

The Sentinel

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J. O. BERRYMAN is announced as a candidate for Revenue Collector of the Eleventh Indiana District.

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around the cigars, and, leaving the Congressmen and others to wrangle over the patronage, I'll go down to Washington and devote my time to making laws for the good of the people and the happiness and prosperity of the country."

THE SCENE when Lincoln signed the proclamation of emancipation is thus described: "As he took up the pen he said to Secretary Stanton: 'My arm is numb to the shoulder from so much hand-shaking. If my hand trembles they will say it was because I was afraid.' Then he threw out his under-lip in a peculiar manner and wrote the unflinching signature, 'A. Lincoln,' that gave freedom to over 3,000,000 blacks."

BOMES FOR THE INSANE. There should be no backwardness on the part of the friends of the State's afflicted wards in urging the appropriations necessary to the completion of the asylums for the insane now in course of construction. In many counties the jails and hospitals are the abodes of the insane who have to be provided for at the public expense. While these places are totally unfit for their habitation, affording neither the comforts nor treatment humanity demands for them, yet the cost of caring for them is fully equal to what it would be if in a State asylum. So, then, the early completion of the asylums will be really a public economy. But even were this not true it would be a solemn duty of the State to use all possible expedition in providing suitable asylum homes for all her insane.

THE QUESTION of ways and means for raising the money to be applied to this purpose may be one for discussion, but there should be debate upon the proposition that this money must be raised. There is absolutely no danger of the people disapproving an appropriation; they will not object to the additional tax levy for providing it. There are few in the State whose sympathies have not been aroused by personal observation or contact with some deranged person. To every 100 of population in Indiana there is one person insane. The 3,500 of these unfortunates have in kind people, friends and humane sympathizers a host in the State to plead the justification of an allowance for the taking care of them. The legislator who is instrumental in securing the consummation of the proposed provision for the insane now outside the asylums will merit the applause of every heart that throbs with human compassion.

A PARADE OF VIRTUE. It is a change of front, a change that was indicated when the Sentinel fell into line and said an investigation of the affairs of the State Treasury must be had. The appearance of that article was sufficient to cause the comment that things had been arranged so that a legislative committee could be safely welcomed to an examination of the public funds, or of the "collaterals," which Mr. Cooper says he holds for a part of the money.

THE ABOVE is from the Journal of yesterday. The article in question did not justify any such comment as the Journal indicates. At the time it appeared Mr. Cooper was understood as protesting against an investigation on the ground that it was unjust to him to permit Ex-Governor Porter and his Republican following to cast the reflection upon him which he deemed to be involved in an investigation of his office. While recognizing the indignation Mr. Cooper might naturally feel, believing the movement inspired by nothing less than political and possibly by an admixture of personal and political ill will, the Sentinel yet disagreed with him as to the policy which he should pursue. As Mr. Cooper's friend, and for the interest of the State Democracy, the Sentinel believed, and believes, that he should invite rather than oppose investigation. Satisfied that an investigation would show Mr. Cooper to be an honest and safe custodian of the State's money, we hold that by making this showing he would, at once, place himself on the highest possible ground, humiliate the Republican attempts to discredit him and relieve his party from any possible disadvantages.

SO, THEN, the Journal's inference from the appearance of the Sentinel's article "that things had been arranged so that a Legislative Committee could be safely welcomed," etc., falls to the ground. But we have a question for the Journal: Why is it that only in the instance of a Democratic State Treasurer has its concern as to whether the money of the State has been kept in the building temporarily holding the Treasurer's office, been so intensely aroused? Does it not know, as admitted in Governor Porter's message, and did it not know during their incumbency, that Mr. Cooper's Republican predecessors did not keep the State's money in the safe of the Treasury? Did the Journal demand an investigation of the affairs of those Republican Treasurers on that account? Does not the Journal know that it was understood, during the incumbency of each, that they were drawing interest from deposits in banks? The bonds of the Republican Treasurers were no larger than that of Mr. Cooper; each had about as much money passing through his hands. Why did not the Journal cry out for investigations of their accounts?

