GRAY'S GREETING.

augural Address of Gov. Isaac P. Gray, Delivered in English's Opera House, Indianapolis, Jan. 12.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: To chosen the Chief Magistrate of the State is honor that impresses me deeply, and for ich I am profoundly grateful. I approach the charge of the labors of this high trust with a l sense of the responsibility involved, but th a determination to perform the duties of office faithfully for the public good, and to t end I solicit your earnest co-operation and pport.

ou are convened by virtue of the constitu- n to enact such laws as will promote educa- n, suppress vice and immorality, punish me, protect the rights of person and property, vance the general welfare of the people and prosperity of the State, thus continuing to lt the renown of this great Republic, of ich Indiana is so conspicuous an integral t, ever mindful that a republican form of vernment can not endure longer than simplic-, integrity and economy characterize its ad- nistration and fidelity marks the conduct of public servants.

The political struggle, State and national, rough which we have recently passed stirred ocean of our politics as a mighty storm, and e nature's provision for purifying her great dies of water by agitation of the tempest, it is ped will eliminate the impure elements from political sea, purify the body politic, and ord in the history of our Government once re the commencement of an era of retrench- nt and reform.

E PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH OUR GOVERNMENT IS FOUNDED,

d under which we have increased from thir- n to thirty-eight States, with large areas yet organized, create vast and varied interests ich naturally divide public opinion as to the licy of the Government. The coutinuance of national existence and prosperity, depending on a wise and honest administration of the wers and duties of the Government, will al- ys develop political dissensions and create ty divisions, thus periodically arousing the sses to pass judgment upon alleged evils of islation and deviation from constitutional nciples. A check is put upon maladministra- n, reforms are peaceably brought about, the vernment policy as to great political ques- ns is directed and determined as a majority y demand.

he present depressed condition of the busi- s and industrial interests of the country in- es the careful attention and study of the islator.

he earth has yielded bountiful harvests, oduce is abundant, all of the material for ive business and increased prosperity seems exist, yet the last year has witnessed a suc- sion of failures and disasters among the nmercial, industrial, and financial institu- ions of the country that has shaken confi- nce and seriously disturbed the business erests of the whole land.

he rapidity with which colossal fortunes ve been accumulated in late years by vate individuals; the development and tering of railway and other corporate bodies vast wealth by Government aid; the aggre- ion of the money of our country in various nbinations of power, and the influence which y exercise in shaping legislation, raises the uiry whether legislation has not been too tch in the interest of capital and wealth, and inst the industrial masses of the country.

he laboring classes constitute a great por- n of our population, and to this element we largely indebted for our prosperity.

hey comprise in a great measure the honest, elligent, thinking citizens, who, by their suf- ges, seek

GOOD GOVERNMENT,

d rightfully demand recognition of the fact t labor is honorable, that employers shall not discriminated in favor of as against the em- yed, and such protection under the law as l enable them to assert their rights when en- gered by combinations of capital. The gen- l welfare of the State is largely dependent n the individual success of its citizens, and should always bear in mind that the sure nue to competence and wealth is not by the ated bubble of speculation, to which in the in our periodical disasters to trade and comre are attributable, but by honest toil, pa- t industry, and a legitimate exchange of ual values and products. The passage of s having in view the foregoing objects and ditions of capital and labor and the abolition unnecessary taxation which eats up the its of labor, is in the interests of the many orms demanded to give us substantial busi- s prosperity. I am aware that these reforms only be generally and successfully inaugu- ed through the exercise of the powers of the eral Government, but do not deem it im- per to refer to them upon this occasion.

LEGISLATION.

he closing days of our biennial sessions of Legislature are invariably flooded with a ss of bills, all demanding immediate action. reason of haste and confusion many of them ome laws that are carelessly framed and not perly matured and considered I sincerely e you may be able to adopt some rule or reg- tion that will to some extent avoid the evils sudin this recurring condition of legislative irs.

here is not much danger of erring on the side too little law. The world is governed t o ch, and that was undoubtedly the principle t governed the framers of our Constitution estricting the length of our legislative ses- ns. The fact that such provision has been so g sanctioned by the people without an rt to change it, argues well its wisdom as a asure tending to serve the best interest of all people of the State. Hence it becomes a tter of duty for each member to diligently l earnestly co-operate with his fellow-mem- s in perfecting and advancing the most im- tant measures, and among the most impor- t are those needed for the support of the te and its institutions. The passage of the eral and specific appropriation bills should be left to the uncertainties attending the sing days of the session. To provide for the blic wants of the State is the paramount duty legislation. To wisely and economically ex- d the means provided is one of the most im- tant trusts confided to those clothed with management of State affairs.

