam, Metsker, Miller of Kosciusko, Miller of Ohio, Minturn, Morgan, Mummert, Murphy, Ostermeyer, Owen, Parker, Perrett, Pritchard, Reagan, Reeves, Roberts of Jefferson, Schreeder, Scott, Slack, Small, Sparks, Stookey, Stutesman, Thomas, Trout, Tucker, Vestal, Waugh, Wesling, Whitcomb, Artman. Noes-Coble, Cotner, Davis of Greene, Gerber, Haines, Horsfield, Jackman, Lopp, McCarty, Madden, Neal, Parks, Passage, Reser, Roberts of Dearborn, Robertson, Scifers, Short, Van Fleet, Zollman. On the announcement of the vote Mr.

Marshall, of Tippecanoe, moved that the vote be reconsidered, and that this motion be laid on the table. Mr. Neal asked that the motion be made a special order of business, but the chair held that this could not be done. The House then adjourned.

SENATE JUDICIARY.

Conlogue Advertising Bill Will Be Favorably Reported-Other Reports. meeting yesterday, voted to make a unaniing bill, which provides that legal adver-

tising shall be given to the newspapers representing the two principal political This bill was framed by the editors of the Senate, and does not affect the larger

The committee will unanimously favor the Auburn impeachment bill, which provides for the impeachment of circuit judges and prosecuting attorneys before the Supreme Court, changing the present method, that of impeaching them before the

The Gochenour bill, providing for the election of one justice of the peace in each township, and placing him on a salary of \$200 a year or more, according to the population of the township, was indefinitely The garnishment and attachment bill

which was presented by the Retail Grocers' Association, will be reported to the Senate, the majority against the bill and the minority favoring it. The bill repealing the law of 1898. authorizes a Superior Court for Michigan City, was taken up, but action was deferred until to-day, when the committee expects to take final action.

For County Treasurers.

A bill introduced in the House by Mr. the county treasurer, as treasurer of the school board, shall have an additional salary of \$2,000 a year. Another bill to be introduced provides that the 25 cent charge made with every demand for delinquent taxes shall belong to the county treasurer. This bill will apply to every county in the State. It was eration of the bill be postponed until next | reported by Treasurer Koehne, of this

Caucus Was Not Held. their caucus chairman, requesting that a caucus be held at 5 o'clock yesterday evening to consider the Joss railroad consolidation bill. The action of the Republicans of the House in calling up the bill at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and getting it through by a safe vote made the minority

caucus unnecessary, and none was held. Building and Loan Bill.

yesterday evening and considered House bill No. 85, introduced by Mr. committee and explained the merits of the bill. The committee afterward held an executive session, and it was said last night that it was decided to indefinitely

postpone the bill.

Bill Made a Caucus Measure. cus yesterday evening after the House session adjourned and considered Senator Guthrie's bill abolishing the Live Stock Sanitary Commission and appointing a state veterinarian. It was decided to make the bill a caucus measure, and it is believed that most of the Republicans will support it.

Will Hold the Bill.

Dr. G. R. Green, of Muncie, is chairman of the committee from the Indiana Medical Association appointed to prepare and present a bill before the present Legislature for an inebriate hospital for the State, but the committee has become alarmed at the record being made on public institutions, and will hold the bill for the next Legisla-

The Bill Indorsed.

The State Optical Association met at the Denison Hotel last night and decided to indorse Senator Wood's bill relating to the practice of medicine, which passed the Senate yesterday evening. The optical as-38 to 33. The majority report, as amended sociation is satisfied with the bill as amend-

Legislative Notes.

A number of the pupils from the Insti-tute for the Blind visited the State Legisature yesterday afternoon. A part of this afternoon will be devoted by the House to the entertainment of veterans of the Mexican war, who are holding their reunion in this city. The veterans will visit the House between 3 and 4

o'clock. At the close of the afternoon session in he House, yesterday, the members were asked to keep their sats while a flashlight picture of the interior of the chamber was taken. Governor Durbin came up to the chamber just before adjournment, and was photographed with the mem-

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

senate Bills on Second Reading in No. 78 (Lindley)-Prohibiting desecration

of soldiers' and sailors' monument.