THE TRUTH is that neither the Journal nor ex-Governor Porter nor the Republicans in the Legislature expect to find that there is any shortage in Mr. Cooper's accounts. But now that the Republican Treasurers are out of office and beyond investigation, the Republicans are seeking to make political capital by charging, directly or indirectly, the Democratic Treasurer with what they know to have been done by the Republican Treasurers. The Journal and the Republicans have all at once become rigidly analytical in their construction of the law relating to the State Treasury. They can on that question

"distinguish and divide a hair 'twixt south and southwest side."

They would make it appear that they are a wonderfully virtuous lot, and we will cheerfully grant them their claim, and will provoke that like some other pretenders in

life, "their virtues depend upon who is looking."

BUT THE SENTINEL in this matter has not acted upon the Journal's theory (and let us hope the Journal does not conform its actions, always, to the creed it suggests), "that things had been arranged." So far as the Sentinel knows there has been no need on Mr. Cooper's part for any arranging. But independent of suggestion or bias, we have favored the investigation, believing it could result only to the benefit of Mr. Cooper and the Democratic party of Indiana. The money in the State Treasurer's hands belongs to the people of the State, and since the Republicans have attempted to raise a doubt as to its being properly in hand, we believe such apprehensions should be shown to be fallacious by a report from a legislative committee. Did the Sentinel have reason to suspect any shortage in Mr. Cooper's accounts it would just as earnestly favor investigation. Cursed as the country has been by official thieving under Republican administrations, we, in common with the Democracy of Indiana, demand, by contrast, an era of official honesty, and stand ready to condemn dishonesty in office wherever it appears. But as there is no irregularity in Mr. Cooper's office, we insist upon the fact being so proclaimed by a committee after investigation, if for no other reason than to treat the Journal and its party to a view of official integrity—something they have not seen every time they have opened their eyes under Republican administration of the Government.

"BOUND TO SHINE." Heretofore it has been the dignified custom of defeated aspirants for the Presidency to withdraw quietly to the seclusion of their homes and, without being peculiarly silent or gloomy, to preserve a genteel quietude for a brief season at least. Not so with Mr. Blaine. The malignant and snarling speech made at Augusta followed close upon the heels of the November Waterloo. Then followed spiteful small talk with those of his adherents who ventured to console with him, reflecting alike upon the unsuccessful managers of his campaign and the adherents of his successful rival, the President-elect. His appearance at Washington was quickly supplemented by rumors of a misunderstanding with President Arthur; opposition to the official appointment of those who do not wear the Blaine collar; the taboos of others who fail to today to certain social requirements of the Blaine standard; and so on, for quantity. As the Chicago News says: "Never before in American politics has the venom of defeated aspirants so permeated the head and political household of a defeated candidate as is daily illustrated in the conduct of Mr. Blaine and his adherents."

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that he has prepared a "black list" of all who have crossed his path. How he proposes to get even with this necessarily lengthy roster of anti-Blainites we have not the remotest conception. In the meantime, however, in the words of the old negro couplet:

"Like Dandy Jim, uv' soot 'Carline," and to this end we notice that the Washington papers announce brilliant weekly receptions at the residence of the late defeated every Thursday night. The significance of this lies in the fact that Secretary Frelinghuysen had previously selected the same premises for the entertainment of his friends. Thus does Mr. Blaine socially antagonize the Premier of the last Republican Cabinet. To give still further emphasis to his intention to "shine," it is remarked that his driving equipage is one of the most dashing and brilliant on Pennsylvania avenue. Grant, when President, frequently drove his own horses, but Mr. Blaine is always accompanied by driver and footman in a full and dazzling livery. We wonder what would have been the effect of Mr. Blaine's Western tour had he dashed through Ohio and Indiana in his Washington turnout. It is very clear that he does not propose to be overshadowed by the outgoing administration of Mr. Arthur or the incoming "one of Mr. Cleveland. He is "bound to shine."

PERSONALS.

WOULDN'T David Davis look gay on roller skates? "He is bound to shine."

SOME men will never learn anything. A tramp tried to rob an editor the other day. Of course he got let.

A SIXTY-YEAR-OLD Fair Haven woman "shucks oysters with the rest of the girls," and beats most of them.

