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George Washington was accused of being an aristocrat, but his name is revered today because he 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 graft for his particular locality.  
"First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen" is a declaration which can be improved by adding "forever in the hearts of the American people."  
The appropriations of the Legislature of 1899 being unusually large because of several specific demands for buildings it will not be pinching if the appropriations of 1901 are smaller.  
Those Americans and Europeans who, for gain, have encouraged the Filipinos to continue their opposition to the government should be as summarily dealt with as the laws will permit.  
Of the three bills which, it is charged, were passed in the Senate by a combination, the Muncie Normal School is the worst. The school is unnecessary, and the cost to the State would go on forever.  
The proposition of Representative Babcock to put the products of the great steel combination upon a revenue tariff on the ground that it can make the prices of the world's receiving much favorable comment in Republican circles.  
The nation which made freedom possible to the Cubans by fighting their battles has a right to ask for some consideration in its Constitution. If Cuban leaders refuse it and insist upon setting up a second San Domingo, the United States should intervene.  
Members of Congress who are stating with an air of authority that there will be no special session of Congress should remember that under the Constitution that matter rests exclusively with the President, and if he votes yes it carries against any number of noes.  
The killing of negroes in South Carolina is not so unusual, but it is a surprise to learn that they can be imprisoned by a justice of the peace under the terms of a labor contract and made to work in a stockade with convicts. Has slavery really been abolished?  
There are those who claim that the putting of the products of the great steel combination on the free list is just what will please the combination, since it will so seriously affect the smaller competitors 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 \$2,240,000, paid dividends at the rate of 1.5 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 prominent 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 of 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 them to go out of a theater between the acts.

Philippines and a similar number from men who were in the Spanish war. This seems proper recognition of merit regardless of influence.

**AS TO LEGISLATIVE POWER.**  
The pending proposition to appropriate \$50,000 for the erection or purchase of a Governor's residence raises a question as to the right of the Legislature to make an appropriation for that purpose. It is an established rule that public money may only be appropriated for necessary and legitimate purposes of government, or, as the Constitution of the United States provides, "to promote the general welfare." It has been held repeatedly that City Councils may not make appropriations for objects 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 as possible from violating either its letter or spirit. It does not contain any express 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 make laws, including those for raising revenue and disbursing money. These must be for legitimate purposes of government. The Constitution provides for the election 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 implied 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 law, for the support of institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, and of the blind; and also for the treatment of the insane." It may be that the State should provide for the Governor a residence in addition to his salary, because he is required to reside at the capital; yet the same section of the Constitution that requires the Governor to reside at the capital 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 case, unless it be an implied authority for the Legislature to do what it pleases. The 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 not equally belong to all citizens." The Governor of Indiana is a citizen before his election and none the less so afterward. To give him a costly residence in addition to his "stated salary fixed by law" is equivalent to granting a privilege which can only belong to one citizen at a time, and to less than a dozen at a time, and to a generation. The mere fact that the people honor a citizen by electing him Governor does not entitle him to any privilege or immunity outside of those which the Constitution attaches to the office. This includes a salary, but not a residence. Whether this point is well taken or not, there is enough in it to suggest that the best way for the Legislature to make more liberal provision for the Governor is by a straight increase of salary, such as the Constitution provides for.

**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 military 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 the bill.

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The bill is said to be aimed at the Christian Scientists, in that it provides that any one who opens an office or announces to the public a readiness to practice medicine, or to prescribe for or to heal, cure or relieve those suffering from injury, or who announces to the public in any manner a readiness or ability to heal, shall be regarded as engaging in the practice of medicine. The above section makes it necessary for any one coming under its provisions to pass an examination before the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination.

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