CHANGE OF LAWS.

aws that by long existence have become fa- liar to the people, and the observance of ch is established, should not be changed hout reasons which are cogent and unques- nable, as frequent alterations and amend- nts tend not only to confuse the public mind, the learned professions of attorneys, coun- rs and jurists are often at a loss to agree n and determine what the law really is, and practical application and observance of it by reason of its uncertainty.

hanges in the law are frequently made at the citation of an inconsiderable portion of the ple, and in the interest of localities, without ng demanded by the general public or of eral application, the principle of which is hibited by our Constitution.

is to the repeal, modification and judicial struction of this class of hasty and im- cticable legislation that so much of the time attention of our Legislature as well as our rts is given.

ne supposed necessity for a change in the is often more imaginary than real, as exem- ed by a comparison of the legislation of dif- nt States.

n an adjoining sister State the Constitution which and the occupation, commerce and iness of its people being similar to our own, tay of execution on judgment in a court of rd is allowed. All property sold at judicial must bring two-thirds of the appraised ue, and no redemption of real estate after icial sale is permitted, while in Indiana we e a general provision for stay of execution judgment of court, a law authorizing a pro- on in contracts waiving the benefit of valua- n and appraisement laws, and a right of re- mption of real estate sold on execution. Most these laws have been in force for over a rter of a century, and, notwithstanding so y different, seem to be well settled and epted as satisfactory by the people of h State. To do away with the stay of execu- n and the right of redemption in our State uld undoubtedly be regarded as oppressive the debtor class, and the repeal of the act horizing a waiver would be considered by the litor as an impediment to the collection of s. Upon the other hand the people of our er State would undoubtedly consider a law horizing the stay of execution and the right edemption as unreasonably delaying the col- ion of debt and the sale of property without raisement unjust to their debtor class.

he biennial message contemplated by the stitution, touching the condition of the te and recommending measures for your con- eration, having been submitted to you at the ning of this session by my predecessor, it not be expected of me to make specific ommendations in this address, but during progress of your deliberations, whenever the asion for such action arises, I shall commu- ate the same to you by special message.

ALIEN LAW.

would, however, invite your attention to the of our Legislature of 1881 giving aliens the ht to acquire, hold and convey real estate. is is such an innovation upon the spirit of institutions that the same is open to criti- n, and, in my judgment, demands your con- eration as to its necessity, and, if deemed essary, whether the same is properly guard- in its provisions to prevent vast landed mo- polies by aliens, which, by slow and insidi- growth, may become detrimental to the erests of the State.

COURTS.

ection 16 of Article 7 of our State Constitu- n provides that "the judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts and in such other courts as the General Assembly may establish." The amendment to this section adopted in 1881, by which its provisions were enlarged, was clearly the result of years of agitation brought about by the limited judicial power of the State and a demand for relief from the delays attending the constant increasing business of our Supreme Court.

The act of the General Assembly of 1881 in creating the offices of Supreme Court Commissioners and the re-enactment of 1883 extending their term for two years were both legislative expressions in response to the requirements of this amendment of the constitution in 1881, which was undoubtedly adopted to give the Legislature constitutional authority to establish other courts than the Circuit and Supreme, in order that the administration of justice might be facilitated and the business of the Supreme Court thereby lessened to such an extent as would enable it to promptly consider and decide, as contemplated by the constitution, the questions appealed to it for judicial determination. In view of the fact that nearly 700 cases are now pending in the Supreme Court, after four years' assiduous aid of the Supreme Court Commissioners, I submit for your consideration the question of the expediency of continuing the commission as a means of accomplishing the judicial relief contemplated by the constitutional amendment, and earnestly invite your attention as to whether or not the practical working and effect of the commission is not in violation of the intendment of Sections 162 and 165 of Article 7 of the Constitution. It seems to me that litigants are entitled to have their matters in controversy decided by the court established by the Constitution.

In many cases they do not get this right under the working of Rules 2 and 3 of the Supreme Court for the government of its Commissioners. The Supreme Court under those rules decides causes referred to the Commissioner upon the opinion rendered by the Commissioners, and not upon the question arising in the record as required by the Constitution.

I am aware that the Supreme Court is compelled to such a course in order to make the labors of the Commissioners available, but it raises the query whether practically it does not make the Supreme Court to consist of ten Judges when the Constitution says it shall not consist of more than five.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

The educational interests of the State are worthy of your careful consideration and generous support. In addition to the ordinary and necessary needs of our educational institutions, it would not be improper for me to call your attention to the great loss sustained by the Indiana University since the last meeting of the Legislature.

One of the main buildings as well as the library and museum, have been destroyed by fire. The extent of the loss, as well as the aims and hopes for the future of that institution, is set forth in the report of the Trustees to the Governor.

The State can afford, by a reasonable appropriation, to second the efforts of the Trustees to build up a university as the head of our common school system of the State, whose position of usefulness will be extended and perpetuated.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA.