MISS PENDLETON, daughter of the Senator, is still a cripple from a sprain in the ankle received last summer on a lawn tennis field.

BISMARCK says that "it was a long time before my poor mother could be persuaded that in hatching me she had not produced a goose."

IT MUST MAKE Dr. Mary Walker awfully mad to think that she has to wait three years before she will have another chance at the boys.

MRS. MARK HOPKINS says her new horse in Great Barrington, Mass., is to cost but \$1,000,000, not \$5,000,000, as has been widely published.

THE INCOME of the Emperor of Austria is only \$4,000,000. Now we understand why the Empress makes her own bread and sets up her own poetry.

THE MARQUIS of Bute has expended more than \$2,500,000 on his residence, Mount Stuart House. When finished it will be the finest place north of the Tweed.

ONE of the penalties of being a Vanderbilt or Astor or Gould is that of having your servants bribed to betray all family affairs, even as to what you eat for breakfast.

A HARTFORD widow, strong and healthy, aged twenty-six years, refined and of good disposition, positively temperate, plump and well-formed, of light complexion, with light

eyes and hair, and worth \$30,000 in clean cash, advertisers that she wants a husband.

PRINCE BISMARCK makes his foreign office cost only \$1,400,000 a year, while those of England and France cost \$3,000,000 each. His own private fortune is said not to exceed \$500,000.

REV. DR. NEWMAN says that the expenses of Grant's trip around the world were borne "by his noble son, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., who paid all the drafts made while the General was traveling."

MRS. BLACK, the wife of William Black, the novelist, has preserved the original manuscripts of "Madcap Violet" and "Maled of Dare" to hand down as heirlooms to her children.

WHEN Mrs. Gains appeared in court her husband, the gallant General, always sat by her side in full uniform, with sword and belt. If any wrangle occurred in the progress of a suit he never failed to remind counsel that he accepted the full responsibility of all the lady or her lawyers might say or do.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Indiana at the Great Show—An Appropriation Asked For.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17, 1885.

Gentlemen: Your committee appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of this body in relation to the merits of the Indiana State exhibit at the World's Exposition, after visiting the other State Departments and gathering many essential facts pertaining to their respective exhibits, beg leave to report the following:

That whereas, some unfavorable comments have been made against the exhibit of Indiana now open, as not representing the interests of the State, and not affording a proper comparison to other State exhibits.

And whereas, the Commissioner himself has been censured for presumed inefficiency in the discharge of his duties, therefore be it

Resolved, That the exhibit of Indiana bears a just and honorable comparison with any State exhibit here, when the amount of financial aid be taken into consideration.

Resolved, That the members of this body be tendered Commemorative Certificates for their aid in publishing and shipping the materials and assisting with their hands for days in preparing the space and arranging the exhibit in proper shape.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the money furnished for the purchase of the completion of the exhibit of Indiana as the case demands, also the educational and woman's department, that the State be asked for an immediate appropriation sufficient for further prosecution of this work.

(Signed) A. E. BECKLEY, A. TRACT, M. G. BRADSON, SEN. COM. C. R. SCHREY, Committee.

Concerning Insurance.

(Communicated.) I have just read a short article in your paper of this date, I suppose written by some insurance man, agent or attorney, criticizing Senate bill No. 11 and referring in a sportive manner to Senator Bailey for introducing it. To me the proposed law seems so just and fair that I wonder that it has not found a place among our statutes before this time. It only provides that where an insurance company refuses to pay a policy issued by it according to promise, and becomes necessary for the beneficiary to collect by suit, and the court finds the policy is all right, the judgment shall be for the sum due on the policy and 10 per cent. in addition as a compensation for the trouble and expense of the legal proceedings.

From the very nature of insurance the policy holder is required to perform all of his part of the contract before the insurance company is called upon to perform its part. He pays for his fire policy in advance, all he gets at the time being simply the promise of the company, which carries a life policy, payable at his decease to his widow and orphan children, he performs all of his part of the contract during his lifetime by annually or oftener paying to the company his hard earnings; and up to his death the company has done nothing but to receive his money and promise to pay to his widow or orphans the sum stipulated in the policy. If, when the time comes that the company can no longer receive, and it ought to pay out money, it refuses to perform its part of the contract, the expense of the law suit becomes necessary to enforce a performance, the innocent widow and orphans should not be required to stand the expense, but the derelict and guilty company should.

