

THE LEGISLATURE'S WORK.

The Important Bills Defeated and the New Laws Enacted.
[Indianapolis Journal.]

During the regular and special sessions of the Legislature there were 948 bills introduced, and of this number 150 were passed. There were only two acts vetoed by the Governor—the militia bill and Senator L. M. Campbell's bill providing that persons having claims against the State might bring suit in the Supreme Court. Both measures were vetoed by the Governor for the reason that he believed they contained unconstitutional provisions. Among the important bills which were defeated were the act creating an Appellate Court; Mr. Foulke's bill requiring that the effects of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics should be taught in the public schools; Mr. McMullen's, requiring foreign fire insurance companies to pay losses within sixty days; several bills reducing the emoluments of the Supreme Court; Reporter; Mr. Mosier's and Mr. Best's fee and salary bills; Mr. Lindsay's, exempting homesteads and personal property from execution; Mr. Jameson's, regulating the business of banking; Mr. Engle's, prohibiting the giving of passes by railroads to judicial and legislative officers; Mr. Sayre's, reducing the number of members of the Legislature; Mr. Foulke's, relating to a State civil service system; Mr. Foulke's, removing the legal disabilities of married women; Mr. Bailey's, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. The joint resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution which were adopted were Representative Krueger's, fixing the terms of county officers at four years, and making them ineligible to re-election; and the resolution striking from the constitution the word "white" wherever it appears. The bills enacted and signed by the Governor number 148, and are as follows:

Appropriating \$5,000 from the general fund for the salaries and expenses of State officers and deputies, Supreme Court judges and officers, circuit judges, prosecuting attorneys, executive and administrative departments, the various State institutions, the payment of interest on bonds, etc., and for the erection of tablets to the memory of Indiana soldiers who fell at Gettysburg.

Providing that in cases of less than 10,000 inhabitants the county auditor and treasurer shall levy and collect the city taxes, and turn them over to the proper city officers.

Regulating the practice of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics, and providing for the issuing of licenses to practice by the county clerk.

Legalizing certain records in the offices of county recorders.

Appropriating \$2,500 to pay on lightning-rod claim of David B. Munson.

Amending an act creating and defining the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Forty-seventh judicial circuits, and fixing the length of term and time of holding the courts therein, and providing for the appointment of a judge of the Forty-seventh circuit; for the appointment of prosecuting attorneys for the Twenty-first and Twenty-second circuits, and declaring an emergency.

Providing a means of keeping in repair certain gravel roads, pursuant to an act of March 8, 1865.

Amending section 2455 of the Revised Statutes of 1881, providing that appeal bond shall be filed in less than ten days after the decision is made, unless the court, for good cause shown, shall direct it to be filed within one year.

Relieving Calvin Jackson, of Hancock County, who lost \$1,997.70 State money by the failure of the Indiana Banking Company.

Distributing undistributed money in the Treasury of the town of Clinton, Vermillion County.

Amending section 318 of the statutes of 1881, so that in certain civil cases where the defendant cannot be reached, a notice of the date and nature of suit shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation.

Concerning gravel and macadamized roads.

Incorporating the town of Washington, Wayne County.

Relieving Jesse A. Avery, Cornelius B. Wodsworth, Wm. B. Flick, Wm. H. Speer, Robert N. Harding, Israel J. Connarroe, Joseph L. Hunton, Thomas W. Janeway, Chris Grube, and Harvey R. Matthews, Trustees of the several townships of Marion County, of the responsibility for various sums of township money lost by the failure of banks.

Concerning the election, compensation, and duties of the Attorney General of the State.

Appropriating \$10,000 for the relief of Mrs. Sarah J. May.

Legalizing the incorporation of the town of Landon, Harrison County.

Fixing the time for holding court in the Tenth judicial circuit.

Amending section 333 of the Revised Statutes of 1881, concerning the incorporation of towns.

Legalizing certain assessments for the construction of the Bluffton and Bedford and Bluffton and Warren gravel roads.

Legalizing elections and official acts of the Board of Trustees of the town of Rockport.

Legalizing the incorporation and elections of the town of Owensville, Gibson County.

Appropriating \$50,000 to pay the expenses of the extra session of the present Legislature.

Amending section 2108 of the Revised Statutes of 1881, so as to outlaw the English sparrow.

Reorganizing the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Asylum for Feeble-minded Children, and providing that three trustees, one of them a woman and the others honorably discharged Union soldiers, shall be appointed by the Governor as a board of management.