Your attention is called to the alarming spread of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of our sister States of Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky, and that our own State is threatened with the invasion of said disease which is said to be both contagious and infectious, and has already caused disastrous results to the live stock interests of those States. Timely precautionary measures may to a large extent save the cattle interests of Indiana from the ravages of this disease. The consideration of the same is submitted for such action as in your judgment it may demand.

GETTYSBURG.

I am advised that several of the States which furnished regiments of volunteers in the Federal army that participated in the battle of Gettysburg have made appropriations for the purpose of erecting tablets to mark the position occupied by their troops in that great and decisive event. Indiana had five regiments of infantry—Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-seventh—and two companies of the First and six companies of the Third Cavalry, that were engaged in that, perhaps the greatest battle fought by the Army of the Potomac, and it is eminently proper that our State should do as much as any other to commemorate the heroism displayed by her sons in defense of the Union upon that memorable battle-field. I therefore invite your attention to this subject for such action as you may deem proper.

WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

I am informed that of the sum of $5,000 allotted to Indiana by the Commissioners of the World's Cotton and Industrial Exposition, now open at New Orleans, but a small portion remains for the further use of the Commissioners of our State. It can readily be conceived how inadequate this sum would be if a full representation was made of Indiana's material and industrial forces. It is not a display of fabrics and wealth to excite jealous rivalry for superiority in methods of production or resources, however varied or rich they may be. It is a nation's ambition, uniting the arts and sciences with the genius of advanced thinkers, of productions of not only our own country, but of all nations, from which we as a people must be greatly benefited; for while the commerce of older countries shall bring thither their trophies of handiwork, skill and products, the spirit of our development in agriculture, alone, will seize upon whatever may be distributed to our vast and almost limitless domain to the profit of American genius.

While other States have deemed it wise to add to the sum thus alloted to them, if it shall be thought best to the further and complete showing of Indiana's productive growth, industrial and mineral wealth, to add to this sum in a measure sufficient only to make sure that we shall not fail in standing where we rightfully belong, second to no State, such appropriation will meet my approval.

In this connection I am gratified to address you upon a kindred subject, the mention of which, I feel is sufficient to commend it to your approval.

It is the purpose, I am informed, of the managers of this World's Exposition to invite the soldiers of the North and South to come together in a grand encampment in New Orleans.

To this end, I understand, a large and sufficient sum has been set apart. What more propitious than this opportunity, the first since the war, of a national character, to reunite the men of a common country and ancestry, who, only a few years ago, stood arrayed against each other in battle? If such a meeting can be consummated in the fullness of the spirit that prompts the movement, our country will be closer knit.

If the North shall send down her regiments of men, not as she did twenty years ago to the sound of martial drum beats but to the music of "piping times" of peace, nothing, I believe, could so firmly reunite the fellowship born of a common heritage, and which would give assurance that, when the soldiers of a nation who have borne arms against each other can come together as brothers, strife can never again come between us as a people.

If statesmen have failed to accomplish what the war assured, the duty of the hour would seem naturally to belong to the soldiers, who stood for their convictions at the cannon's mouth.

I deem it therefore proper to call your attention to this contemplated encampment, that in your capacity as representatives of this State, made illustrious by the deeds of her soldiery, you may express such approval and take such action as may seem to you to be proper, in reaffirming the pride of our people in the truth of history, that Indiana, as in war, so in peace and good-will to man, stands at the front.

Humbly acknowledging our dependence upon the Divine Ruler of the Universe, our hearts should be filled with gratitude for the blessings of peace, health and abundance. Among the great sisterhood of States the history and growth of Indiana affords an example of development and prosperity of which we may well be proud.

In all things necessary to constitute a State, she stands to-day one among the brightest in the grand galaxy of States that comprise our Federal Union. Occupying territory from the broad lakes of the north to the great natural thoroughfare of water on the south, and intermediate in geographical position east and west, she will forever be within the pathway of commerce and travel between the oceans. Her fertile soil, varied and salubrious climate, great natural advantages, munificent fund and system of common schools and universities of learning, her liberal and elaborate system of benevolent, charitable and reformatory institutions, all keeping pace with the progress and demands of the age, offer inducements and invite the capital, enterprise and skill of other lands, and afford an asylum for the oppressed from abroad.

Then let it be our highest ambition to further promote the prosperity and renown of the State, supporting unswervingly the Union and its Constitution, the wisest and best instrument for the government of man ever yet devised, demanding unflinchingly the constitutional rights and liberties of all citizens, without regard to race or color; cultivating good-will among the people of every section of our common country, so that we may be one people in feeling as well as in name, moving on harmoniously together to that destiny, under God's providence, awaiting us in the future—the grandest and mightiest Republic of free men and free women upon which the sun of God has ever shone.

