

# Indiana American.

C. H. BINGHAM, Editor.

-BROOKVILLE-

Friday Morning, June 18, 1899.

## Commencement Exercises of Brookville College.

The literary exercises of Brookville College, appropriate to the close of this academic year, commenced on Sabbath day the 13th inst. in the College Chapel. The Rev. C. N. Sims of Indianapolis preached the annual sermon from the words of St. Paul, "The love of Christ constraineth us." The discourse was one of great practical excellence, characterized by simplicity of manner, beauty of language, and aptness of illustration. The speaker sought to impress the minds of the young ladies and gentlemen whom he had been invited to address, with the leading idea that a sinless life is a failure. He then urged, by appropriate argument, that the young man about to enter upon the active duties of life should select some calling worthy of his being and high destiny, and pursue with diligence that calling, assuring him that uprightness of life, perseverance in labor and steadfastness of purpose would be crowned with happy success. We hope the sermon of Mr. Sims on this occasion will be long remembered by those who heard it, and that its precepts will be carried out in the great duties of practical life.

In the afternoon there was a large attendance of the Sabbath School in the Chapel. The audience was addressed by Rev. Dr. Lynch of Brookville and by Mr. Hosford of Edinburgh, Ind. Mr. Hosford is an active layman in the church where he resides. His address to the school evinced much practical knowledge of the Sabbath School cause. He has a peculiar tact in gaining the attention of the children, and in interesting them in what he says.

In the evening, the Rev. Prof. J. H. Martin, President of the College, delivered his baccalaureate address. The address was listened to with great interest by an appreciative audience. It was a discourse distinguished for its correct thought, beauty of language, earnestness of manner, and tender regard for the future welfare and success of those who were about to exchange College duties for the more severe demands of an active, useful life. Prof. Martin's advice to the young men of the graduating class was worthy of all praise, and which we hope they will remember as they battle with the vicissitudes of ripper years.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, classes were examined by President Martin and Professors John and Crouch in the various studies of Common and Higher Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Algebra, Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Astronomy, Latin, Evidence of Christianity, Mental Philosophy, Logic and Moral Science. These examinations reflected great credit upon the Professors, showing that they are "apt to teach," and also upon the students, showing that they had given themselves to "much study."

The Exhibition of the Preparatory Department was held on Monday evening. Of this Exhibition it may in truth be said it was a fine success. All acted well their part and well received the applause of the large audience.

On Tuesday evening the Rev. J. L. G. McKee of Cincinnati addressed the Literary Societies. His subject was "Ambition." We cannot in this week's issue of our paper, do justice to the effort of the distinguished speaker. His words were words of eloquence, good sense, nature, reflection, classical and philosophic. A laudable ambition, said the speaker, has for its object an end worthy of God and of man's high intellectual powers; by persevering work that end will be accomplished. Long may the precepts of this truly able address be remembered by those to whom they were so earnestly spoken.

The Graduating Class, consisting of one young lady, Miss Mary O'Byrne, and seven young gentlemen, Messrs. A. E. Buckley, T. E. Valentine, E. H. Howell, J. A. Sutcliffe, T. A. Vanlandingham, Jos. Ray, and E. Quick, received the honors of the Institution.

We can only say that the Commencement Exercises of the College this year should give it a most endearing place in the hearts of the people of Brookville and of the White Water Valley. Let its interests be cherished by all who have sons and daughters to educate.

Professors John and Crouch, by whom the Institution has been principally conducted during the last term, in the absence of President Martin, may well be proud of the success that has crowned their faithful labors in behalf of the intellectual culture of the youth committed to their care.

We hope the ensuing year will find the halls of the College filled with a largely increased number of students from Brookville and the surrounding country. Every effort will be made by the Trustees to render the institution worthy the patronage of a liberal community.

President Grant will attend the opening ceremonies of the Peace Jubilee this week, and will be the guest of the city, the first and second days. Gov. Clafin has ordered a military escort for the occasion. The city government will give the President a grand banquet during his stay.

## The Julian-Reid Contest.

On the outside of this paper we publish both sides of the Julian-Reid contest. It is the clearest and best exposure of the matter we have yet seen, and shows the true condition of the case. Democratic papers only publish one side of this case. They are afraid for their readers to see the truth, because the truth keeps Judge Reid out of Congress.

"Error, wounded, writes in pain."

Shame upon such dastardly and deceitful conduct.

We fully endorse the above from the *Conservative Times*, and refer our readers to the expose on the first page of this week's paper.

## A Writ of Mandamus Granted.

Judge Blair gave a decision, on Friday afternoon, on a writ of mandamus, to compel the Auditor of State to pay the appropriations contained in the Specific Appropriation Bill. He granted the writ, and, in his opinion, decided that the Court could not go behind the record and journals of the Legislature. His argument on the quorum question is about the same as made by Senator Morton and Attorney General Williamson. It will be carried to the Supreme Court at once.

