

Message of Gov. Albert G.
Porter to the Legislature
of Indiana.

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| The following is a | |
| STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT. | |
| Foreign— | |
| Two per cent. State stock certificates | \$14,469.99 |
| Five and one-half per cent. State stock certificates | 2,358.11 |
| Five per cent. temporary loan bonds held by Brooklyn Savings Bank, New York, due December 1889, payable at the pleasure of the State after April 1, 1894. | 200,000.00 |
| Five per cent. temporary loan bonds held by Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York City, due April 1, 1893, payable at the pleasure of the State after April 1, 1894. | 383,000.00 |
| Six per cent. internal improvement bonds, held by the United States, due July 1, 1898. | 6,000.00 |

Total domestic \$4,214,782.32
Total State debt 4,876,603.60

The item of "twenty-four internal-improvement bonds," amounting to \$2,000, which appeared on the statement of the public debt in my last annual message, no longer exists, these bonds having been paid on the 25th of May, 1888.

The temporary loan bonds mentioned in the preceding paragraph, amounting to \$1,000,000, aggregate to the sum of \$585,000, though not due until 1889, are now, by the terms of the bonds, payable at any time sooner at the pleasure of the State, and bear 5 per cent. interest, and the money readily to be discharged, should it be obtained considerably below that rate, I recommend that authority be given to the Governor and Auditor of State to borrow the requisite amount, and to discharge these bonds. A large saving of interest can thus be effected.

The failure of the General Appropriation bill to pass at the last session of the Legislature, was notwithstanding the inconveniences which were thereby occasioned, and the propriety of its passage, determined by no other consideration than the expediency of its determination not to carry it over to the next session, which would have put upon the State an enormous expense, at least, of from seventy to eighty thousand dollars, has been fully vindicated. It was therefore passed, and the machinery of the Government and all its machinery could be conducted, notwithstanding the failure or nonpassage of that bill. The General Appropriation bill, if it had failed, would have cost the State the same amount of money as the bill now passed, and the expenses for each object for which it made appropriation, to the amount specifically appropriated therefor, whereas the laws above referred to do not, in most instances, contain any such limitation upon the expenditure of money by the General Appropriation bill having been passed both Houses and having been subsequently approved by the Governor.

Your particular attention is invited to the remarks contained in the report of the Auditor of State, on the subject of the State's printing establishment, has, during the last few years, increased very much in quantity, yet there has been no corresponding increase in the appropriation to pay for it. The law is also defective in not defining with precision what matter shall be printed. Since the law of March 13, 1876, was passed, a great number of reports, which should have been printed, have been omitted, and, consequently, considerable number of reports have had to be privately printed, at the expense of the State. It should be provided, that, when a report has been created, the incumbents of which are required by law to make annual reports. It has been the practice to print these reports under a very vague and doubtful authority. Contingent expenses have been paid for the printing of the same. The Legislature should clearly express its will with respect to what reports shall be printed.

Notwithstanding the legislature at its last session failed to make an appropriation for the public printing, the present contractor, Mr. W. H. Smith, has been authorized by the public officers, the acts of the Legislature and the House and Senate Journals, with the expectation that you would at the present session make an appropriation to pay him for such services as he has rendered in the State of New York contract with him. The work has been done promptly and to the satisfaction of the officer required by law to inspect it. I recommend that an appropriation be made as soon as practicable.

During the last summer many articles appeared in the public press, charging that the Treasurer had not kept public funds in the safe or vaults of the Treasury, and urging that, if as was alleged, the safe or vaults were insecure, the Governor should require the Auditor and Treasurer to provide such additional locks, safes and vaults as were contemplated in the act above cited. If the appropriation to which I have alluded was a continuance one, available whenever the safe or vaults were insecure, the duty of the Governor would be to require the Auditor and Treasurer to provide the additional locks, safes and vaults as dear. It had, however, for many years been notorious that the safe and vaults were insecure, yet no requirement of this sort had been made by any of my predecessors. It