A MAN with a clear conscience and a new steel pen might write a volume proving that it pays to be generous; but if he boards a street car and tries to pass a dime with a hole in it he gets sadly left.

THE King of Siam has 263 children. He is under thirty.

REAGAN'S TRIUMPH.

Full Text of His Interstate Commerce Bill, as It Passed the House of Representatives.

The Vote in Detail by Which the Famous Measure Was Adopted.

THE VOTE.

How the Measure Stood on Final Passage.

The Reagan interstate commerce bill passed the National House of Representatives on the 8th of January by a vote of 158 yeas to 75 nays. The vote in detail is as follows.

YEAS.

Alexander, D.	Halsell, D.	Riggs, D.
Anderson, R.	Hanback, R.	Robertson, D.
Bagley, D.	Hardy, D.	Robinson, (O)R.
Ballentine, D.	Hatch (Mo.) D.	Rogers, (Ark.)D.
Barksdale, D.	Haynes, R.	Rogers, (N.Y.)D.
Bayne, R.	Henderson, R	Rosecrans, D.
Beach, D.	Henley, D.	Rowell, R.
Blackburn, D.	Herbert, D.	Ryan, R.
Bland, D.	Holman, D.	Shively, I.
Blount, D.	Holmes, R.	Singleton, D.
Brainerd, R.	Hopkins, D.	Skinner(N.C.)D.
Breckinridge,D.	Hauseman, D.	Smalls, R.
Brown, (Pa.) R.	Hunt, D.	Snyder, D.
Browne,(Ind)R.	James, R.	Spriggs, D.
Buchanan, D.	Jones (Wis.)D.	Stewart (Tex)D.
Budd, D.	Jones (Ala.), D.	Stockslayer, D.
Barnes, D.	Jones (Tex.), D.	Stone, R.
Cabell, D.	King, D.	Storm, D.
Caldwell, D.	Keiner, D.	Strait, R.
Campbell,N.Y.D	Lanham, D.	Strubble, R.
Campbell, Pa. R.	LeFevre, D.	Sumner (Cal.)D.
Cassidy, D.	Lewis, D.	Swope, R.
Clardy, D.	Lore, D.	Talbott, D.
Clements, D.	Lovering, D.	Taylor,J.D.(O)R
Cobb, D.	McComas, R.	Taylor(Tenn.)D.
Connolly, D.	McCormick, R.	ThrockmortonD
Cook, D.	McMillin, D.	Townshend, D.
Cosgrove, D.	Matson, D.	Tucker, D.
Covington, D.	Maybury, D.	Tully, D.
Cox, (N. Y.) D.	Miller (Tex.), D.	Turner (Ga.),D.
Cox, (N. C.),D.	Money, D.,	Turner,(Ky.) D.
Crisp, D.	Morrill, R.	Van Eaton, D.
Cullen, R.	Moulton, D.	Wakefield, R.
Curtin, D.	Muller, D.	Wallace, D.
Davidson, D.	Murphy, D.	Warner (O.), D.
Davis (Mo.) D.	Murray, D.	Warner(Ten.),D
Dibrell, D.	Neece, D.	Weaver, R.
Eldredge, D.	Nelson, R.	Wellborn, D.
English, D.	Nutting, R.	Wemple, D.
Ermentrout,D.	Oates, D.	White(Minn),R.
Ferrell, D.	O'Ferrall, D.	Wilkins, D.
Fiedler, D.	Patton, D.	Williams, D.
Findlay, D.	Payson, R.	Willis, D.
Foran, D.	Pierce, D.	Wilson (Ia.), R.
Forney, D.	Peel, D.	Wilson(W. Va)D
Funston, R.	Perkins,R.	Winans,Mich.,D
Fyan, D.	Peters, R.	Winans(Wis.)D.
Garrison, R.	Pettibone, R.	Wise,G.D.(Va)D
Geddes, D.	Price, R.	Wolford, D.
George, R.	Pryor, D.	Worthington,D.
Glascock, D.	Pusey, D.	Yaple, D.
Goff, R.	Randall, D.	York, R.—158.
Green, D.	Reagan, D.	

NAYS.

