



FRIDAY MARCH 25 1887

Entered at the postoffice at Rensselaer, Ind., as second-class matter.

Senator E. B. Sellers, of Monticello, upon the recommendation of United States Senator Turpie, has been appointed United States District Attorney for Indiana. Judge Turpie is intimately acquainted with Senator Sellers, and cognizant of his thorough qualifications for the position. We congratulate our old friend on his promotion so well deserved.

"A few of the many things" for which the Democracy will receive the cordial indorsement and increased support of the people at the next general election will be:

The discovery and expose, by the Democratic Senate Committee, of the mismanagement of the State Prison South, after years of 'white-washing' by Republican Committees;

The management of the Insane Hospital in the interest of reform, honesty and humanity;

The keeping out of office of a pretended Lieutenant-governor;

The throwing out of a Senator reported by the Committee as notoriously guilty of bribery and corruption;

The seating of his legally elected contestant;

The election a gentleman of superior qualifications, purer patriotism, greater breadth of statesmanship to represent Indiana in the United States Senate, where she has so long been misrepresented by a political fraud whose only claim to distinction is that he is the "grandson of his grandfather;"

The building up of valuable and much needed State properties:

The payment by the retiring Democratic State Treasurer, to his republican successor, of every dollar charged against him;

"For the beautiful and artistic manner" in which the false and hypocritical report of radical investigators on the hunt for partisan capital in the management of the Insane asylum has been demolished; their "white-washing" of the state prison south brought to an end, and the persistent and repeated efforts of the republican thugs to build up their waning strength by deception and corruption frustrated by the prompt and honest action of the Democratic Senate in the interest of true reform;

For the prompt and energetic action of Democratic Governor Gray to have such measures adopted by officers of law as will in the end be the means of converting "the great 'straw' bond of the late lamented Andrew Jackson Howard," accepted and continuously held by Republican directors, into a good bond;

For the prompt action of the Democratic Senate which resulted in putting a stop to "the brutal treatment and wholesale robbery by the subordinate officers of the Jeffersonville prison;"

For at once commencing proceedings in the courts against these recipients of republican favors for these many years past;

For the severe but well-deserved denunciation, by the Democratic Senate, of "the nice and gentlemanly board of directors who have kept such a set of officers and have been unable or unwilling to dismiss them." Respectfully dedicated to the Rensselaer Repub-

THE RECORD.

[Continued from 1st page.]

Whereas, It is highly important that the needful legislation had making provision for the erection and maintenance of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, for the completion of the hospitals for the insane and the Statehouse, for the erection of the asylum for the feeble-minded children so that they may be separated from the soldiers' orphans, for providing means to divert the current and extraordinary expenses of the State for the maintenance of the educational institutions; for the building of the Soldiers' Monument; and,

Whereas, The prompt passage of these necessary measures will avoid the necessity of an extra session, thereby saving many thousands of dollars to the tax-payers of the State; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate, and House of Representatives concurring herein, that the measures above named shall receive immediate consideration in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, and be promptly passed."

In reference to another measure, one of the most important bills passed the Senate, heretofore referred to, Senator Trippett, on the 25th day of February, 1887, introduced the following Senate resolution, No. 83:

Whereas, On the 24th day of February, 1887, the Senate passed Senate Bill, No. 27, being an act to maintain political purity and,

Whereas, Webster Dixon, Secretary of the Senate, acting in his official capacity, did make out and convey the following message to the House of Representatives, to wit: "I am directed to inform the House that the Senate has passed engrossed Senate Bill, No. 27, a bill for an act to maintain political purity; as the same is hereby transmitted to the House.—Webster Dixon, Secretary of the Senate;" and,

Whereas, The doorkeeper of the House of Representatives refused said Dixon, as aforesaid, admittance to the House, under the direction of Speaker of said House; and the said Secretary of the Senate was also informed that the House of Representatives would not have any further communication with this Senate; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the Senate learns with regret of the discourteous action of the House of Representatives, and it submit that said action of said House is unprecedented, unparliamentary and unconstitutional; that it is obstructing useful legislation detrimental to the interests of the people and revolutionary in its tendency."

The same obstructive course was taken in reference to the bill of Mr. Foster, of Madison, a Democratic member of the House, having for its object the gradual reduction of the fees and salaries of county officers, under the constitutional amendment adopted a few years ago for that purpose. This bill was introduced, adopted and considered in the House, and passed to the Speaker; and the Clerk, under the direction of the speaker, wholly refused to transmit the same to the Senate for its consideration, and the measure so much needed by the people in consequence totally failed.

The Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 15, above referred to was considered and passed in the Senate and transmitted with an accompanying message to the house, on the 28th day of February, 1887; but the person in charge of the Senate message was refused admittance to the house, and was informed by the subordinate that he met at the door that he was acting under the instructions of the speaker and the house in making such refusal. This was a wanton act of unauthorized power on the part of the house, wholly unparliamentary and unprecedented in the history of legislative procedure in Indiana or elsewhere. It was a ruthless violation not only of the rules of the two houses, but of the laws of ordinary decency and propriety governing official intercourse between the two branches of the Legislative Assembly. This act did not proceed upon the theory that the house of representatives would dictate to the Senate its presiding officer, which would be a position sufficiently absurd and untenable, but this act proceeded upon the theory that the house of representatives could judge rightly of who should be the presiding officer of the Senate, and in what manner the messages of the Senate should be transmitted to the house—a proposition still more unreasonable. The Senate would have as much constitutional authority to dictate to the house who should be the speaker thereof, and how its messages should be sent to the other branch as the house had in this instance to instruct the refusal of such messages.

In addition to this, on the 5th of March, 1887, just before final adjournment, Mr. Spesker Sayre, having himself signed them sent to the Governor nineteen Senate bills enrolled, for the signature of the Governor, instead of transmitting them to the Senate and having them there signed by the presiding officer of the Senate; but they were submitted to the Governor for signature, and even after he had transmitted such bills to the Governor and that officer had requested the engrossed bills for the purpose of comparing them with the enrolled bills, the speaker refused to furnish the Governor with the engrossed bills for the purpose of comparison. Said bills were thereupon sent by the Governor to the Senate, and as many of them as could be verified from recollection by the authors thereof, the engrossed copies thereof not being procurable, received the signature of President Smith and were transmitted to the Governor.

Other bills of great importance failed to become laws on account of being unable to verify them, not having any record evidence to do so. The proceeding on the part of the speaker was wholly irregular and unparliamentary.

Another act of unparalleled arbitrary conduct on the republican house was its adjournment at 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, the last day on which bills might have been passed, until 11 a. m. Monday.

That was done for the purpose of preventing the Governor communicating with the house and also to prevent the possible passage of the Loan and Appropriation bills. In the whole history of the State no such action has ever before been taken.

The result of this interference by one body with the organization and officers of the other would be absolute anarchy and misrule. As deplorable as this condition is, it is one which has been forced upon the people of the State by the action of the Republican factionists in the General Assembly. They have undertaken unlawfully to seat their pretended Lieutenant-Governor. We have resisted their attempt. We have offered, at all times, lawfully to adjudicate the question. If evil result from the insurrectionary course of these Republican conspirators we wash our hands of it. Our constituents shall judge between us. It will certainly be found, upon an examination of the conduct, acts and facts in the history of this legislative session, that the somewhat helpless and unfortunate condition in which public affairs of the Commonwealth are left at our adjournment, is due and due only to the factious obstruction of necessary legislation by the Republican majority in the house of representatives, and it will also be certainly discovered that the principal motive for their official malfeasance and misfeasance and disregard for constitutional duty was the desire upon their part to be revenged upon the majority in the General Assembly or their disappointment in failing to elect their candidate for Senator of the United States. We have by our action carried into effect the will of the people, supported and defended the Constitution of the State against the assaults of revolutionary violence, and in so doing the permanent interests of this Commonwealth have been faithfully maintained and secured.

INMAN H. FOWLER, Senator from Clay and Owen; OSCAR A. TRIPPET, Senator from Dubois and Perry; J. M. BARRETT, Senator from Allen; S. E. URMSTON, Senator from Ripley, Franklin and Union; CHARLES L. JEWETT, Representative from Floyd; CHARLES KELLISON, Representative from Marshall; JOHN R. GORDON, Representative from Putnam; W. H. SHAMBAUGH, Representative from Allen.

A prehistoric stone image is on the way from Easter Island to the Smithsonian Institution. Like many monuments of the sort made by the natives, the image was hewn from the stone in the side of a crater and erected over a grave mound with its face to the sea. The image is so large that it took eighty men two days to bring it two miles to the shore.

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Aug 29-2.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of Majinda Spitler, deceased, has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said Circuit Court, on the 2d day of June, 1887, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said Court and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved.

And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate.

MARION L. SPITLER, Administrator.

March 25, 1887.

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