

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Continued from Third Page.

entitled to more than \$10,000, and that it is a just debt and ought to be paid, and for the further reason that I am opposed to repudiation, I vote "aye."

Mr. CORY: In view of this testimony of the State House Commissioners, which declares Mrs. May is entitled to \$10,000 or more, I vote "aye."

Mr. ENGLE: It is the province of this House to analyze as a jury the testimony of these witnesses. We are to take testimony, and not opinion; so I vote "no."

Mr. FISHER: I have read the evidence carefully, and I believe the estate of Edwin May is entitled to the money, and shall vote "aye."

Mr. GORDON: No member here has yet claimed this money is due under the contract, but that the money is equitably due. He who has equity must perform equity. If this money is given, it should be given to the children—or their share of it. To give it to her alone would be an inequity; therefore I vote against it "no."

Mr. HARRIS: I was not at first certain on this; but after an examination of the law, I came to the conclusion that if the money is paid it should be paid to the estate, that creditors might receive their due from it. If this money is paid to Mrs. May, it will not bar the creditors from filing claims against the estate. I vote "no."

Mr. HYDEN: On the principle that it is better that ninety-nine guilty men should escape than one innocent man should suffer, and although there may be no legal right to pay this claim, yet it does seem there is some claim in equity that it should be paid. I give Mrs. May the benefit of the doubt, and believing it is better that the estate should suffer rather than a widow be wronged, I vote "aye."

Mr. HELMS: For the reason that I gave the claim careful attention and investigation two years ago and reported to the legislature and heard nothing during the investigation of the claim to change my mind, therefore, believing that this is a just claim and ought to be paid, I vote "aye."

Mr. HOBAN: To give Mrs. May the benefit of the doubt, her husband being gone the way of all flesh, and not able to appear for himself, I vote "aye."

Mr. KELLISON: Because I believe that Mrs. May is entitled to the money, and because I believe that the money should be paid to her, and because I believe that the money should be paid to her, and because I believe that the money should be paid to her, I vote "aye."

Mr. LEE: Because I believe that Mrs. May is entitled to the money, and because I believe that the money should be paid to her, and because I believe that the money should be paid to her, and because I believe that the money should be paid to her, I vote "aye."

Mr. REEVES: Mr. Hendricks, attorney for Mrs. May, and Mrs. May herself claimed, as I heard myself, before a committee, that the only ground for the claim was that the estate passed by the death of Edwin May; that by the ceasing of his plans money was saved. If the money is due it is due to the estate. This plea of equity is weak. I vote "no."

Mr. SEARS: For the reason that this claim has heretofore appeared before the Assembly and has been passed upon; because it has come before this session and has been carefully examined by a committee, who examined witnesses under oath, who testified that the lady is entitled to the claim; for the reason that the testimony of Professor Collett, who has been known from childhood as one of the most honest of our State's citizens, favors the bill; for the reason that I believe my constituents will bear me out in my action. I cast my vote "aye."

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Warrick is the testimony shows that there is not a dollar due, I vote "no."

Mr. STALEY: Yesterday thought that \$6,000 was due, and I thought the other \$4,000 was a gratuity. Yesterday we gave a man \$50,000, which is a deal. He was a man, and able to be here in his own behalf with a cloud of witnesses. My galantry to a woman says that I shall stand by a woman. I vote "aye."

Mr. TWINEHAM: Because I think it should be paid to the estate I vote "no."

Mr. WILLIAMS: I wish to explain my vote. Each person with knowledge of the facts who testified on this question says the claim is just, due and unpaid. The public records of Marion County show that the creditors of Edwin May have been paid, and the administrator has accounted for the payment of the children of Edwin May is on file in the State Senate, showing that they desire the money paid to the widow. The Legislature two years ago [see Acts of 1883, page 211] allowed the claim. It is a just claim, and Mrs. May is now permitted to whom it should be paid. Therefore I vote "aye."

So the bill passed on the vote given above.

On the regular order of reading bills the third time, Mr. Gooding called up the bill [S. 43—see page 173] regarding civil rights of citizens.

Mr. GOODING: The purpose of this bill is that I persons shall enjoy the accommodations of public places—not private families. It is a complete civil rights bill, but does not change the law preventing intermarriage. It gives a person refused public accommodations on account of color the right to sue, or if they do not, then this discriminating may be prosecuted under the criminal laws. It seems that the colored man has his rights, but they feel that they are discriminated against. It will be policy to pass it.