Adams (Ill), R.	Elliot, D.	Lyman, I.
Adams (N.Y.) D.	Everhart, R.	Millard, R.
Aiken, D.	Greenleaf, D.	Mitchell, D.
Atkinson, R.	Hammond, D.	Morse, D.
Barr, R.	Hardeman, D.	Mutchler, D.
Bingham, R.	Harmer, R.	Nicholls, D.
Bisbee, R.	Hemphill, D.	O'Hara, R.
Boutelle, R.	Henderson Ill.	R O'Neill (Pa.), R.
Bowen, R.	Hepburn, R.	Phelps, R.
Boyle, D.	Hewitt (N.Y.)D.	Post, D.
Bratton, R.	Hewitt(Ala.),D.	Potter, D.
Breitung, R.	Hitt, R.	Ranney, R.
Brewer(N.Y.),R.	Hoblitzell, D.	Reed, R.
Brewer(N.J.),R.	Horr, R.	Rockwell, R.
Brumm, R.	Houk, R.	Seymour, D.
Candler, D.	Howey, R.	Smith (Pa.), D.
Cannon, R.	Jeffords, R.	Stevens, D.
Chace, R.	Johnson, R.	TaylorE.(O.),R.
Cutcheon, R.	Kean, R.	Thomas, R.
Davis (Ill.), R.	Keifer, R.	Tillman, D.
Davis(Mass), R.	Kelley, R.	Wait, R.
Deuster, D.	Ketcham, R.	Washburn, R.
Dowd, D.	Lacey, R.	Whiting, R.
Dunham, R.	Libbey, R.	Wise, J.S(Va)D.
Eaton, D.	Long, R.	Woodward D—75

Recapitulation: Yeas—Republicans, 39; Democrats, 118; Independents, 1. Nays—Republicans, 48; Democrats, 26; Independents, 1.

THE BILL.

Full Text of the Measure as Adopted.

Following is the text of the interstate commerce bill as it passed the House:

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged alone or associated with others in the transportation of property by railroad, or by pipe-line, or lines from one State or Territory to or through one or more other States or Territories of the United States, or to or from any foreign country, directly or indirectly to charge to, or receive from any person or persons any greater or less rate or amount of freight compensation or reward than is by him or them charged to or received from any other person or persons for like and contemporaneous service in carrying, receiving, delivering, storing, or handling the same. All charges for such services shall be reasonable, and any person or persons having purchased a ticket for passage from one State to another, or paid the required fare, shall receive the same treatment and be afforded equal facilities and accommodations as are furnished all other persons holding tickets of the same class, without discrimination. But nothing in this act shall be construed to deny to railroads the right to provide separate accommodations for passengers, as they may deem best for the public comfort and safety, or to relate to transportation relating to points wholly within the limits of one State; provided that no discrimination is made on account of race or color, and that furnishing separate accommodations with equal facilities and equal comforts at the same charges shall not be considered a discrimination, nor shall any railroad company or its officers charge to or receive from any person who is to be conveyed from one State or Territory into another any sum exceeding three cents per mile for the distance to be traveled by such person; and all persons engaged as aforesaid shall furnish without discrimination the same facilities for carriage, receiving, delivering, storage and handling all property of like character carried by him or them, and shall perform with equal expedition the same kind of services connected with contemporaneous transportation thereof, as aforesaid. No break, stoppage or interruption, nor any contract, agreement, or understanding shall be made to prevent the carriage of any property from being treated as one continuous carriage in the meaning of this act from the place of shipment to the place of destination, unless such stoppage, interruption, contract, arrangement or understanding was made in good faith for some practical and necessary purpose, without any intent to avoid or interrupt such continuous carriage or to evade any provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to allow any rebate, drawback or other advantage in any form upon shipments made or services rendered as aforesaid by him or them.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unfawful for any person or persons engaged in the carriage, receiving, storage, or handling of property as mentioned in the first section of this act to enter into any combination, contract or agreement by changes of schedule, carriage in different cars, or by any other means with intent to prevent the carriage of such property from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination, whether carried on one or several railroads; and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons carrying property as aforesaid to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination for pooling freights, or to pool the freight of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads or any portion of them.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property, as provided in the first section of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation for a similar amount and kind of property for carrying, receiving, storing, forwarding, or handling the same for a shorter than for a longer distance, which includes any one railroad or pipe-line of a corporation, and shall include all the road or pipe-line in use by such corporation, whether owned or operated under contract, agreement, or lease by such corporation.

SEC. 5. That all persons engaged in carrying property as provided in the first section of this act shall adopt and keep posted up schedules which shall plainly state:

First—The different kinds and classes of property to be carried.

Second—The different places between which such property shall be carried.

Third—The rates of freight and prices of carriage between such places and for all services connected with the receiving, delivery, loading, unloading, storing, or handling the same. And the accounts for such service shall show what part of the charges is for transportation, and what part for loading, unloading, and other terminal facilities. Such schedules may be changed from time to time as hereinafter provided. Copies of such schedules shall be printed in plain, large type, at least the size of ordinary pica, and shall be kept plainly posted for public inspection in at least two places in every depot where freights are received or delivered, and no such schedule shall be changed in any particular, except by the substitution of another schedule containing the specification above required, which substitute schedule shall plainly state the time when it shall go into effect, and copies of which, printed as aforesaid, shall be posted as above provided at least five days before the same shall go into effect; and the same shall remain in force until another schedule shall, as aforesaid, be substituted; and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in carrying property on railroads or pipe lines as aforesaid, after thirty days from the passage of this act, to charge or receive more or less compensation for the carriage, receiving, delivery, loading, unloading, handling, or storing of any property contemplated by the first section of this act than shall be specified in such schedule as may at the time be in force.