secure. Their known insolvency has for many years been a fact. The Treasurers furnished the excuse to Treasurers for loans made in haste and without regard for loan terms, it is believed to individuals who were not in power, the public moneys have been borrowed and expended. Repeatedly, when the Legislature has been in session, the fact of such insolvency has been pointed out by the public moneys in the two houses. That such a usage should be allowed is unjust to the taxpayers and should be discredited to the State. That, if it is loaned to private individuals, a great loss of the State's money will be incurred. Some time ago cannot be doubted. Yet, it is not to be denied that the public moneys are not secure when loaned to private individuals, are not less secure than when they would be if kept in the safe and vault money provided for them, is undeniable.

valuation of the assets and effects, books, claims, vouchers, etc., which are or should be in the treasury, but it enjoins that the accounts shall be kept by no more than three clerks, one of whom shall be paid for his services. The services of no accountant of the highest skill and ability, nor indeed of any skill, could be procured for so small a sum as \$100 per annum. If the accounts were to be kept in its treasury, you should immediately provide for the purchase of a proper safe, and/or if deemed needful, for the building of a vault in which the safe shall be placed; and you should secure their being kept in the treasury and the expense of procuring such a safe and constructing such a vault would be utterly trifling in comparison with the enormous expenses now incurred every year by the practice of lending the State's moneys.

If, however, you prefer—as I can not believe

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The permanent fund for the support of the common schools of the State amounts now to \$9,339,327.55. The increase of the fund during the last year from fines, forfeitures and other sources was \$1,055,575.55. The total amount of the fund during the last year from the various sources has averaged \$2,838.09 a year. The revenue derived from taxation, for the support of the schools, and for interest on the school funds, during the last year, has amounted to \$1,000,000. The amount of the fund for the maintenance of schools—not including the cost of new school houses—was about \$4,000,000. The number of public schools was 1,000.

The number of children of school age, according to last year's enumeration, is 722,531. The number who actually attended school was 580,154. The number of children of school age who did not attend school was 142,377.

A continual improvement is being made in school architecture, including modes of heating and ventilation, the embellishment of school grounds by the culture of trees and flowers, and through the efforts of teachers and pupils, without expense to the State, is also becoming general.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

Since the last meeting of the General Assembly, serious calamity has befallen the State University, by the destruction by fire of the new tower of the college building, and the valuable geological and ichthyological collections in the museum and laboratory.

The loss has been partially repaired by a payment made on an insurance policy, and by a subscription, contributed by the citizens of Wayne County, to a larger tower to be erected on the site of the destroyed building.

The report of the Trustees is commended to your serious and earnest attention.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY,
Lafayette, Ind., June 10, 1890.

I invite you to accept of this as a pleasure, to the very able and interesting report of the Trustees and Faculty of Purdue University. I present, with a consciousness and perspicuity deserving special commendation, the condition of the University, and the needs of the Departments of that institution. Its new President has entered upon his work with great zeal and energy, and with a wise comprehension of the needs of the State. His first system of education. I hope that it will be your pleasure promptly to provide for the payment of the debt necessarily incurred by the Trustees or the State, in a want of means occasioned by the failure, two years since, of the general appropriation bill.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
Lafayette, Ind., June 10, 1890.

The books are provided with peculiar reference to the wants of the members and officers of the body, and of the State officers. The selection of new books should not be confined to a single person, but to a competent number of persons, whose occupations indicate a possession of the knowledge and influence to enable them to make a judicious selection. The members of the Legislature need information during the session, to enlighten him with respect to his duties, or a State officer needing like information, should have the assistance, where practicable, of a librarian who can instantly refer

er to whatever has been written upon the subject which he desires to read or investigate. Librarians, in all the great libraries, are trained persons, chosen for the variety and freshness of their knowledge, and a facility of finding, with instantaneous facility, whatever is contained in the books in their charge. The State Librarian should, in my opinion, be placed in charge of the State Board of Education, and that Board should select the Librarian. The Board was established in 1875, and is composed of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the State University, the President of Purdue University, the President of the State Normal University, and the Superintendent of Common Schools of the three largest cities in the State. Its fitness