The resolution of the proposed law which refers to life policies is properly a widow's and orphan's law, and Mr. Bailey deserves the warmest commendations for introducing it, and those of the people's representatives a vote for it will never have reason to regret it. So let the committee report the bill, and the Legislature will pass it into a law.

CITIZEN. Indianapolis, Jan. 22.

Criminal Prosecution. (Communicated.) In 1865 it was found necessary to organize a Criminal Court for Marion County, and to provide for a Prosecuting Attorney for said county. That order of things remained until 1881, when the office of Prosecuting Attorney was abolished, and the Criminal Court placed under the Prosecuting Attorney for the Circuit Court. This was not done as an act of economy, but the Republicans, foreseeing the political revolution that might take place over Marion County to the Democracy, placed the election of the Prosecuting Attorney in the hands of the voters of Hendricks County. They were not mistaken in their fears, as the late election demonstrated. The Democratic nominee for Circuit Prosecuting Attorney carried Marion County by 200 majority, and Hendricks County saved the Republican nominee, thus placing our Criminal Court under the jurisdiction of an out county. The object of this law was to secure the Court-house ring against prosecution should the Democrats come into power, and for it would save to the Republicans the prosecuting law officer, and thus protect their guilty heads. Now, when the Court was first organized it had its own Prosecutor, and if the Court is yet a necessity, the Prosecutor is necessary. It is in the interests of justice and economy that the Marion County Prosecutor be restored to the Criminal Court. This in no way interferes with the rights of the Prosecutor of the Circuit Court of Marion and Hendricks, but simply places our own Criminal Court under our own County Prosecuting Attorney, where it was from its organization up to the year 1882, when Mr. Brown was elected as the first Prosecutor, who had both courts under his administration. The Democrats owe it to our country, to our taxpayers, to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the Criminal Court of Marion County. It is demanded in the interests of equal justice and democratic economy. Let there be no delay.

DEMOCRAT. Indianapolis, Jan. 22.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Senator Magee Resolving Against the Lobbyists and Office-Seekers.

Several Bills Reported Favorably From Committees—Others Indefinitely Postponed.

The House Discusses the Patton Resolution Concerning the State Treasurer.

A Substitute Adopted Which Practically Orders an Investigation of Porter—Senate Resolution Concurred In.

A bill was introduced yesterday appropriating \$25,000 to pay W. B. Burford for work done as Public Printer.

Representative R. C. J. Pendleton, of this County, was yesterday appointed Commissioner General of the State by Governor Gray.

Senator Magee offered a resolution yesterday, which was adopted, expelling lobbyists and office-seekers from the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Cooper was an interested looker-on in the House yesterday during the discussion and several notes on the matters touching the Treasurer's office.

Representative Mosier's bill, with reference to legal advertising, makes the rate seventy-five cents per square for the first insertion and thirty-five cents for each additional insertion.

The Hillgass bill to extend the terms of court and to give an additional Judge in the counties of Blackford and Wells, Grant and Huntington, and Jay and Adams, has been favorably reported by the Committee on Organization of Courts.

Mr. James J. Walsh, Reading Clerk in the Senate, is doing his work with a will, and is giving good satisfaction generally. He rendered valuable assistance during the campaign, and is now entering upon his rewards.

Mr. Corey, Chairman of the Committee on Fees and Salaries, reported the bill affecting Coroners, with the recommendation that it pass. The bill fixes the pay of such officers at \$6 for the first day of holding an inquest, and \$2.50 for each additional day, with mileage.

The rules were suspended yesterday afternoon in the House to consider the bill increasing the State Treasurer's bond to \$1,000,000, but it was afterward discovered that the bill was in the hands of the Engineering Clerk and could not be produced at that time.

General Carnahan addressed the Senate yesterday afternoon on the subject of Indiana's display at New Orleans, but the matters treated did not differ materially from those which he discussed in the House last week, and of which a full account appeared in the Sentinel.

