

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 14, 1879.

The commencement of volume 3.

Only until Feb. 22d, at the Narrow Gauge One Price Clothing Store.

Dr. A. H. Wirt, Dentist, is in town. Office with Ira W. Yeoman, Esq., over the Narrow Gauge clothing store.

I. Lowman will leave for Peoria, Illinois, to engage in business there February 22d.

Sen. on Christianity, of Michigan, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate.

A mite social will be given by the M. E. Church, on Friday evening, Feb. 21st, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill's. Fine for talking, 5c.

We will continue to slaughter goods until Feb. 22d, when we will positive leave for Peoria, Illinois. Narrow Gauge One Price Clothing Store.

Marriage licenses issued—February 11th, Charles W. Bussell and Lucy J. Whittaker; February 12th, Henry Legard and Jane Hart.

Masques for ladies and gents, for the masquerade dance on Friday evening, February 21st, can be procured at I. Lowman's Cl. thing Store.

Rev. W. G. Vessels will preach in the M. E. Church next Sabbath evening. Subject—"The Final Judgment." All come and hear this subject discussed.

Mr. Coen is prepared to fill all orders for fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubbery, etc., etc.—Call at the Rensselaer Nursery, inspect stock and make selection.

AMENDMENT NO. 4.

That the constitution of the State of Indiana be amended as follows:

Strike the word "white" from sections 4 and 5 of article 4.

AMENDMENT NO. 5.

Amend the 14th clause of section 22 of article 5, to read as follows:

In relation to fees or salaries; except that the laws may be so made as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population, and the necessary services required.

Rev. Gilbert Small will preach in the Presbyterian Church on the 4th Sabbath (23d) of February. Morning subject—"What is God?" Evening—"Work of the Spirit." All are invited.

Your Money is Ready! Persons entitled to arrears of pensions under the late act of Congress, can secure early action on their claims by making application through me. At 34 FRANK W. BABCOCK.

Tax sales on Monday last aggregate \$1650.00. All unsold advertised lands still open to sale by the Auditor of the county on same conditions as though sold on regular day of sale. Parties interested in these lands should attend to them as soon as possible and save money.

Merrel M. Tyler, teacher of Morning Star School, Dist. No. 1, Keweenaw township, makes the following report for the month ending Jan. 31: Total enrollment 12. General average, 10-15. The pupils whose record is 3, are as follows: Simon Moore, Harry Moore, Alfry Jones, Dora Gleason, Laura Hansen, John Hansen and Albert Jones.

The masquerade ball to be given at Starr's Hall on next Friday evening, by the Knights of Pythias, is intended to be a grand affair, and the committees are sparing no pains to make it first class in every respect. There will be a large variety of masques and masquerade suits, and it will be an enjoyable occasion both for the dancers and spectators. PYTHIAS.

The old veteran, General Shields, now occupies a seat in the United States Senate, though his term will expire on the 4th of March next. In a recent interview he related some interesting incidents of his association with Stephen A. Douglas. They were both elected to the legislature at the same time, and chummed and roamed together. Later they were at the same time Auditor and Secretary of State respectively, and afterwards both on the Supreme Bench. Then both were sent to Washington, all through which they continued chums.

Report of school No. 9, Marion township, for month ending January 31st, 1879: Number of pupils enrolled during the month 21; average daily attendance 15. Those perfect in attendance, Annie Williams and Willie Hoover. Frances Adams, Marion Adams, Jane James, Wm. Haley, John Haley, Chas. Wood, Phoebe Wood, Alfred Hoover and Annie Williams have a record of 3 in study and conduct.

The other appontees are: SIMON WILE, FRED HOOVER, and JOHN LEE.

It would show more true principle in the President of the Indianapolis Sentinel Co., and the editor of the Rochester Sentinel, to bear their defeat for director of the Northern Prison with christian fortitude and resignation, and not go off into denunciation of far better Democrats themselves. In this (Jasper) county, the home of Mr. Hoover, his Democracy is at no discount. Even our distinguished neighbor, the consul, admits that. So gentlemen, you will please dry up. Your opposition is contemptible, and your declarations with reference to the political standing of Mr. H. are false.

We publish below the amendments to the Constitution of Indiana, adopted by the last and present legislatures. These propositions will be submitted to a vote of the people, and we trust they will be well considered, in order

to insure a proper and intelligent expression:

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Amend section 2 of article, so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. In all elections not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months, and in the ward or precinct thirty days, immediately preceding such election, and every male of eight years of age, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside, if he shall have been duly registered according to law.

AMENDMENT NO. 2.

That the constitution of the State of Indiana be amended as follows: By striking out the words, "No negro or mulatto shall ever have a right of suffrage," contained in section 5 of the second article of the constitution.