Senate Bills on Third Reading in

House bill No. 174 (Whitcomb)-Regulatng the manufacture and sale of linseed and flaxseed oil. Substituted for Senate bill No. 120 and passed. Senate bill No. 4 (Ball)-Regulating the aking of fish in the waters of the State. Postponed and made special order of business for Feb. 25, at 2 p. m. Senate joint resolution No. 4 (Crumpaker)-Amending the State Constitution with reference to the number of judges in the Supreme Court. Adopted. Senate bill No. 183 (Joss)-Giving the surveyor of Marion county a salary of \$2,500. House bill No. 316 substituted and ad-Senate bill No. 262 (Miller)-Concerning the release of mortgages, Passed. Senate bill No. 156 (Parks)—To enable the wners of lands to drain and reclaim them.

nings county. Passed. Senate bill No. 230 (Fortune)-Legalizing certain bonds of the town of Port Fulton,

Senate bill No. 84 (Wood)-Admitting criminals to bond pending appeals to the upreme Court. Failed of passage-18 to 3L. Senate bill No. 53 (Wolcott)-Amending the existing road laws of the State. Senate bill No. 199 (Fortune)-Authorizing private citizens to bring quo warranto proceedings. Passed-26 to 20.

House Bills on Second Reading in Senate.

No. 201 (Manifold)-Concerning the office county surveyor. Enacting clause stricken from the No. 208 (Horsfield)-Legalizing proceedings of Board of Commissioners of Owen county. Advanced. No. 159 (Murphy)-Legalizing election of officers of incorporated towns. Advanced. judicial circuit and defining Sixteenth judicial circuit. Advanced. No. 189 (Burrier)-For the sanitation of food-producing establishments. Advanced. No. 192 (Neal)-Establishing State Board of Forestry. Advanced. No. 177 (Bell)—For release of mortgages

ment fund of Purdue University. Passed under suspension of rules. House Committee Reports.

No. 397 (Reser)-In relation to endow-

of record. Advanced.

-Judiciary.-Senate bill No. 10 (Burns), concerning public offenses. Indefinite postponement House bill No. 479 (Neal), providing for a revision of the statutes. passage. Minority for indefinite postponement. Action deferred. House bill No. 497 (Neal), relating to appeals to the Appellate and Supreme courts. For passage. House bill No. 459 (Bonham), providing for school libraries and for a state levy to support them. For passage. House bill No. 481 (Reagan), concerning proceedings in criminal cases. Indefinite postponement. House bill No. 487 (Louttit), regulating sales of personal property. Indefinite post-House bill No. 450 (Kelley), for the relief of A. O. Castleman and H. C. Rogers, of Starke county. For passage. Senate bill No. 166 (Joss), fixing time for terms of county officers to begin. For House bill No. 411 (Bonham), concerning county boards of charities and correction and the power and duties of such boards. For passage, House bill No. 499 (Clarke), prohibiting the killing and slaughtering of poultry in cicles of over 100,000. For passage, House bill No. 486 (Morton), abolishing the Howard Superior Court. For passage

Senate bill No. 209 (Stillwell), concerning procedure in the trials of felonies. For House bill No. 419 (Marshall of Fountain), fixing the time and manner of giving instructions of trial judge to juries in civil and criminal cases. Indefinite postpone-House bill No. 449 (Bell), concerning decedents' estates. For passage.

House bill No. 452 (Harris), concerning bonds of executors. Indefinite postpone-Senate bill No. 227 (Binkley), concerning descents and the apportionment of estates. For passage Senate bill No. 30 (Wood), providing for city courts in cities of 6,000 or more. For passage with amendment making bill aply to cities of from 18,000 to 20,000. House bill No. 294 (Trout), concerning ap peals from judgments of justices of peace. For passage. House joint resolution No. 2 (Cruson). mending Constitution in regard to districts for representatives and senators. In-

finite postponement. House bill No. 408 (Dudley), providing for page in courts of countles of 50,000 or more. Indefinite postponement Senate bill No. 125 (Stillwell), regulating the running at large of animals. For Senate bill No. 173 (Thompsen), concern-

ing transient merchants. For passage,

House bill No. 253 (Reagan), concerning divorces in Marion county. Indefinite post-House bill No. 447 (Scott), concerning real property and the alienation thereof House bill No. 420 (Whitcomb), concerning the organization of boards of trade, etc. Indefinite postponement. House bill No. 386 (Pritchard), providing for witness fees for peace officers in criminal cases. For passage Senate bill No. 91 (Gard), providing for written contracts for payment of commissions for real estate agents. For passage.