Mr. Foulke's Constitutional Amendment bill being the special order for 10 o'clock yesterday, was called in the Senate at that hour and the discussion lasted throughout the day. A number of Senators participated. The oratory will be found in full in our regular report elsewhere.

A memorial adopted by the Western Yearly Meeting of Friends is to be presented to the Legislature asking that a law be passed to abolish capital punishment, also that the law governing the pardoning power be so amended as to provide for a board composed of the Governor, Secretary and Auditor.

The bill providing that county officers and Township Trustees shall deposit their funds in certain banks, selected by the County Commissioners and required to give bond for the safe keeping of the same, was reported from the committee yesterday with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The bill was re-committed and 200 copies ordered printed.

The resolution providing for an investigation of the Governor's course in the matter of investigating the affairs of the State Treasurer took the Republicans by surprise. They nearly all voted against including the governor in the investigation, showing that they were not altogether without sympathy for the ex-Governor was free from blame in not investigating the office of the Treasurer, if he really believed there were irregularities in the conduct of the same.

Mr. Jameson's bill, providing that a married woman shall not enter into any contract of suretyship, as endorser, guarantor or in any other manner, and such contract as to her shall be void, provided that nothing in the section shall prevent a married woman from joining with her husband in mortgaging her real estate," was reported from the committee with the recommendation that the bill be indefinitely postponed. After a lengthy discussion the report was concurred in.

THE STATE'S FUNDS. Mr. Patton's concurrent resolution concerning the funds in the hands of the State Treasurer came up as the special order in the House at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Gooding said that as there was a resolution in the Senate to the same import as moved that the matter be postponed till to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Mr. Patton said that he thought the matter ought to be treated with respect; the matter had been postponed twice already, and he thought the question should be disposed of; he came to serve his constituency, and he believed the matter should be considered. He did not think the House should wait for any action upon the part of the Senate. As for him he was willing to take the responsibility, and he thought it was incumbent upon the party to go into the investigation. Mr. Gooding said that the gentleman from Sullivan misunderstood the purpose of his motion. He was not here to screen any man, and an imputation that he was acting in the interest of any but the people did him injustice. It was his purpose to move to take up the Senate resolution as soon as the House resolution was postponed. He did not believe there is any necessity for an investigation, but he was willing that it should be made, because, if it was not done, the Republicans would herald it over the country that the Democrats were not willing to make such an investigation. Mr. Adams said that he did not understand that the Senate resolution was one to investigate, but to appoint a committee to see if an investigation is necessary. To adopt this course is to postpone the matter still further, and he was opposed to putting the matter off from day to day and from week to week. Mr. French was in favor of going into an investigation under the resolution of the House. The roll was then called and the House decided by a vote of

50 to 34 not to postpone the question. As soon as the vote was announced, Mr. Gordon moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Reeves thought that this was but another way of straggling the resolution; he believed the measure should be voted on directly, and the members should be willing to take the responsibility. He therefore moved to lay Mr. Gordon's motion on the table, and this was done by a vote of 49 to 34.

Mr. McMullen here introduced the following: Whereas, There has been an intimation made by Governor Porter, in his biennial message to the General Assembly, touching the affairs of the Treasurer of State—that certain irregularities exist in that office which call for investigation and inspection; and

Whereas, The said Governor makes such intimation of charge has been the Executive of the State during the entire term of the present incumbent, the office of Treasurer, and he has the honor of that office which call for investigation and inspection; and

Whereas, It is the duty of such Governor under the law of the State whenever he has information of any such irregularities in the office of cause immediate investigation to be made and if it is found that the law has been violated, to at once cause the arrest of the State Treasurer; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House (the Senate concurring) that a committee of three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate be appointed to inquire into the matter in said message touching said intimation of charge, and to ascertain when the Governor's failure to cause investigation to be made of said office and official conduct of said officer.

The matter was introduced in the form of an amendment, but the Speaker said he thought it was more in the nature of a substitute, but he had no objection to the House treating it as an amendment. Mr. Sears moved to lay the amendment on the table and the yeas and nays were demanded. The motion was lost by a vote of 42 to 41. The amendment was then adopted by a vote of 45 to 34.