Legalizing contracts and proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the town of Brownstown.

Legalizing acts of the town of Cannelton.

Regulating the term of office of county commissioners.

Requiring the full monthly payment of employees engaged in manual or mechanical labor, and making the claims of such employees preferred claims.

Authorizing the appointment of short-hand reporters for courts of record in counties with 10,000 or more inhabitants, and fixing the compensation at not more than \$5 for each day actually employed.

Making the State Board of Health consist of five members instead of four, and providing for the election of a Secretary of the Board, who shall serve two years.

Legalizing the construction of the Daniel Heath free gravel road.

Authorizing municipal corporations to purchase and hold real estate for sanitary purposes, and legalizing purchases heretofore made.

Fixing time of holding courts in Thirty-fourth Judicial Circuit and repealing laws in conflict therewith.

Amending section 3206 of the Revised Statutes of 1881, so that claims not exceeding \$50 for work performed at any time within the previous six months, by laboring men or mechanics, shall be treated as preferred debts against any corporation or person failing, assigning or having his business suspended by creditors.

Prohibiting a tax levy of more than 35 cents on the hundred dollars in counties having a voting population of more than 25,000.

Prohibiting the buying and selling of votes, and prescribing penalties of disfranchisement and ineligibility to office.

To reapportion the Congressional districts.

Fixing the time of holding circuit courts in the Fourth judicial circuit.

Concerning the building of bridges across boundary streams between counties.

Appropriating \$30,000 to the Indiana University.

Reapportioning the State for legislative purposes.

Proposing an amendment to Section 2 of the Constitution, so that no county officer except a surveyor shall be eligible to re-election for the term of office immediately succeeding a term already served by him.

Authorizing county commissioners in certain cases to construct free turnpikes instead of free bridges built, and authorizing boards to pay for bridges within the corporate limits of towns and cities.

Preventing the spread of Canadian thistles.

Providing for the reading in open court of the full record of each day's proceedings in the circuit courts.

Fixing time of holding court in the Thirty-fifth judicial circuit.

Validating acknowledgments taken before officers whose commissions had theretofore expired.

Extending for thirty years mining corporations existing before the State Constitution took effect.

Legalizing continuances of terms of courts heretofore and after this time, beyond the expiration of the time fixed by law, where trials may be in progress at the time of such expiration.

Giving powers concerning libraries in certain cities, formerly held by town trustees, to common councils, after such towns may have become cities.

Legalizing certain acts of the Brown county commissioners.

Fixing time of holding and length of terms of courts in Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, Forty-sixth, and Second judicial circuits.

Legalizing certain sales of real estate made without appraisements by majority votes of common councils of incorporated cities.

Appropriating \$2,000 for the completion of the three new asylums for the insane.

Creating the Forty-eighth judicial circuit and fixing the time of holding courts in the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, and Forty-sixth circuits.

Granting certain rights of franchise to the Union Railway Company of Indianapolis.

Concerning drainage, repealing certain laws, prohibiting the obstruction of drains, etc.

Increasing the bond of the State Treasurer to \$100,000.

Appropriating \$125,000 to defray the expenses of the regular session of the General Assembly.

Appropriating \$3,000 to repair that portion of the Asylum for the Insane for the insane.

Prohibiting aliens from holding titles to real estate in Indiana.

Providing for the removal of obstructions from highways.

Legalizing the incorporation of the town of Bourbon, Marshall county.

Fixing the time of holding courts in the Thirty-sixth judicial circuit.

Legalizing the incorporation of the town of Ambia, Benton county.

Appropriating \$3,900 to maintain the Indiana exhibit at New Orleans.

Legalizing the incorporation of the Union Loan and Savings Company of Marion county.

Authorizing the levying of a township tax of 1 per cent. to support libraries.

Changing the time of holding courts in the Forty-third, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth judicial circuits.

Legalizing acts of notaries public whose commissions had expired.

Appropriating \$25,001.64 to pay W. B. Burford for public printing.

Appropriating \$1,013 for the payment of a claim of Carlton & Hollenbeck.

Legalizing the appointment and acts of trustees in certain cases.

Appropriating \$40,000 to Purdue University for the years 1883 and 1884.

Amending the act of incorporation of the town of Vermont, Jennings county.

Appropriating \$6,800 for the erection of a new building at the Reform School for Boys.

Regulating the business of building, loan fund, and savings associations.

Providing means for securing the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines, prescribing penalties for violations, and repealing all conflicting laws.

Empowering voluntary associations incorporated under the laws of the State for establishing homes for aged females, to receive into such homes aged men also.

