

FRIDAY APRIL 25, 1879.

Read the speech of Senator Wallace on the first page of the SENTINEL.

Dr. James H. Stewart, an old and prominent citizen of Carroll county, died at Delphi Easter morning. Dr. S. survived three wives and eleven children and died childless.

The radicals are in a "terrible stew" over the speeches of our own Voorhees, Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and Judge Davis, of Illinois. Radicalism would maintain its supremacy with the bayonet and by fraud. It dies hard, but die it must.

If that fellow in Illinois accepts the appointment to Turks Island, he will prove himself a bigger fool than our Horace was willing to be. Whereas, if he indignantly declines, he may be made chairman of his congressional and county committees, a member of the State committee, drawn on a U. S. jury, and finally bring up in a post office. Dead sure to, particularly if he is subject to theague.

MORE EVIDENCE.—Frye, one of the dirtiest radicals in Congress, rose in his place the other day and proceeded to read from a paper he had just received was the Okalona States, and the fact that radicals in and out of Congress are alone its patrons, is sufficient to show that it is published in the interest of the radical party.—Frye wasn't as sharp as he would have let the appear to or he wouldn't have let the cut out of the bag.

The failure of Horace E. James, of the Rensselaer Union, to accept the position of consul to Turk's Island, has created a great consternation among the friends of the administration. What he had done, and the council councils have been held to discuss the issue, and it was finally agreed to select another man for the place. Hayes will probably make the declination of James the subject of a special message to Congress.—Delphi Times.

That "special message" will not be necessary, as the consul's wrath has been appeased with a two year's lease of the post office. At the expiration of that time a Democrat will step in, and he will vacate.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

Now that the Fifty-first session of the General Assembly has closed its labors we desire to call attention to some of the most important bills that have been passed. Of these the most important are those which reduce all the expenses of the state and county officers. The bills passed and approved by the governor number in all—. Many of these are of general interest, but we can only call attention to a few of them.

Among the important measures passed are the following:

1. The legislative apportionment bill.

2. The apportionment for congressional purposes.

3. The bill reducing the rate of interest on judgments from 10 to 6 per cent, and on special contracts from 10 to 8 per cent.

The codification of the school laws (which had become very much complicated), which reduces the rate of levies of taxes for special school purposes from 50 cents to 35 cents, and for general purposes from 25 cents to 20 cents on each \$100 investment, and on each poll from one dollar to 50 cents. In addition to this the bill prohibits the change of text books in schools oftener than once in 10 years. These changes make great saving to the people, and will not impair the efficiency of the schools.

5. The exemption of property to heads of families from levy and sale on execution to an amount of \$600.

6. The exemption of wages of laboring men from attachment and garnishment in certain cases.

7. Requiring foreign corporations doing business in this State to bring suit in State courts in the county where the defendant resides, thereby preventing such corporations from suing in the Federal courts and dragging defendants from home at great expense in time and money.

8. An act for the protection of mines and miners, which, we hope, will be the means of preventing those terrible explosions and consequent loss of life which occasionally startle the country.

9. Two acts abolishing the superior court in Wayne county, and the fourth superior court in Marion county, thereby saving at least \$25,000 per annum to the people of those counties and the people of the State, as part of the salaries of the superior judges are paid from the State treasury.

10. An act providing that persons in jail, not indicted, may, at any term at which no grand jury is called, be tried upon affidavit and presentment by the prosecuting attorneys. This bill will save counties the expense of boarding prisoners from term to term, awaiting the action of the grand jury.

11. An act reorganizing the benevolent institutions, which will bring about reforms that will result beneficially to the people. Up to the past, such an act as no law had been enacted requiring institutions to be furnished with property belonging to the Insane, Deaf and Dumb, the Blind Asylum, and no officer connected with said institutions, nor any State officer knew the value of such property. This bill requires an inventory to be furnished to the governor each year by the officer in charge of said institutions. This act, and the one regarding the prisons and the reformatory institutions, require the profits arising therefrom to be covered into the State treasury, and become a part of the general fund. These pro-

fits will amount to over \$100,000 per year.

12. An act to regulate fees and salaries of public officers. This bill has been desired by the people, more, perhaps, than almost any other bill pending before the Assembly. It claims to be the largest and most generous gift of the people, and running down to the lowest, the fees and salaries have been reduced. One important feature of the bill is that it reduces fees and salaries mainly where the money comes out of the county and State treasury, thus making a saving directly to the people. After making a careful estimate we find there will be a saving, as compared with the expenses of the same officers under the fee and salary bill of 1875, at a low rate.

THE STATE TREASURY.

	\$19,000
RAVING TO COUNTY TREASURY.	
County Auditors and Treasurers.	\$4,000
County Commissioners.	8,000
Judges.	60,000
County Clerks.	2,100
Assessors.	25,000
Township Trustees.	27,000
County Superintendents.	27,500
Total.	\$215,584
Saving to litigants and the people in reduction of fees of clerks and sheriff.	\$300,000
Allow us to recapitulate:	\$19,000
Saving to State treasury.	\$19,000
Saving to State treasury in way of roads of benevolence and other institutions.	100,000
Saving to litigants, etc.	100,000
Total saving.	\$367,584

While the foregoing are the most important and money saving bills, yet there are many others of interest to the people which we have not time to space to mention.

We respectfully submit the above statement of facts to the public in full confidence that when these measures shall have been tested they will fully meet the expectations of the people, and will be found to supply a long felt want in legislation.

H. S. CAUTHORN, AND W. HUMPHREYS, JOHN C. BRIGGS, JOHN D. WORKS, JOS. PH. S. DAILY, DAVID J. HERON, Occidental Hotel, Indianapolis, March 81, 1879.

"over the Hills to the Poor House!"

The following lines were suggested by a company going to the Poor House for a night and dancing party during the past winter.

"over the hills to the poor house!"
How like the moan of an aching soul;
When falling leaves are heard,
A single tear will drop, a rain
Sweeps away the leaves, covers dead,
And heavy clouds, in gloomy shrouds
Hang over the hills to the poor house!"

"over the hills to the poor house!"
How like the moan of a dying soul;
The eyes are dim, the spirit dies;
Apart are rudely torn,
And heavy clouds, in gloomy shrouds
Hang over the hills to the poor house!"

Because the form is bent, and bowed;

Because no beauty's left;

Because expenses are too great;

Or else the soul can tell no more;

Or else it is all too mean;

Or else the soul is too poor;

To be "Ouch Skee" seen!"

To find that for whom they're toiled

Should leave them to a PAUPER'S FATE;

Or, God of Justice, can it be?

Thou'lt proper such as these?

With heavy clouds, in gloomy shrouds,

Hang over the hills to the poor house!"

"over the hill to the poor house!"

The poor house, where the laughter's sweet,

With heavy clouds, in gloomy shrouds,

The weeping air was rent,

With heavy clouds, in gloomy shrouds,

Hang over the hills to the poor house!"

"over the hill to the poor house!"

The poor house, where the laughter's sweet,

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