Fourth—It shall be the duty of said person or persons engaged in carrying property as provided in the first section of this act to file or cause to be filed within fifteen days from and after posting a copy of each schedule posted, as in this section required, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for each Judicial Circuit in or through which any railroad may be operated; and it shall be the duty of said Clerk to file and preserve the same as a part of the records of his office.

SEC. 6. That each and all the provisions of this act shall apply to all property and the receiving, delivery, loading, unloading, handling, storing, or carriage of the same on one actually or substantially continuous carriage, or as a part of such continuous carriage, as provided for in the first section of this act, and compensation therefor, whether such property be carried wholly on one railroad or partly on several railroads, or wholly by one pipe line or partly by several pipe lines, and whether such services are performed or compensation paid or received by, or to, one person alone or in connection with another or other persons.

SEC. 7. That each and every act, matter, or thing in this act declared to be unlawful is hereby prohibited, and in case any person or persons as defined in this act, engaged as aforesaid, shall do, suffer, or permit to be done any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or forbidden, or shall omit to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, or shall be guilty of any violation of the provisions of this act, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay to the person or persons who may sustain damage thereby a sum equal to three times the amount of damages so sustained, to be recovered by the person or persons so damaged by suit in any State or United States Court of competent jurisdiction wherever the person or persons causing such damage can be found or may have an agent, office, or place of business; and if the court before which any such action is tried shall be of the opinion that the violation of the law was willful it should make an allowance by way of additional costs to the party injured sufficient to cover all his counsel and attorney fees. Any action to be brought as aforesaid may be considered, and if so brought shall be regarded as a subject of equity, jurisdiction, and discovery, and affirmative relief may be sought and obtained therein. In any such action so brought as an equitable cognizance as aforesaid, any director, officer, receiver, or trustee of any corporation or company aforesaid, or any agent of any such corporation or company, receiver, trustee, or person aforesaid, or any of them alone, or with any other person or persons, party or parties, may and shall be compelled to attend, appear, and testify and give evidence; and no claim that any such testimony or evidence might or might not tend to criminate the person testifying or giving evidence shall be of any avail; but such evidence or testimony shall not be used as against such person on the trial of any indictment against him. The attendance and appearance of any of these persons who, as aforesaid, may be compelled to appear and testify, and the giving of testimony as evidence by the same respectively, and the production of books and papers thereby, may and shall be compelled the same as in the case of any other witness; and in case any deposition or evidence or the production of any books or papers may be desired or required for the purpose of applying for or sustaining any such action, the same, and the production of books and papers, may and shall be had, taken, and compelled by or before any United States Commissioner, or in any manner provided or to be provided for as to the taking of other depositions or evidence or the attendance of witnesses or the production of other books or papers in or by Chap. 17, Title 13, Revised Statutes of the United States. No action as aforesaid shall be sustained unless brought within one year after the cause of action accrue or within one year after the party complaining shall have come to a knowledge of his right of action; and as many causes of action as may accrue within a year may be joined in the same suit or complaint, and any Circuit Court or District Court of the United States having jurisdiction shall have the power, upon the application of any person or persons, firms, railroads or other corporations or associations alleging undue and unjust discrimination against a person in violation of the provisions of this act, to issue writs of mandamus against such person commanding such person to move and transport freight or to furnish facilities for the transportation for the party applying for the writ, upon such terms and in such manner as shall seem just and proper to the court in order to prevent any undue or unjust discrimination against the relator. The proceedings shall be as in other cases of mandamus, and in cases of urgent necessity or involving the transportation of perishable goods writs of alternative mandamus made returnable forthwith: Provided, that no writ or peremptory mandamus shall issue under this act until the relator shall have given security in such sum as shall be named by the court to pay the defendant proper and legal charges for the services required to be performed by the writ aforesaid; and provided further, that the remedy herein given by the writ of mandamus shall be cumulative and shall not exclude or interfere with other remedies herein provided. No cause brought under this act in any State court of competent jurisdiction shall be removed to any United States Court.

SEC. 8. That any director or officer of any corporation or company acting or engaged as aforesaid, or any receiver, or trustee, lessee, or person acting or engaged as aforesaid, or any agent of any such corporation or company, receiver, trustee, or person aforesaid, or of one of them alone, or with any other corporation, company, person, or party, who shall willfully do, or cause, or willingly suffer or permit to be done any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or forbidden, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall willfully omit or fail to do any act, matter or thing in this act required to be done, or cause or willingly suffer, or permit any act, matter or thing so directed or required by this act to be done not to be so done, or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty of any infraction of this act, or aid or abet therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $2,000.