Providing that interest on county bonds may be paid annually or semi-annually.

Prohibiting the importation of foreign contract labor.

Amending the act providing for the organization and perpetuity of voluntary associations.

Prohibiting discriminations by telephone companies.

Authorizing school trustees to pay out of the special school fund money for real estate purchased for a public library.

Appropriating \$3,184.42 to reimburse the city of Indianapolis on account of money expended in the construction of the Reformatory sewer.

Appropriating \$16,990.71 for the payment of certain claims of members of the Indiana Legion.

Authorizing boards of county commissioners to accept gravel roads and maintain the same.

Amending the act providing for the taxation and registration of dogs.

Amending section 32 of the election contest law, so as to give the judges the right to examine ballots after the same have been read and announced by the inspectors.

Providing a contingent fund of \$2,000 per month to be disbursed by the Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane.

Requiring plans of new additions to cities or incorporated towns to be submitted to council or trustees before being recorded.

Authorizing owners of land separated by railroads to construct wagon and drive ways over such railroads; and repealing laws in conflict with liability for stock killed on account of such driveways.

Legalizing a deed for certain land in Randolph county made by Aquila Jones, as Treasurer of the State to William M. Loch, as Treasurer of the State.

Authorizing the county treasurer, auditor and recorder jointly to accept offers of compromise touching delinquent lands in certain cases, by consent of the Auditor of State.

Legalizing the organization of the Zionsville and Pike Township Gravel-road Company.

Allowing county commissioners of different counties to unite in the purchase of grounds and buildings for an orphan's home.

Providing that any person may appeal from a decision of county commissioners, in claims against counties, to the circuit or superior court.

Authorizing universities and colleges to acquire, hold and dispose of real estate.

Regulating weights and measures.

Giving to all people, without regard to race or previous condition, the advantages of restaurants, inns, eating-houses, barber-shops, and all places of public accommodation and amusement, and providing penalties for violation.

Authorizing commissioners of counties with uncompleted court-houses to issue bonds to raise funds for their completion.

Fixing the time for holding court in the Twenty-fifth judicial circuit.

Authorizing the councils of cities and boards of trustees of incorporated towns to pass and enforce ordinances requiring contractors to receipt estimate records within thirty days after payment of street improvement claims.

Appropriating \$1,400 to pay the indebtedness of the State to the estate of Daniel Hough.

Requiring foreign insurance companies operating in the State to have a paid-up capital of \$250,000, of which \$100,000 must be invested in stocks created under the laws of the United States, making the Auditor of State the attorney of the State in the State's dealing with such companies, empowering him at any time to examine their accounts, and defining the duties of agents of such companies.

Creating and defining the Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Forty-seventh Judicial Circuits, fixing the length of terms and times of holding courts therein, and providing for the appointment of a judge for the Forty-seventh and

Prosecuting Attorney for the Twenty-second.

Prohibiting the employment of children under 12 years of age in mines and manufacturing.

Appropriating \$400.00 to pay the claim of Patrick Kirkland.

Amending an act concerning proceedings in civil cases so as to exempt the State officers and Prosecuting Attorneys from liability for costs in State cases.

Empowering County Commissioners to appropriate money for the erection of soldiers' monuments.

To amend an act authorizing the formation of companies for the detection of horse-thieves.

Providing for the printing of reports from institutions biennially.

Providing for the election and qualification of Justices of the Peace.

Appropriating \$54,000 to pay John Martin for brick work at the Insane Hospital.

Concerning contracts made by order of the common councils of cities for the improvement of streets and alleys.

Authorizing the Governor to issue to Frank Coffey a patent for certain railroad land.

To amend an act relating to opening streets and alleys and for improving water-courses.

Concerning the relocation of county seats.

To amend an act providing for the appraisal and purchase and conversion of toll roads into free roads.