the last session of the Legislature I urged upon the public the importance of the elements that shall be regarded as making up the per capita expense of the institutions of our benevolent and charitable institutions. Sometimes all repairs of a building, of a character less than the ordinary, are per capita expenses, and sometimes they have not been so regarded; and a uniform rule of estimation has ever existed. In the asylum for Feeble Minded Children the salaries of officers and teachers, school books, and other expenses are per capita expenses, obviously a part of such expenses, are omitted as well as repairs of every kind. Until a fixed and intelligible rule shall have been prescribed by the Legislature, the relative expense per capita of the various institutions can never be ascertained and the reports will in most cases be misleading. I

I also invite your attention to the experience of the Indiana Hospital during the last year in relation to the use of alcoholic liquors as a remedial agent among the insane. It is stated that spirituous liquors have been found detrimental to the system in many cases, and that vitality, and that, even in such cases, other remedies have been found to be preferable. At a time when facts are being diligently collected in an impartial and scientific spirit, with reference to the effect of alcoholic stimulants in the treatment of insanity, this contribution will be deemed of interest.

Insanity among women is known to be largely owing to diseases peculiar to their sex. The delicacy which recoils from the necessary conditions of treatment is often heightened by the fact that reason is not at the helm to control emotion. Upon obvious grounds, therefore, the appointment of a female physician to the women's department of the hospital is not only neglected to consider the re.ommendation; but the good sense of the trustees has made up for the neglect. A lady of excellent attainments in the medical profession has been appointed physician in that department, and the trustees and superintendent unite in acknowledging the wisdom of the appointment.

THE ADDITIONAL HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.
By the act passed at the last session of the

[illegible]

The Commissioners, after they had selected their preferred designs, proceeded to advertise promptly for bids to build the hospital on Evansville. For building the hospital on Evansville the lowest bid was \$288,500. For building the hospital near Richmond the lowest bid was \$282,229. These bids were accepted but not until 1892-93. These bids had been made for considerable room for simplification in the style of architecture, and to concede a difference accordingly. To reconcile the views among the commissioners, the cottage plan of buildings was adopted at Richmond, the style of architecture, and to concede a difference accordingly. To reconcile the views among the commissioners, the cottage plan of buildings was adopted at Richmond, the style of architecture, and to concede a difference accordingly. To reconcile the views among the commissioners, the cottage plan of buildings was adopted at Richmond, the style of architecture, and to concede a difference accordingly.

most of the capacity proposed, proved to be a small margin larger than the Commissioners had anticipated, that, for the purpose of diminishing the cost, I personally advocated a very considerable reduction of the capacity of the hospitals. If proper designs were adopted, the capacity of the hospitals might be increased as exigencies might hereafter require. In this opinion I was supported by the Commissioners, and the hospitals are being constructed on the larger scale at first proposed.

This communication would be too much prolonged were I to connect to further matters of importance connected with these asylums. I therefore, refer you to the very clear and intelligible report of the commissioners, which has been printed, and will be promptly placed before you.

THE BLIND AND THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The reports of the Directors and Superintendents

MINDED CHILDREN.
These two, and the apparatus by which they are made separately, render it nearly impracticable to keep correctly the accounts, should engage your anxious attention. I recommend that you commit the accounts to an early period in the session, to investigate their details, and also to report what additional legislation is necessary to simplify and improve the accounts. Such remarks are important. I have no recommendations to the report of the Trustee and Superintendent which I commend to your consideration.

THE STATE PRISONS.
The average number of prisoners at the State Prison North, during the last fiscal year was 547. At the State Prison South the average number was 676. The receipts of the Northern Prison, from the labor of prisoners, have ex-

The reports of both prisoners urge that a better provision should be made for insane convicts. The authorities should be made to consider the needs of the prisoners at which all these should be collected and should receive the care and treatment required by their condition. To remove insane prisoners to the present hospitals for the insane would be injudicious on two accounts—one—that the friends of the reputable insane would not be willing to send their insane kindred to an institution used for the confinement of criminals, and that the proving prisoners to be insane would be ordered to leave the place without the opportunities for escape would be enhanced and would soon grow into a business.