House bill No. 431 (Kirkman), concerning incorporation of church societies. For pas-House bill No. 519 (McCarty), creating office of public administration. Indefinite Senate bill No. 19 (Gwin), providing for the sale of lands to highest bidder for cash

in certain cases where such lands are deinquent for taxes. Indefinite postponement. House bill No. 396 (Harris), authorizing the incorporation of any diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For pas-House bill No. 425 (Murphy), to compen-

sate certain judges for expenses incurred

outside of their respective districts. Indeanite postponement House bill No. 332 (Jakways), prohibiting the collection of usurious interest on chattel mortgages. Indefinite postponement, Report not concurred in. Bill advanced to House bill No. 472 (Louttit), providing for humane inspectors in cities of 29,000 or more. For passage House bill No. 281 (Stookey), concerning taxation. For passage. House joint resolution No. 1 (Neal), to

amend the Constitution to provide for woman's suffrage. For adoptic House bill No. 365 (Bonham), requiring women to remove their hats in all public gatherings. Majority for passage. Minority for indefinite postponement. Minority report concurred in. Senate bill No. 10 (Burns), authorizing employes of corporations to act as no-taries public. Majority for indefinite post-

ponement. Minority for passage. Minority report concurred in. -Education .-House bill No. 467 (Davis of Wayne), relating to the government of Indiana University. Indefinite postponement. House bill No. 474 (John), providing for school directors who shall select school teachers. Indefinite postponement. Senate bill No. 101 (Minor), forbidding county superintendents conducting or assisting in the conducting of a private or county normal school. For passage. House bill No. 512 (Muller), providing for day schools for deaf mutes in cities of from 50,000 to 100,000. Referred to committee on ways and means. Senate bill No. 237 (Ogborn), concerning the loaning of school funds. For passage, Senate bill No. 16 (Goodwine), authorizing boards of school trustees in cities and in-

cities and towns. For passage. Passed under suspension of rules. -Fees and Salaries .-House bill No. 541 (Zollman), fixing the salaries of trustees in townships of 10,000 to 11,000. Indefinite postponement. House bill No. 465 (Bonham), equalizing salaries of state officers. Majority report recommendel indefinite postponement. Minority report for passage. Minority report concurred in House bill No. 498 (Matthews), regulating

corporated towns to sell bonds of school

compensation of county assessors. Majority report with amendments concurred in. -Rights and Privileges .-Senate Bill No. 126 (Thompson), concerning taxation. For passage,

-Corporations .-House bill No. 534 (Whitcomb), requiring loan and safe deposit companies doing business under act of March 4, 1893, to report their guarantee and surety obligations, etc. House bill No. 363 (Cox), concerning deeds executed upon illegal or invalid tax sales, etc. For passage.

-Affairs City of Indianapolis .-Senate bill No. 116 (Joss), providing for a municipal pawnshop. Majority for passage. Minority for indefinite postponement. Ma-jority report as amended by minority con-Senate bill No. 432 (Reagan), legalizing acts of certain departments and boards of the city of Indianapolis. For passage. Senate bill No. 529 (Morgan), legalizing the acts of the Marion County Board of Commissioners in establishing the Julietta

Insane Hospital. For passage, -Manufactures and Commerce.-House bill No. 529 (Minturn), for the proection of the public from fire. For pass-House bill No. 513 (Muller), for the protection of grocers. Indefinite postponement.

-Cities and Towns .-House bill No. 556 (Cruson), concerning the term of certain town officers. Senate bill No. 253 (Johnson), defining the rights and powers of certain cities. House bill No. 346 (Cruson), incorporating the town of Vernon, Jennings county. For House bill No. 495 (Marshall of Fountain), to legalize the incorporation of the House bill No. 257 (Matthews), permitting