Regulating the reports on State school revenue by county treasurers.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature adjourned sine die on Monday, April 13. In the Senate G. C. Smith was elected President pro tem., which may lead to important results, as the Lieutenant Governor proposes to resign and Gov. Gray is a candidate for Mr. Harrison's seat in the United States Senate. Senator Youche introduced a resolution expressing the Senate's appreciation of the impartiality and ability with which Senator Rufus Magee had discharged the duties of President pro tem. of the body, and a supplemental resolution was offered by Senator Zimmerman, wishing Mr. Magee a safe and happy voyage to Stockholm, the place of his residence as Minister to Sweden and Norway. Both resolutions were unanimously adopted. The last hour of the session was extremely animated. Mr. Magee introduced a resolution thanking the reporters of the city papers for their fair and impartial reports of legislative proceedings. Senator Smith, of Jennings County, speaking to a question of privilege, made a violent attack on William Fortune, of the Journal, designating him as a sneak, scoundrel, coward, and blackmailer. Fortune sent in a note, which was read from the Clerk's desk, calling the Senator a liar, but after a heated discussion a motion to expel Mr. Fortune from the floor of the chamber was defeated. The vote was a tie, and the Lieutenant Governor decided by his vote against expulsion. In the House the concluding session was spent in allowing or refusing extra allowances to the employees. Resolutions of thanks to Speaker Jewett and the employees of the House were adopted, the former by a unanimous rising vote.

Our Little Joe.

In a newsboys' home a visitor observed a child's high-chair standing in a corner of the dining-room.

"Have you a child here?" he asked the matron.

"No. That is our little Joe's," she said.

A sudden silence followed. Even the boys standing near checked their noise and skirmishing for a few minutes.

"Who was Joe?" asked the visitor.

"A little fellow," said the matron, "who came to us when he was but six years old. He was a hump-back and a cripple, never having grown after he was five. He was a bright, pushing little fellow, and a very affectionate child. He slept here and took most of his meals here. That is his chair. I—I gave it to him. The superintendent said I favored him. Well, I was fond of Joe."

"We have a savings bank into which the boys put their pennies or dimes every week. It gives them the habit of economy. Joe began saving when he first came to us. He would bring his five or ten cents every Saturday, laughing."

"I am saving up to have a home of my own when I am grown up," he would say.

"He had neither father nor mother, nor any kinsfolk, and I don't know what was the boy's idea of a home of his own. He was very happy here—a sort of ruler among the other boys. Yet he went on saving, and always for that purpose."

"He was never a strong boy, and when he was sixteen a heavy cold he took went to his lungs. It only needed a day or two to make an end of his poor little body. One day he said to me, just after the clergyman had been with him:

"That money I've saved it will be enough to pay the doctor and buy a coffin for me."

"But, Joe," I said, 'how about the home of your own?'

"He did not answer me at first, and then he smiled, saying, 'That's all right!' and he held my hand tight. 'I'll have it. That's all right.'"

"The next day it was all over. We took Joe's money and paid the doctor and bought him a coffin. It didn't need a big one. The boys clubbed together, giving ten cents each, and bought him a lovely pillow of white roses, with 'Our Joe' upon it. Every boy got a tag of black on his arm to go to the funeral. He had his own home then, sir. But wherever he was, I think the roses pleased him."

She fell behind as we passed on and dusted little Joe's chair with her apron, setting it reverently apart into a quiet corner.

Kentucky Did Not Want to Secede.

The people of Kentucky did not desire to secede, and they showed it every time they had a chance to express an opinion. They showed it at the election in the summer of 1860, at the Presidential election in 1860, at the Congressional election in May, 1861, by a majority of over 54,000; they showed it at the legislative election in August, 1861, when the Union men were put in by an overwhelming majority in the Legislature; they showed it decisively by furnishing nearly 80,000 soldiers to support the Union cause, and they showed it, finally, and to the disgust of the Confederate generals and authorities, when they declined to rally to the Confederate standard when Johnston came to Bowling Green and Buckner to Green River; and again when Bragg brought his forces within sight of Louisville and Cincinnati.

Senator Blackburn has made the claim that Kentucky furnished 47,000 soldiers to the Confederate cause, and Mr. Shaler, in his recent history, puts the number at 40,000. We believe that neither or them can give an authority to support his estimate. Twenty-five thousand, to our mind, is a liberal figure at which to put the number of Confederate soldiers furnished by Kentucky, although up to September, 1861, the facilities for enlisting in the Confederate service in Kentucky were as great as for enlisting in the Union service, although a good part of the State was in the possession of the Confederates from September, 1861, up to February, 1862, and although in the summer and fall of 1862 they had every facility for securing Kentucky recruits.—Louisville Commercial.

Life on this planet, according to a treatise brought out by Mr. Scribner, ex-Secretary of State, New York, began in the polar regions.

ALBERT EDWARD.

His Visit to Cork Produces Scenes of Wild Disorder and Bloodshed.