## The Revenue Department.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will soon announce his list of supervisors. The law provides that he shall have but twenty-five, and all the places were filled by his predecessor. Massachusetts formerly constituted one district, while Connecticut and Rhode Island constituted another. These three States have consolidated into one district in order that a new district might be made out of Mississippi and Alabama. Some changes will be made in the boundaries of three or four Western and Southern districts. Ohio and Illinois each remain a district as now. It has not yet been decided who shall be Supervisor of the Southern New England District. The Secretary of the Treasury will probably have something to say about the matter.

## Lay Representation.

The question of lay representation in the Methodist Episcopal Church has agitated that denomination for several years, until finally it was submitted to a vote of the members. The result shows that the Methodist people take very little interest in the matter, the vote generally being very light. A majority of the votes cast thus far is in favor of the change, but the total vote will hardly exceed one-third of the membership.

## Virginia Affairs.

General Canby has issued a long order appointing thirty Military Commissioners for the State of Virginia. They are invested with the powers of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates, and are to be governed by the laws of the State, except where these conflict with army orders, or laws of the United States. Their powers are not to extend to the inhabitants in their ordinary personal relations, but are conferred, to the end that all persons may be protected in rights of person and property, and will be exercised only when the civil authorities fail to give this protection. The order of Gen. Canby is approved by the President.

## Reorganization in the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recently completed his reorganization of that branch of the service which pertains to the prevention of smuggling. He has divided the whole country into seventeen districts. Each district has one chief agent with two, three or four assistants, as is required, the chiefs being technically called customs agents. These officials take the place of what were formerly called special Treasury agents. A paragraph going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that the Secretary has created a new office without authority of law, and saddled upon the country an unwarranted expense of several thousands of dollars annually, is entirely incorrect. Heretofore these agents had roving commissions; all reported directly to the Treasury and did about what they pleased. Secretary Boutwell has merely systematized the business, assigned the agents to districts, made subordinates responsible to chiefs, and reduced the force at least one third.

## Attempted Revolt in the Northern Penitentiary.

A well concerted plan of escape from the Northern Prison was led by Hoosier Bill, at dinner, on Tuesday of last week. The object was to rush into the yard, seize the freight cars standing on the track, and run them through the north gate. Hoosier Bill was shot twice before he yielded, and now lies in a critical condition. The officers distinguished themselves by their intrepidity and coolness in quelling the insurrection.

The Advocate announces that the City Treasury of Aurora is closed. Messrs. West & Torrence having obtained judgment against the city for some \$12,000, last Saturday U. S. Marshal Spooner waited upon the City Treasurer and served upon him a writ issued from the U. S. District Court, restraining him from paying out any city funds now in his hands. The Marshal also inquired if the city was possessed of any real or personal property, but could not find any. This puts a stop to the financial operations of the city for the present.

The Postmaster General gives the country to understand that violations of the postal laws will be punished under his administration.

## The Trials of Editors.

We make the following extract from an address, as recently delivered before the "Iowa Press Association" on this subject: "In speaking of the revenue of the press, I can not refrain from expressing my views on the subject of free advertisement. There is always to be found in every considerable community a set of creatures who imagine by some dispensation they ought not, like other mortals, to pay for what they receive. Editors have extraordinary facilities for making their acquaintance, and are very kindly permitted to contribute gifts to their support. In what other branch of business would this be tolerated? Allowing that one has put the press under some obligation, does he not generally expect to get back more than the worth of his services?"

If a man does an editor a favor of a remarkable value, let him have his remuneration cash. On the other hand, require him to pay for what the paper has done for him. It is as reasonable to expect the carpenter to shingle your house and the tailor to make your clothes without charge, as to expect an editor to publish matter for another's benefit without compensation. Lengthy obituaries, marriage ornaments by extracts from all the poets, and lengthy puffs of some one's corner lots or improvements, come under this class of advertisements. This custom of gratuitous notices and advertisements from any quarter, ought to cease, for the reason that it would be a benefit to the printer's pockets, and would in some degree abate an almost intolerable nuisance. The printer's path has more thorns than roses; and there is no law, human or divine, that should oblige him to shoulder the burdens of those who are too lazy or stingy to take care of themselves. People will come to terms where they find their interests are involved in a reasonable compliance.

## Unprecedented Emigration to America.

LIVERPOOL, June 9. Emigration to America is setting in very strongly. Eight thousand people left this port last week.

Chili has followed the example of Peru, and recognized the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. But Peru and Chili, it will be remembered, are at war with Spain.

Mr. Motley has presented an official communication to the English Government, notifying it of the rejection of the Alabama Claims Treaty, and requesting the renewal of negotiations for another.

Advices from the seat of war on the Parana state that the allied forces are completely demoralized, and that Lopez is growing stronger every day. Nothing had been heard from McMahon.

The Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad will be completed from Fort Wayne to Bluffton in September next. From New Castle to Muncie will be finished in July. The middle division, from Bluffton to Muncie, will be in running order by the 1st of January, 1870. By that time Fort Wayne will be in direct communication with Cincinnati.

