

Gov. Porter has great faith in the efficacy of the 'semicolon.'

Charles G. Leland says no word covers so much humbug as 'art'—"Perhaps," muses the Philadelphia Press; "but 'Keister' gives a pretty tight race." And the Indianapolis Sentinel thinks "Hanna" is no slouch of a word in this connection." The "Press" and "Sentinel" are nearer correct than Leland.

An excited negro preacher in Washington City, concluded his sermon last Sunday night with the declaration that "the time was coming when all men must be free and equal if blood had to be shed to make them so." This black threat was prompted by the dismissal of negro from the navy department. These words of the Republican party are very important personages.

## SENATOR HILLIGAS ON THE LEGISLATURE.

The Huntington Democrat is edited by Senator Hilligas. He knows just what he is talking about. In late issues of his paper he says:

Lieutenant Governor Hanna held the adjournment bill from fifteen to twenty minutes prior to the final adjournment of the Senate without signing it, and, to complete the information, adjourned the Senate in the face of a dozen Senators who were demanding the yeas and nays. It was under these circumstances, fellow Republicans, that Hanna killed the appropriation bill.

Again: The Republican Legislature of 1881 did not pass the general appropriation bill until near the close of the special session. In contrast with this, the Legislature of 1882 passed the bill during the regular session, but the pugnacious Hanna, who unfortunately for the people of the State—admittedly the Republican party—was President of the Senate, refused to sign the bill.

Again: It was a part and parcel of their work of the session to obstruct legislation. By understanding with Hanna, the President of the Senate, the Republican Senators would secure the adjournment held it for twenty-four hours at a time. Hanna even went so far in these revolutionary proceedings as to snatch bills out of the hands of the Chairman of the Committee on Entailing Bills and pocket them. More than this, he refused to sign bills passed by the majority.

The toe of a No. 9 boot should have been employed to instruct this Hanna in manners and parliamentary law.

Again: The Democratic Legislature repealed many odious laws, passed many good ones, and had the nerve to stand for the right. Hanna and Porter to the contrary notwithstanding. Thereafter the Republican press of the State are mad as a March hare.

Again: The Republican press of the State are just now filling their columns with abuse of the last Legislature. When the Republican Legi. law passed in 1880 and spent nearly \$50,000 more than the session just closed, these same Republican organs were as dumb as an oyster.

The cost of the Legislature of two years ago. It is unnecessary to say that that the saving is in favor of the Democratic party and that the taxpayers will not forget the fact when they come to vote in 1884.

Again, in outlining the work accomplished by the Legislature:

It would be impossible in this article to outline the work of the Legislature just closed. There was much good work done in the interest of the taxpayers, and we feel safe in saying that the laws passed will, in the aggregate, meet with general favor from all classes without regard to party. The Senate passed sixty-four House bills, and the House passed fifty-four Senate bills. Some of the most important of those, and in which there is a very deep interest felt among the taxpayers, can only receive a passing notice at this time.

The decedents' estate act. All the obnoxious features of the law of 1881 have been repealed. There is no further use for Master Commissioners to make up accounts, and no use of account currents. Administrators are allowed to settle just claims without Court expenses where the amounts do not exceed \$100. In these three items alone we undertake to say that enough has been saved to the widows and orphans of Indiana within the coming twelve months to pay the entire expenses of the session of the Legislature just closed.

2. The road law of 1881 has been repealed throughout, and in its stead we have a Supervisors' law. The law, as it now stands, secures work on the highways as under the law before the passage of the act of 1881. The Township Trustees are made Supervisors of all the roads in their Township, which is to be divided by him into road districts of not less than six square miles. These districts he is required to number, commencing in the northeast corner of the Township, and shall file a correct plan of the same with the County Auditor. The districts to be subject to change in the month of January and every two years thereafter. The Supervisors will be elected at the April election, 1884, until which time such officers are to be appointed by the Trustees. Sixty days in each year is the longest time the Supervisor may work and he is to receive \$1 per day for his work. When elected he must either serve or pay the sum of \$6, although no person can be compelled to serve other than once in six years. By making application to the Township Trustee, property owners may work out their tax at the uniform rate. The law will be received with favor by the masses because it enables them to work on their time and land tax, instead of paying their money as required by the law that has been on the statutes for the past two years.

3. The dog law, in view of the widespread dissatisfaction that existed under the tagging system of the law of 1881, is one of importance to the owners of dogs. In another column of this paper we publish the law in full for the information of our readers. It has an emergency clause, and

hence applies to the Assessors this spring, who are required, under its provisions, to list all the dogs of their Township.

4. The mechanics' lien law is also worthy of mention as it assures more certainty than ever before in this State the wages of laboring men in a chan., lien upon their employers' property.

5. An act to enable the several Counties of the State to sell and dispose of lands forfeited to the State for the use and benefit of the school fund, and providing for the deficiency in said school fund occasioned by such sale.

6. An act to prohibit the selling, bartering or giving away the questions prepared by the State Board of Education to be used by County Superintendents in the examination of teachers, and providing penalties therefor.

7. An act regulating the business of express companies in the transport of gold and silver coin and paper currency within the State.

8. An act creating a State in which to provide for the income now received over the State. Statistics say that there are not less than 1,200 of these insurable lives in the City of Indianapolis. The State—ad it has long been regarded a burning shamed that provisions were not made for them. To the credit of the last General Assembly, he said, that they are to be cared for.

We might continue this list with many more notices of important measures, such as the laws wiping out what are called Graveyard Insurance Companies, the construction fee bill, the gravel road law, the ditch law, but will leave the matter, having gone far enough to establish the necessary steps to pay principal and interest of the debt. \*

WILL BE WORTH WORKING FOR.

WHAT SENATOR HANNA'S BILL DOES FOR THE GOOD CONVICT—MRS. CLEM'S CHANCES.

During the last General Assembly Senator Hoover introduced a bill, which added both houses, and became a law, which bill shortens the terms of convicts in the Penitentiaries and Female Reformatory who live up to the rules and regulations of those institutions. It was adjourned held it for twenty-four hours at a time. Hanna even went so far in these revolutionary proceedings as to snatch bills out of the hands of the Chairman of the Committee on Entailing Bills and pocket them. More than this, he refused to sign bills passed by the majority.

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