The following motion was then offered by Mr. Twineham: And such committee shall have authority to send for persons and papers, administer oaths to witnesses, have access to books, papers, vouchers and documents in the possession of the Treasurer of State that pertain to said office, and shall make full and complete report on the condition of the State Treasury, what persons, banks or corporations, if any, has or have recently had any of the State's money on deposit or by way of loan, and what interest on deposits the Treasurer of State has received, or by any contract or understanding with any person or persons is entitled to receive for such deposit or loans, and said committee make report as soon as may be to this General Assembly.

The amendment was voted down. At this point the Speaker said that he had decided that Mr. McMullen's resolution was a substitute, taking the place of the original resolution, and that it should be adopted by the House as such and not as an amendment. The question of adopting the substitute was then put and carried. The substitute practically changes the investigation of the Treasurer's office to an investigation of Porter's conduct.

The Senate concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee to see if an investigation into the affairs of the State Treasurer is necessary was then called up, and Mr. Taylor moved that it lie on the table, including in the motion an amendment offered by another member that the committee have power to send for persons and papers. The motion was lost by a vote of 45 to 41. A motion to table the amendment prevailed, and the House concurred in the Senate resolution by a vote of 81 to 1.

Local Courts. SUPERIOR COURT. Room No. 1—Hon. N. B. Taylor, Judge. Indianapolis Malleable Iron Company vs. Unthank Plow Company. Suit on account. Judgment for \$10,620.40.

Charles F. Anderson vs. Charles B. Barnes. Suit for damages. On trial by jury.

Room No. 2—Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge. Amelia B. Mansur, Administratrix, vs. Hezekiah Hinkson et al. Foreclosure. Judgment for plaintiff for \$7,000 against defendant Hinkson, and for \$6,000 against defendant Wisbard.

Alena Griffin vs. S. L. Warner et al. Damages. Verdict for defendants.

William G. Sherman vs. Annie L. Sherman. Divorce. New trial refused.

Room No. 3—Hon. L. C. Walker, Judge. Lorenzo D. Kinney vs. Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company. Suit for damages. Judgment for \$120.

James O. Aikin et al. vs. A. Marcy et al. Suit on account. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Cleveland Baking Company vs. Charles A. Shotwell. Suit on account. Finding for defendant.

Otto H. Hasselmann vs. Jacob Crone. Suit on account. On trial by Court.

CRIMINAL COURT. Hon. Pierre Norton, Judge. State vs. Albert Luther. Petit larceny. Fine of guilty. Sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

State vs. Charles Havens. Assault and battery with intent to murder. Judgment on the verdict for \$100 fine and sixteen years in prison.

The Binks. The Wigwam Bink was attended last night by a large and enthusiastic assemblage, the attractive feature being the one-mile race for the championship of the city and a gold medal, between Messrs. Chester Spain, Walter Dean, J. L. Alexander and A. B. Cutler.

The race was an exciting one, the contestants being very evenly matched. Mr. Spain was the winner by a few feet, with Mr. Cutler second and Mr. Dean third. The badge presented by the management is a handsome one, and the possessor feels as proud of it as of the victory. The second race will be skated next Tuesday evening, the distance being three miles.

To-night the Meridian and Indianapolis polo clubs will play their third game at the Meridian rink. The Meridian club defeated the Dayton Stars last week, a victory which undoubtedly caused their hand-bands to fit unusually close, as the Daytoners enjoy the reputation of being the most proficient ball manipulators in the League. Our boys deserve a great deal of credit for the assistance displayed so far during their training. Go and see them "shiny on their own side" to-night.

The Police Commissionership. Mr. Frenzel has announced as final his resignation as Police Commissioner, and the State officers are now considering who shall succeed him. A large number of parties are candidates for the position, among whom may be mentioned Captain John Whitsett, William L. Ripley, Pat Mulianey, Colonel John W. Dood, and Hon. Frank Woolton, the latter being urged upon the State officers by his friends. Hon. Jack Landers cards the Sentinel to say he is not a candidate for the position.

Our old friend, John H. Piercy, of Greencastle, was in the city yesterday. He says he lives in the best county in Indiana, and under the shadow of the best College in the United States.