Mr. TOWNSEND: The gentleman says it is policy. It is not justice.

Mr. GOODING: Right is always policy.

Mr. TOWNSEND: Not always.

The bill passed by yeas 51, nays 0.

Mr. BAINBY, in explaining his vote, said: I was not at first certain that it would be to send the country to the devil; but I left that opinion behind when I crossed the Ohio. I vote "aye."

Mr. BROWNING: Wanting to give to the colored man what a Republican Supreme Court denied I vote "aye."

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: Because this act is abreast of the spirit of the age, and because the author of this bill was once one of the leading Republican party, and in it was embodied into these great principles, and because the gentleman [Gooding] who championed it on this floor for a little while, went in and out within, and spoke lovingly of Lincoln and his great confederates, and in memory of the two companies of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Regiments of Volunteers, who could not under the Democratic laws that Indiana enforces be compelled to seek their country's service in another State, and went down in the terrible charge at Fort Wagner, where the storm and smoke and fire became their beacon and glory flame, and because it seems that our Democratic friends are joining in millennial shout, and feeling that at the close of the roll call we should teach our opponents the grand strains of the doxology:

"Praise God from Whom all blessings flow Praise Him all creatures here below," etc.; therefore, Mr. Speaker, I vote "aye."

The SPEAKER: I hope Democrats will remember that Mr. SMITH of Warrick, when his name was called, said: As a matter of justice I vote "aye."

Mr. TAYLOR: I believe in exact justice. I am glad to see the race lines disappear. If three people are constant as witnesses they are competent to be treated with equality. No class of people would ever have brought it to the free front as this case has done. I hold the sentiment of every honest Democrat that all should be equal in the eyes of the law. I vote "aye."

Mr. TOWNSEND: I regret, sir, that the public sentiment of this State has been, and is still so perverted, that it became necessary for the General Assembly to step in and protect a docile, tractable and inoffensive class of citizens from outrages, purposely and maliciously practiced upon them by the prejudiced and the vile of every community. I repeat, that it is a sad comment upon the State of Indiana, in the light of the advanced civilization of the age in which we live, that the passage of such a law is made necessary; and because it is necessary, I therefore urge its passage, that citizens may be protected in the commonest rights guaranteed, not only by the Constitution, but by every consideration of equity and justice. The right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are inalienable, and should be enjoyed alike by all on the same terms.

The fact is, sir, that these infamous propositions stand at the gateway of every avenue to intercept the colored man, and to prevent his entrance. What has the negro done to merit this? He is not an incubus on society. Colored people do not augment your pauper element. They are in the main law abiding. They are purely American. They accept of our civilization, your education, and your Christianity. Your tastes, habits and customs are the same. Physiologically we are the same, the degrees of development only show a distinction; with equal chances we are equal. As citizens, we have ever been true and loyal to the flag of our country. No negro ever committed treason in this land; 180,000 colored soldiers fought the battle of this country in the late war, upon 232 fields of carnage and death. We fought to defend the honor of a flag and the perpetuity of a Union which never did, and does not now, secure to its protection and liberty, by our sweat and blood and unrequited toil we have opened up and developed the whole southern half of this continent, for during all the past we have been the driven sons of toil, the "hewers of wood and drawers of water." I vote "no."

So the bill passed.

APPELLATE COURT.

The bill (S. 45) to create Appellate Courts was read the third time.

Mr. HANLEN demanded the previous question.

The House seconded the demand and under its operations the bill failed to pass by yeas 41, nays 42.

Mr. BROWNING, when his name was called, offered it because it would make his district so overwhelmingly Republican that Democrats would never see daylight.

Mr. CORY, explaining: Was not in favor of the bill because it meant political death to Democrats in his section.

Mr. HARELL opposed it because it would be too expensive.

Mr. MOCK opposed it because of its expense.

Mr. MCGOVNEY: Because a very small portion of the people in Indiana ask for this, I vote "no."

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: For the lack of a knowledge on the bill, I vote "no."

Mr. SMITH, of Warrick: Because it is not in accord with Democratic retrenchment and reform, I vote "no."

Mr. TWINEHAM: For the reason that it belongs in the Supreme Court, I vote "aye."