AMENDMENT NO. 3.

Amend section 14 of the second article to read: Section 14. All general elections shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, but township elections may be held at such time as may be provided by law; Provided, that the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of all judges of courts of general and appellate jurisdiction, by election in their respective offices, only, at which time no other officer shall be voted for; and shall also provide for the election of all persons entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside, if he shall have been duly registered according to law.

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## NATIONAL POLITICS.

Speech of Senator Voorhees on the Edmunds Resolutions.

A MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY POLITELY REQUESTED TO BEGIN WORK AT HOME.

In the United States Senate, Wednesday, February 5, during the debate on Mr. Edmunds' resolution relating to the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the constitution. Senator Voorhees made the following vigorous reply to an assault made by Senator Hour, of Massachusetts, on the constitution of Indiana:

Mr. Voorhees.—Mr. President, I have not participated in this debate for two reasons. First, because I am suffering too severely from cold; and secondly, because I attach but little importance to the resolutions of the senator from Massachusetts. I do not consider them of any value.

I only arise now for fear of the assault or criticism made by the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hour) upon the constitution of Indiana, which may be misconstrued if I should remain entirely silent.

My view of this whole question is that whenever the constitution of a State is made before the war, or since for that matter, contained a provision upon the subject of suffrage discriminating against any one on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States overrides that provision and renders it nugatory and void, even though it may still remain in the constitution of the State. I regard the amendments to the constitution of the United States as valid parts of that instrument, and together with the other provisions of the constitution they constitute the paramount law of the land. By the fifteenth amendment all discriminations on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude are forbidden, as I have stated, but with this exception the question of suffrage and its regulation remains with the State as is heretofore.

I voted for the amendment offered by the senator from Arkansas (Mr. Garland) and he expressed his views better than I can express them myself. I do not merely think, or conjecture, I know that the fifteenth constitutional amendment was not legally ratified by the Legislature of Indiana; I know that as an historical fact. Consequently, when called upon to vote whether the amendments, including the fifteenth, were legally ratified or not, I could vote but one way. I did not make the issue myself, but when it was made I could pass upon it only in the manner I did. But, sir, there is a question of suffrage which is not to be recognized in this country by any nation, by any government, by any acceptance on the part of the people, and of the States, and of the various departments of the Federal Government. That kind of ratification has been given to the amendments of the constitution brought in question here, and I presume there is not a man in the United States who desires to disturb them. Certainly I do not. I say to the senator from Massachusetts that at some other time, not to night, I will perhaps endeavor to enter into a compact or agreement with a man or with a party who will certify the constitution of Indiana and the constitution of Massachusetts, in the privilege, rights and liberties they extend to the citizens of our respective States.

Mr. Hoar.—Will the senator allow me a moment?

The presiding officer (Mr. Cockrell in the chair). Will the senator from Indiana yield to the senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. Voorhees.—Certainly.

Mr. Hoar.—Mr. President, the senator from Indiana evidently misunderstood me if he supposed that my purpose in the least was to make any reflection or disparagement upon the constitution of his State. I was endeavoring simply to express my view of the proposition that suffrage was not conferred by the constitutional amendment; and for the sake simply of putting that point, I said here is the constitution of Indiana; it is an old one; the same thing was done in Connecticut at one time; I cite Connecticut because it is the State of my own people who had something to do with it; and then comes in the question of mapping out and building up the road, or the less difficult one of planning and putting into execution a successful political campaign, he is equally as ignorant and unreliable.

Mr. Lee is proverbial for his industry, integrity and capacity. What he undertakes, he not only accomplishes, but in a manner that reflects credit on his energy and tact.

Whether it be in the arduous task of mapping out and building up the road, or the less difficult one of planning and putting into execution a successful political campaign, he is equally as ignorant and unreliable.

Mr. Voorhees:—I did not understand the criticism of the senator from Massachusetts to be in hostile spirit.

What I desire to say now is, that it is not in a condition to talk at all tonight, is simply that Indiana with that clause in her constitution yields absolutely to the paramount law contained in the constitutional amendment; and that the discrimination which she made before the war on account of race and color has been abrogated by the constitution of the United States. The black man enjoys suffrage, the right to vote, and all other civil rights as complete in Indiana as in any other State, much more so than in Massachusetts.

But my point was,

the State of Indiana does not have suffrage, and it is all it says: then comes in the constitution of the United States and says you shall not discriminate against him.

My question was, 'From what authority does the negro get his suffrage?' It was not in the least with the view of putting that point, I said here is the constitution of Indiana; it is an old one; the same thing was done in Connecticut at one time; I cite Connecticut because it is the State of my own people who had something to do with it; and then comes in the question of mapping out and building up the road, or the less difficult one of planning and putting into execution a successful political campaign.

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