The report of the Southern Prison shows that

THE PARADOXING POWER
In the exercise of the pardoning power I have taken great care to avoid turning loose upon society dangerous malefactors. I have endeavored, also, to abstain from such frequency in exercising the power as would make the punishment virtually nugatory. I have endeavored, whatever case the power may be exercised, it almost certain to be used, in many cases, as an unjust, though unintended, partiality. To the merits of the case. He must rely, therefore, on appearances; and pardons are too apt, exercised of all the vigilance that can be expected, to be conscienceless concessions of the energy which the pardoning influences names to petitions, rather than to the actual merits of the applicant. To introduce a just and impartial practice toward prisoners, and to make the pardoning power a just dispensation, the allowance of a much larger credit,

CONVICT LABOR.

The tendency of the cheap price of convict labor, as employed in our two prisons, to diminish, unjustly, the price of articles manufactured by free labor, has of late years produced complaints from free laborers, who are unjustly affected. The two leading political parties in this State, in the present session, have announced the proposed contract system, and the last Legislature had failed to agree upon any change of the present system, the Senate appointed a committee to present a suitable bill at the present session. I have, in consequence of the correspondence into correspondence with several persons who, as I supposed, had given it consideration, and shall transmit to the Senate committee, by the next mail, a bill in the form of a bill prepared and sent to me by a gentleman in another State who has given to me

This Institution, exclusively under the management of women, continues to be conducted in a most satisfactory manner. The average number of inmates in each department during the last year was 181. The reforms that have been effected by this Institution is most encouraging. A just regard for economy, and a conscientious determination to do all that is proper in the approach to the work made for the Institution, is a marked characteristic of the management.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WORKS

The State of the world, none the less, is the State of Georgia is recognized abroad scarcely less than at home. His learned reports justly engage the attention of scholars. The having been no permanent appropriations available for the support of the Institution, the work has been obliged, in consequence of the failure

It is suggested that the Board of Agriculture should be authorized to request the county of Madison to provide the necessary funds to cover the expenses of the Board of Agriculture. It is suggested that the Board of Agriculture should be authorized to request the county of Madison to provide the necessary funds to cover the expenses of the Board of Agriculture. It is suggested that the Board of Agriculture should be authorized to request the county of Madison to provide the necessary funds to cover the expenses of the Board of Agriculture.

The services of the State Board of Health have been believed to have been of much better benefit in introducing better sanitary conditions than in bringing about such results through other means.

of the Mine Inspector for the year 18 has not yet been received. His report will contain the statistics which he has before you, contains a recommendation for further amendments.

The Inspector finds it impracticable to give an accurate statement of the annual coal production of the country, because of the large number of a number of mining companies which do not furnish prompt and reliable returns of the tonnage of their mines. The law should, in his opinion, be amended so that the owners of mines, under a penalty, to furnish the Inspector the necessary statistics.

Section ten of the mining law enacts that any owner of mining lands in charge of any enterprise, who is convicted of any violation of a mine any but experienced, competent, and sober managers. Complaints are sometimes made by miners that their lives are jeopardized

are made, which I have not time here to repeat. I commend all suggestions of the Inspector to a practical miner of long experience, and to your most careful consideration.

STATE HOUSE.

The progress made in the construction of the new State House since the last meeting is highly satisfactory. There is good reason for expecting that like satisfactory progress will be made until the structure is completed. It is believed that the building is ready for use by the Legislature at its next regular session. The work has so far advanced as to render it obvious that you should at the present time be authorized to appropriate to the Commissioners to purchase the title that will be required for the building, to grade the grounds, and to construct a suitable foundation.

THE REPORT of the Commissioners is commended.