SEC. 9. That nothing in this act shall apply to carriage, receiving, storage, handling, or forwarding of property wholly within one State and not shipped from or destined to some foreign country or other State or Territory; nor shall it apply to property carried for the United States at lower rates of freight and charges than for the general public, or to the transportation of articles at reduced rates of freight for charitable purposes, or to or from public fairs and expositions for exhibition.

SEC. 10. That the words "person or persons," as used in this act, except where otherwise provided, shall be construed and held to mean the person or persons, officer or officers of a corporation or corporations, company or companies, receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees, lessee or lessees, agent or agents, or other person or persons acting or engaged in any matters and things mentioned in this act.

CUTTING BEE IN GEORGIA.

A Terrible Affray with Knives.

[Rutledge (Ga.) special.]

This town was thrown into great excitement by a difficulty in which twenty-five men took part. The origin of the difficulty was a frivolous affair between Bob Brewer and Tom Estes, which resulted in blows. B. H. Hardin took part in behalf of Estes, and the Hawkins boys came in in behalf of Brewer. Hardin then went to work with his knife, cutting Babe Hawkins three times in the back. Churchill then undertook to quiet the row, but only received a stab with Hardin's knife in the breast, cutting to the hollow. Then one after another took part until not less than twenty-five were interested in the row. Hardin's ankle was broken, and his head was also badly bruised. Many others were grazed with knives and bruised, and Churchill is dead.

Midgets Married.

[Boston dispatch.]

Maj. Rodnia Nutt, the midget, was married at the Crawford House to-day to Miss Clara Corfield, aged 18, and eighteen inches taller than the groom. Nutt, who is 44 years old, was never before married.

MR. PASSMORE EDWARDS has purchased the *Weekly Times* of London for $200,000, and will make it an organ of advanced Radicalism, surpassing even his former journal, the *Echo*, in violence.

PROFESSOR FARMAN, of Yale, owns a controlling interest in the New Haven *News*.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

THE Legislature of Indiana convened in biennial session on Thursday, Jan. 8. The Senate organized by electing the following officers: Secretary, J. Kelley, of Vigo County; Doorkeeper, J. W. Cope, of Allen County. The House elected the following officers: Speaker, Charles L. Jewell, of Floyd County; Clerk, H. C. Darnell, of Putnam County; Doorkeeper, Henry R. Frye, of Grant County. In the Senate, legislative work was opened by Mr. Foulke, who introduced a State civil service reform measure. It provides for the regulation and improvement of the civil service of the State of Indiana by a commission of three persons to be appointed by the Governor (the Senate approving) from the two political parties casting the largest number of votes, who shall hold no other office, and whose actual traveling expenses shall be paid, together with a salary of $5 per day. Their duties shall be to supervise all competitive examinations and give particular attention to the enforcement of the civil-service law. The bill also authorizes the employment of a special examiner at $1,500 per annum and a secretary at $1,000 and expenses. Other important measures were introduced by Mr. Smith, providing that an alien upon declaring his intention to become a citizen may hold real estate; by Mr. Campbell of Hendricks to protect the ballot-box, to procure fair elections, to prevent the purchase and sale of votes, to provide means of proving such offenses, and attaching as a penalty disfranchisement and incapability of holding any office or trust or profit thereafter; by Mr. Schloss, to authorize counties having court-houses under way to issue bonds for the completion thereof to the amount of 2 per cent of the assessed valuation of taxables; by Mr. Brown, to elect County Superintendents by the people every four years; by Mr. Willard, limiting the amount of taxes that may be levied by the Board of Commissioners in counties containing a voting population over 25,000 to not exceeding 37 cents on $100 for county purposes and three cents for township purposes, but in the township containing the county-seat the tax will not exceed one cent on $100. The usual bill appropriating $125,000 to defray the expenses of the General Assembly was introduced in the House. An effort was made in the House to elect the Rev. O. H. P. Abbett, the clergyman who opened the Democratic State Convention with prayer, permanent Chaplain, but it failed. When the same thing was attempted in the Senate at the afternoon session it met with the same fate. A bill passed appropriating $125,000 for the expenses of the session, an increase of $25,000 over two years ago.

VERY little business was transacted in the Legislature on the 9th. Mr. Foulke, Republican, in the Senate, introduced a joint resolution indorsing Cleveland's recent civil service reform letter, and it was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations by a strict party vote. In the lower house the chief feature of the session, preliminary to the joint convention, was the introduction by Representative Lindley, Republican, of Hamilton County, of a resolution favoring the placing of Gen. Grant on the retired list. Judge Gooding at once moved to lay the resolution on the table, saying there was more important business to be attended to, and the ayes and noes were called, resulting in its defeat by a party vote. Several of the Democratic members indicated that they would support such a resolution upon the proper occasion, but they did not believe in allowing it to interfere with the pressing business before the House. At 11 o'clock the Senate was escorted into the House of Representatives, and Gov. Porter read his message in the presence of both houses.