Mobs Hoot and Jeer Him and Destroy Decorations in His Honor—Serious Rioting.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who have been making a tour of Ireland, arrived in the city of Cork on the 15th inst. What followed is thus described in the cable dispatches from that city: The sun was shining brightly and the weather was all that could be desired for such an occasion. The railway station and the streets in its vicinity were crowded with people awaiting the arrival of the royal party. When the train drew into the station it was greeted with hearty cheers. Everything within the power of loyalists to do was done to make the reception of the royal visitors a success, and the managers of the demonstration remained up most of the past night to make sure of their arrangements. When the Prince and Princess emerged from the railway station after their arrival in the city they were greeted with cheer after cheer. During their progress in the parade, workmen and boys ran alongside their carriage and kept up their cheering to drown the hissing of the nationalists, who lined the entire route and made continued hostile demonstrations. The conduct of the leaguers aroused the loyalists to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and they made the streets echo with shouts of welcome. The wonder is there was no violent breach of the peace during the royal progress, for it proceeded amid a continual warfare of words and taunts between the loyalists and the nationalists, whose numbers were about equally divided. A nationalist threw an onion at the royal carriage. The vegetable struck one of the footmen with considerable force, and many stones were thrown by roughs at the people who followed and cheered the royal carriage, and the police several times fired at the roughs. J. O'Connor, Nationalist, member of Parliament for Tipperary, marched at the head of a procession of Leaguers, who closely followed the royal procession and sang "God Save Ireland" every time the loyalists or their bands started up "God Save the Queen," or "God Save the Prince of Wales."

The Prince of Wales displayed some feeling when he replied to the address of welcome presented by the Magistrates of Cork. He said he was glad to hear the expression of loyalty to the British Constitution and to the Queen which the address contained, and hoped that every person possessing influence in Ireland would exert it to avoid dissensions, which would interfere with the object and progress of his present tour through the country and unite to promote the real welfare of the Irish people.

Immediately after the procession was over a meeting of the Cork National League was held. The meeting declared that the loyalist attempt to get up a fictitious demonstration of welcome in honor of royalty had proved a failure, and passed a resolution congratulating John O'Connor, who managed the hostile demonstrations, for the victory he had achieved for the Nationalist cause. The latest London newspapers containing accounts of the royal progress were burned in a bonfire.

After the mass meeting the Nationalists scattered through the city in parties numbering from fifty to five hundred men. Doors and windows were smashed, flags and decorations were torn down and heaped upon blazing bonfires, and many gun stores were broken into for the purpose of arming the mob. Policemen, when encountered singly or in small squads, were attacked and beaten unmercifully with their own truncheons. In many cases the police rallied and charged desperately upon the mob, but they were invariably surrounded and repulsed. The police then resorted to a free use of their revolvers and bayonets. It was hand-to-hand fighting of the most desperate sort, the police standing back and receiving and inflicting terrible injuries. At midnight the streets were practically in possession of the mob. The policemen who remained uninjured could not attempt to do more than maintain their positions and fight on the defensive. In addition to attacks from the crowds in the streets, the police were exposed to murderous volleys of stones from windows, housetops, and other points of vantage. The hospitals are full of injured policemen and rioters.

OTHER FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Egyptian Affairs.
[Gleaned from the London dispatches.]

It is reported that Osman Digma, with but a few followers left, has retreated to Erkowit. Orders have been sent to the Mudir of Senheri to deliver the town immediately to the King of Abyssinia.

A number of American ladies are making arrangements for a concert to be given in London, the proceeds of which will be added to the fund instituted by the Princess of Wales for the relief of the wounded in the Sudan campaign.

M. de Freycinet, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received from M. Barriere, French Consul General at Cairo, an account of the seizure of the French newspaper *Bosphore-Egyptien* by the Egyptian Government. After giving the matter full consideration, M. de Freycinet will prepare a formal protest against the Egyptian Government's action.

It is said England wanted Turkey to occupy Egypt under English officers. Turkey at first objected, but it is believed she is now inclined to agree with England's wishes.

Cable Notes.
Baron von Schorlemerst, the leading representative of Dr. Windthorst, has resigned his seat in the Reichstag in consequence of a serious quarrel with Dr. Windthorst.

M. Alfassa, the prominent financier of Paris and London, has failed. His liabilities in Paris amount to 5,000,000 francs and he owes 12,000,000 francs to the London Stock Exchange. Other failures are feared.

Armenian marauders broke into the apartments occupied by the British Consul at Erzerum, the principal city in Armenia, and seriously wounded Maj. W. Everett, the Consul. One of the burglars has been caught and imprisoned. A complaint has been made to the Porte about this outrage, and an urgent demand made for satisfaction.