"The constitution of this State provides that the militia shall consist of all able-bodied white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as may be exempted by the laws of the United States or this State. Section 383 of the Code of 1892 of 1891 also provides that 'the militia shall consist of able-bodied white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.' The retention of the odious discrimination implied in the term 'white' in the cases above cited, a reproach upon the character of the State, and the most energetic means should be adopted by you to remove it from these clauses of the constitution and laws.

provided by this last-named act that none of the money appropriated by it should be used for the purchase of land, the purchase of clothing, medicine, bedding, and fuel for the Indians, but that the same should be expended in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior might require, and that the balance of the sum remaining unexpended on the 30th day of September should be paid back into the treasury. The same office appointed to expend the first appropriation were directed "to dispense and direct the application of the second. The Board was empowered to distribute the money appropriated through the agency of any other person. The Governor was appointed President of the Board, and was required, as far as possible, to keep a full and correct record of the expenditures, and to take vouchers from the persons to whom the money was paid for distribution or application. But it was required that the last requirement might be waived if found impracticable."

of the houses of sufferers whose means were exhausted, and to supply in some cases the want of food, and in some the want of clothing. The care was taken by the Board in selecting persons to whom means were sent to be disbursed to sufferers, or to provide supplies for the sick, that the integrity of the fund should be maintained. Diligent efforts to secure receipts from these persons from the parties to whom the money was sent, furnished the only practicable in only few instances to obtain them. The haste, confusion, and difficulty under which the application of relief was made rendered it impracticable in many instances to obtain receipts. In such cases, in sending this message, give a more particular account of the disbursement of the sums expended, and shall, therefore, furnish a more complete record of it in a separate communication. In doing so, I shall be enabled to

The injunction was known to be imminent; utilities promptly and efficient measures were adopted for putting an end to the alleged nuisance, the city ordered the Governor thirty thousand dollars, and the Legislature him to cause to be constructed, with the least possible delay, a good, substantial underground sewer, to connect the city with the existing main sewer, and to connect with, and extend to the long line to the city of Indianapolis on Washington street, at New Jersey street; and it was further ordered that the city should erect a new sewer on Washington street, from the intersection of the new sewer on Washington street, the sewer for the reformatory should terminate at the eastern end of such extension, and should then be connected therewith, at right angles, by a cross sewer, and that the city, in the extension of its said sewer, an amount equal to the cost of the construction of the reformatory sewer, had the latter been constructed.

caused the water to filter through the sandy bottom of the ditch, so that pumps had to be used from the beginning to the end of the work. To enable the sewer to be made in a shorter time, a lower surface of the sewer had to be laid on the plains nearly its whole length. The consequences is that the expense of constructing the sewer is increased by the cost of the extra work, the sum of \$1,184.69. The contractors have been paid in full, but there is due to the city of Indianapolis the sum last mentioned.

It is soon as is desired that the Legislature should be called together, so that the Legislature should stop the work promptly until the Legislature should be consulted, but for the extreme exigency of the case; the fact that the Legislature has been called together, and that the Legislature has been constructed with the least possible delay, and the likelihood that if the work were stopped the State would be involved in a loss much about

The exemption of the cost of work over the rate of depreciation. The statute of 1886 had indicated approximately \$40,000 for the same purpose, but the work had not been done. I recommend that an appropriation be made in favor of the City of Indianapolis for the amount of this deficiency.

HOME-STEAD EXEMPTION.

The exemption of the homestead, of reasonable value, from the demands of creditors is not been found in any of the States except in such exemptions exist, to interfere with commerce with trade. The maintenance of the homestead with its enduring associations and its promotion of private virtue, favors the habits which promote honor and thrift in commercial transactions. The family established in its own homestead is one of the best supports of

I invite your sincere and earnest co-operation to improve the legislation for the establishment, on a sound foundation, of trust banks. The laws of some of the older States in this country have long existed, and in which few instances to depositors have occurred, might be consulted by you with great advantage. The laws of the newer States, however, all conducted well, no doubt, furnish no constructive lessons to enable you to correct against which the best laws have failed herein before to provide sufficient safeguards for the trust banks. The success of these and the wisdom and integrity of their management, cultivate in the communities in which they are established a habit of confidence, and a feeling of security, and a basis for business prosperity, a restraint against dishonesty, and a firm support of public order.