Mr. WILLIAMS: The bill is a romance and is incomplete and objectionable. The law provides no place for the court to meet and no books for it. I vote "no."

The vote was then announced as above. So the bill failed to pass.

The House adjourned till Monday at 9 o'clock a. m.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were recorded Saturday, March 7, as reported by Steeg & Bernhauer, real estate brokers, 11 and 13 Thorpe Block, Telephone 1048:

Sarah Greig et al. to Arthur Carter, quit claim deed to part of the north half of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 27, township 27, north of range 2 east—containing 10 acres, more or less—\$2,000 00

Alonso D. Brunell and wife to Gustav A. Brunell, warranty deed to lot 22 in square 3 in S. A. Fletcher's northeast addition to the city of Indianapolis, 300 00

Walter, warranty deed to lot 10 in G. E. Collins' East Vermont street addition to the city of Indianapolis, 300 00

FROM OVER THE SEA.

General Buller's Forced March—Arrival at Suakin of Many Vessels—American Pumping Engines.

The Gordon Free State—Another Motion of Censure Proposed—Terrible Colliery Explosions.

Soudan Affairs.

The Forced March of Buller's Troops From Gaddud to Korti.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch from Korti states that the retreat of General Buller's troops from Gaddud to Korti was a forced march of the most toilsome kind. The hot south winds, which blew about this time of year, and usually last fifty days, prevailed during the whole march, and prostrated many men and animals. The men also suffered terribly from thirst and from the effects of the hot sand being blown into their eyes. The Hottentot tribes, with a large number of Arab sharpshooters from the Mahdi's troops at Berber, assembled at various points along the line of retreat and harassed the British column by continual firing at long range. The attacks were most frequent at night, when their fire could not be effectively returned.

Soudan War Preparations.

LONDON, March 7.—The North Pacific and Australian fleets will be reinforced, the result of the conference with the agents of the colonies at the war office. The Government will rely upon receiving contingents from Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Transports are on their way to Suakin with the guards, etc., are detained at Suakin awaiting General Greaves' report regarding water supply at Suakin. Transports, it is said, will be ordered to proceed to Suakin from Bombay. General Graham's health keeps him at Cairo. He has been placed on the invalid list and advised to return to England. General Greaves will probably succeed him in command of the suakin expedition. An advance guard of 1,000 men, under the command of Major-General Buller, is to camp the main body at Suakin during the hot weather, the site selected being 3,000 feet above the sea level, and three days' journey from Suakin.

Arrival of Transports.

SWAKIM, March 7.—Steamers are arriving daily with reinforcements. To-day six transports anchored here, having on board a body of engineers, the Commissariat corps, detachment to conduct the balloon operations, medical contingent and transport corps. The transports also brought a number of horses and mules, as well as supplies of various kinds for the garrison.

American Pumping Engines—Health of General Buller.

LONDON, March 7.—Under Secretary Fowler has sent a letter to his constituents at Wolverhampton defending the purchase of American pumping engines for the Berber Railway on the ground that the contracting firm had experience in supplying the pumps wanted, and had a number ready for shipment. The letter will be sent to the members of the House of Commons for the remainder of the line.

General Wolcott proposes a constant change of the position of the troops on the Nile. The health of General Brackenbury's and General Buller's men, doing active work, is splendid.

Arabs Alarmed at the Arrival of Ships.

SWAKIM, March 7.—The hostile Arabs at Tamaal are becoming alarmed at the number of ships arriving. The Amara tribe are ready to desert to the British whenever an opportunity presents. Food is scarce and has been, and the Arabs are sending their women and cattle into the mountains.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Proposal to Form a "Gordon Free State" Composed of the Nile Country.

LONDON, March 7.—The Pall Mall Gazette urges that the best testimonial possible to make for General Gordon would be the formation of a Gordon Free State, upon the plan of the Congo Free State formed by the International African Association, the new State to embrace the Nile country. Its object to be the holding of that waterway in behalf of trade and civilization. The Gazette thinks the formation of the proposed Gordon Free State can easily be effected after the construction of the Suakin-Berber Railroad.

The Troubles of the Government Accumulating.