A Muddy Campaign.

From "Recollections of a Private," in the *Century*, we quote the following: "No country can beat a Virginia road for mud. We struck it thick. It was knee-deep. It was verily 'heavy marching.' The foot sank very insidiously into the mud, and reluctantly came out again; it had to be coaxed, and while you were persuading your reluctant left, the willing right was sinking into unknown depths; it came out of the mud like the noise of a suction-pump when the water is exhausted.

"The order was given, 'Route step'; we climbed the banks of the road in search of firm earth, but it couldn't be found, so we went on pumping away, making about one foot in depth to two in advance. Our feet seemingly weighed twenty pounds each. We carried a number six into the unknown depths of mud, but it came out a number twelve, elongated, yellow, and nasty; it had lost its fair proportions, and would be mistaken for anything but a foot, if not attached to a leg. It seemed impossible that we should ever be able to find our feet in their primitive condition again. Occasionally a boot or shoe would be left in the bed, and it would take an exploring expedition to find it. Oh, that disgusting, sticking mud! Wad Rider declared that if Virginia was once in the Union, she was now in the mud. A big Irish comrade, Jim O'Brien, facetiously took up the declension of mud, —mud, mudder, murder,—pulling a foot out at each variation for emphasis. Jack E. declared it would be impossible to dislodge an enemy stuck in the mud as we were.

"The army resembled, more than anything else, a congregation of flies making a pilgrimage through molasses. The boys called their feet 'pontoons,' 'mudhooks,' 'soil-excavators,' and other names not quite so polite. When we halted to rest by the wayside, our feet were in the way of ourselves and everybody else. 'Keep your mudhooks out of my way,' 'Save your pontoons for another bridge,' were heard on all sides, mingled with all the reckless, profane, and quaint jokes common to the army, and which are not for print.

"The mud was in constant league with the enemy; an efficient ally in defensive warfare; equivalent to reenforcements of 20,000 infantry. To realize the situation, spread tar a foot deep all over your back-yard, and then try to walk through it; particularly is this experiment recommended to those citizens who were constantly crying, 'Why doesn't the army move?' It took the military valor all out of a man. Any one would think, from reading the Northern newspapers, that we soldiers had macadamized roads to charge over at the enemy. It would have pleased us much to have seen those 'On to Richmond' fellows put over a five-mile course in the Virginia mud, loaded with a forty-pound knapsack, sixty rounds of catridges, and haversacks filled with four days' rations."

An American Invention Much Wanted.

We are greatly in need of a cheap and speedy press which may be operated by a steam thrashing engine to press our grain straw into small, solid blocks to furnish fuel for this immense wheat-growing but woodless and fuelless country. Such a press, if practical, and cheap, and durable, would certainly be one of the greatest blessings this country could be favored with. Millions of tons of straw are now burned in the field which might be converted into valuable fuel by the use of such a press.—*Dakota Cor. Scientific American.*

THE busy thoroughfare of life is beset with open bridges, and disappointment is continually ringing the bell and bringing the rushing crowds to a standstill, while numerous craft laden with hopes beyond reach go through the draw. If you are a near-sighted party, and have ever gone to the play without your long-range glasses, it won't take a chisel to put this idea where it is intended to go.—*Ex.*

MYRA CLARK GAINES.

The Famous Litigant Has Gone to a Higher Court.

A recent dispatch from New Orleans announced the death, at her residence in that city, of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, at the ripe age of 80 years. Mrs. Gaines was the daughter of Daniel Clark, the first Representative in Congress of Louisiana, and the richest man in the State at the time of his death. Mrs. Gaines was not informed of her parentage until she was a grown woman. As soon as she knew this, she began her case for the recovery of her father's property. This case is probably the most extended and complicated litigation on record. It was commenced fully half a century ago, and has been begun anew seven times, argued before the Supreme Court of the State four times, before the Supreme Court of the United States twice, and is before that body to-day. Almost every prominent lawyer from Daniel Webster and Charles O'Conor down have been employed in it, and fortunes have been expended in carrying it on.

Mrs. Gaines married Gen. Edmunds Pendleton Gaines, who gained such a reputation during the war of 1812, and his great fortune of $250,000 was expended in court charges and lawyers' fees. Mrs. Gaines obtained innumerable judgments, but every cent of money she got went to the lawyers. As for the defendants in the case, all were utterly ruined by the most protracted litigation ever known, except the city of New Orleans. Two years ago Mrs. Gaines obtained judgment in the United States Court against the city for a sum exceeding $2