By an act of Congress passed in 1850, the United States granted to the several States which it then owned swamps and overgrown lands the whole of the lands by reason thereof swampy and overgrown, for reclamation and cultivation. Before a survey was made to terminate specifically the lands included in grant, the United States, in some if not all of the States, had acquired a considerable body of these lands. Some of the States by extraordinary diligence have ascertained what lands belonging to them have to be reclaimed, and have applied to the United States the price paid for them. It is the reason to believe that a very considerable quantity of swamp and overgrown lands in the State embraced in said grant, have been sold to the United States, and that the same have properly belong to this State, and would be paid to it the quantity were ascertained.

"For many years complaints have been made in the more populous counties that the salaries of officers were too high and that the services were too expensive. There are often strong temptations to receive for obtaining nominations for office a large sum of money, and the officers, in order to poll, have a corrupting effect upon the electors. Before the adoption of the constitutional Amendment of 1881, the Legislature deprived of the power of electing the judges, and in 1885 the Legislature was amended, which has removed the difficulty. The amendment was submitted to the electors of the State and prevailed by a majority of more than one hundred thousand votes. The amendment has since been amended by the Legislature, and the salaries of officers have now been increased in many instances."

Indiana paid the whole of the direct taxes imposed by the United States upon the lands situated within the State for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. The amount was \$760,14.03. The surrectionary States yet owe \$275,04.61 of the direct taxes levied upon the lands of the same purpose on the lands of the surrectionary States. Non-insurrectionary States Territories also owe to the United States the same taxes. The amount of the taxes on the lands of the surrectionary States is \$22,30. The policy of the United States, in the present overlying condition of its treasury, is to coerce payment of the direct taxes yet owing by the surrectionary States. The States that have complied with the law have received the benefit of the direct taxes thus owing shall not be enforced, the United States shall relay the tax quotas on the States with the same rate as the non-rebel States. The surrectionary States shall be liable for the taxes on the lands of the surrectionary States.

THE AUDITOR OF STATE.

In the administration of the chief executive office, the Auditor has had much more intimate official relations with the Governor than any of the other State officers, and I do not allow this occasion to pass without expressing my sincere appreciation for the cordial co-operation of Hon. James H. Rice, the incumbent of that office, and my thanks to him for numerous courtesies.

CONCLUSION.

During the period that I have held the important trust which I am about to lay down, endeavor has been to administer it for the common good of all the people, and I have been conscious of no serious shortcomings. I sincerely trust that my friends and associates of political affiliation might naturally have expected support, but from many who differ from me on questions of national policy. To all I avail myself of this opportunity to say that

What a Cow!

An elderly and well-known gentleman of Boston, who, while he likes to sit at the convivial board, will not touch anything spirituous, devoting all his attention to the lacteal fluid, was invited out one night by a party of choicest spirits. A huge milk punch had, however, been prepared for him, and when he was asked what beverage he would prefer his reply was as usual: "Well, guess I'll take a little milk." The punch was brought and all eyes turned toward him to note the effect. Raising a

Russian Siberia.
The territory of Russian Siberia, of a half times as large as the United States, has belonged to Russia three centuries, yet of the 4,000,000 inhabitants nearly one-half are pagans. Paganism is fostered by the home government. The pagan priests are allowed to collect and burn the copies of the Bible with which the missionaries supply the converts, and no missionary may baptize without the authority of the pagan civil authorities, who are allowed to do almost anything to drive Christianity out.

A Consistent Champion.

A vegetarian who not only declares that he had never tasted animal food, but that he had never worn animal apparel throughout, with cotton velvetene coat, dark linen drill waist coat, corduroy trousers, and black ovas shoes with gutta-percha soles, may be regarded as a noble and consistent champion of his belief. —*Chicago Times*

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the inner cover material and the stitching of the binding. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light cream.