LONDON, March 7.—The House of Commons has postponed until after the holidays the discussion of Red's motion to censure the Government for the condition of the Navy. The Tories now hope to attack the Government with success, as the deficit in the budget between the revenue and expenditures of the current year has been ascertained to be £1,500,000. An equal deficit is anticipated for next year, owing to the increased war estimates. The Government offering to limit the deficit to the expenses of the next year will be obliged to admit the expenses of the next year will exceed the revenue by £10,000,000. The Cabinet rejected the plan to meet the deficit by increased duties on beer and tea. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Gladstone are in favor of the suspension of the stamp duty, and the limit the operation of the crimes act to one year, is broken off. The Parliament refuse the offer. The Government now proposes the operation of the crimes act two years.

Recent Colliery Explosions.

LONDON, March 7.—The Usworth Colliery, at Sunderland, in which an explosion from fire-damp occurred on the 3d instant, imprisoning 150 men, thirty-six of whom were taken out dead, and a further six were taken out injured. One hundred and twenty-three of the 147 men in the colliery at Karwin, Austrian Silesia, at the time of the explosion yesterday, have been found dead, and but five thus far have been rescued alive.

The Paris Press on Granville's Speech.

PARIS, March 7.—A majority of the newspapers consider the speech made by Granville in the House of Lords last evening in explanation of England's attitude in the Soudan, to be an act of humiliation unworthy a great nation like England.

William Preserving Peace.

PARIS, March 7.—The Gaulois states that Emperor William is determined to preserve peace in Europe. He has written the Czar, impressing upon him the necessity of reaching an agreement with England.

Giordano Bruno's Statue.

LONDON, March 7.—Herbert Spencer, Victor Hugo, Renan, Castelar and others subscribed to the fund for a monument to Giordano Bruno, the philosopher to be erected on the spot in Rome where Bruno was burned to death in 1600.

Russo-Afghan Frontier.

LONDON, March 7.—Tehran advices say it is reported that the Amer of Afghanistan is sending troops to protect the Afghan frontier against the Russians. It is also rumored that the British members of the Boundary Commission will soon return to India.

Carrying Arms to China.

GERMANY, March 7.—The British steamship Strathleven arrived here with a cargo of Remington rifles an ammunition. As her destination is presumably China, the French Consul at Shanghai has telegraphed to the British Consul at Paris for instructions as to whether the rifles should be allowed to proceed.

The Foreign Enlistment Act.

LONDON, March 7.—Instructions have been sent to India and the British stations in the East to strictly enforce the foreign enlistment act. The Chinese Government complains that the regulations are relaxed at Hong Kong and Singapore.

McCarthy Leaves the United Ireland.

LONDON, March 7.—Justin McCarthy has severed his connection with United Ireland because of the attacks made upon the Prince of Wales in connection with his visit to Ireland by O'Brien, editor of the paper.

A Very Mysterious Affair.

LAURENS, Dak., March 7.—A mysterious and fatal case of poisoning occurred in the family of Joseph Hall, six miles south of here. Hall and wife and three children retired at the usual hour in good health. He had arranged to ride into town with a neighbor this morning. When the latter called he found Hall unconscious, but the woman and one child, aged five, were dead. Mr. Hall barely was able to speak, and he could give no explanation. The physician can not tell what caused the trouble. Mr. Hall's face is terribly swollen and discolored. The doctors think all will die.

A Good Prospect for a Lyching.

ESSEX, March 7.—This afternoon while G. M. Hodges, station agent of the Missouri Pacific at this place, was standing on the platform a Mexican named Merced shot and instantly killed Hodges. His second shot seriously wounded another named Morrison. The Mexican was arrested, being held to await the arrival of officers from Columbia. There are prospects of a lyching.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Remember, then, that besides being a cure for fever and ague, malaria, chills and fever, intermittent fever, Milder's Herb Bitters is a sure, absolute preventive. Henry Wallace, of South Bend, Ind., writes that he keeps a constant supply of the Bitters in his house, and neither he nor any of his family has been afflicted with any of these diseases since he began its use.

Under Indictment for Murder.

TRIO, N. Y., March 7.—George M. Murray, one of the convicts who escaped from the Michigan State Prison and was recaptured, is under indictment for the murder of Officer Mosher Burnham at Lansingburgh in October, 1881.

GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BRUISES, MEASLES, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, AND ALL OTHER PAINFUL AFFECTIONS. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a Bottle. THE CHARLES A. VOEGELER CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

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I suffered three years with blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and think I am cured. Mrs. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y. "Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." L. BARNARD, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

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