H. C. Burchard, the Republican candidate, has been elected to Congress from the Third District of Illinois, in place of Hon. E. B. Washburne, appointed Minister to France. Burchard's majority will probably be from 4,000 to 5,000. There was no Democratic candidate in the field. Hon. John V. Eastace, also Republican, was the only opposing candidate. He received the concerted support of no party, and in several towns received no votes.

Late advices from Arizona are discouraging. The Indians appear to have the upper hand, and settlers say that if protection is not furnished, they will be obliged to abandon the territory to its original inhabitants. Three hundred children of the forest recently captured a train of nine army wagons filled with stores for Camp Grant, killing three and wounding the same number of the escort. At another place a herd of two hundred cattle were run off.

As two wagons were entering upon a bridge, at Richmond, Indiana, together, last Monday, one of them, driven by Jason Bundy, a colored huckster, stopped to let the other pass on. But just at that moment the driver of the preferred wagon raised his whip to strike his own horse, when Bundy's horse shied, so that the wagon, chattels, horse and driver went over the bank into the White Water, passing under the bridge down the stream. After considerable effort, Bundy extricated himself and swam ashore, but the horse and wagon floated on until they lodged against a rock. Thereupon Bundy leaped into the river and swam to the rescue of his horse, bringing him safely ashore, while the wagon and contents mowed off down stream.

Two tender women in Vincennes arranged the preliminaries for a prize fight near that city, and had gotten ready to begin the fight, the spectators were there, the combatants in the full dress of the fifty ring—or rather *undress*—when the Marshal of the town appeared on the scene and arrested the combatants.

A party of seven persons—three young ladies and four young gentlemen—were drowned in the Ohio River, while pulling their boat in the way of a passing steamer, last Sunday, about two miles below the mouth of Little Wyandotte River. Their names are Joseph Sibley, Chas. Sibley, Miss Sibley, Miss Polly Galliam, Miss Eliza Davis, Charles McKee and Dallas Jones.

The New York Methodist has returned from some forty churches, showing a vote of 1,522 for and 167 against lay delegation.

A farmer in Berrien County, Indiana, plowed up a human skeleton recently.

Ex-rebel General John C. Breckinridge is now in St. Paul, Minnesota, looking after his property, he having owned a considerable amount there previous to going into the rebellion. He is accompanied by Beniah Magoffin, ex Governor of Kentucky.

There is to be a Horse Fair at Centerville, Indiana, on Thursday and Friday of this week.

Prominent Virginians say that the Wells ticket will carry Virginia by thirty thousand majority, and that the Democrats admit that defeat is sure.

Returns from eight counties in Washington Territory give Garfield, Republican, 421 majority, indicating his election to Congress by 500 majority.

W. H. Welker entered a well at Gosben, Indiana, to examine if there were any rats in it, and came near losing his life from the damp.

Mike McCoolle was terribly whipped by Tom Allen in the prize fight on Tuesday near St. Louis. The fight was most disgraceful to all concerned.

A colony of Japanese, which recently arrived in San Francisco, have purchased land in Eldorado county. They express themselves pleased with the location, for the purpose contemplated—the culture of silk and tea.

Advices from Paraguay state that Marshal McMahon is with Lopez. Lopez had captured an Allied corps and was strongly entrenched. The Allies had only 25,000 men, and to dislodge him would cost more men than they had to spare.

Paris is far from tranquil. Six hundred arrests were made on Thursday night and Friday morning. Cavalry paraded the streets all Thursday night, dispersing crowds that would assemble. In one case a mob succeeded in making a barricade, but the troops captured it without trouble. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent an outbreak.

A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President of the late Confederacy, has written and the National Intelligencer publishes a letter of two columns and a half, to prove that the Northern States were the prime cause of the rebellion. Whatever decision as to the beginning of the war, the readers of the letter—if they succeed in getting any—may reach, none will doubt that the loyal States ended it.—[Gazette.]

The *Enquirer* laments that it is possible for three-fourths of the States to be able to dictate to the remaining fourth. It is sad. But its quarrel must be with the framers of the Constitution, who seem to have been of the opinion that the national will would be sufficiently expressed when three-fourths of the States ratify an amendment to it. If the *Enquirer* only had the privilege of making a constitution and money plenty! But we will not tantalize a tax-paying community with a sketch of the mortal felicity that would follow.—[Commercial.]

Our contemporary, the *Commercial*, in another of its intelligent articles on the Chinese immigration, mentions the Chinese immigrants to California as Coolies. It seems that it was upon this point of ignorance that the *Commercial* founded its theory that they would all go back again. Intelligence on the subject is rather an impediment to your independent newspaper article; but for the purpose of giving the *Commercial* a new start, we will inform it that free Chinese emigrants are not Coolies; that Coolies are persons bound to service for a term of years; that there are no signs that the Chinese immigration to California is made under this system; and that, being free emigrants and not Coolies, they are just as susceptible to inducements to stay as the Japs or any others.—[Gazette.]

News comes from San Francisco of the arrival in that city of a Prussian by the name of Schnell, with three Japanese families, who, like the glass in Macbeth's vision, show one hundred and twenty more before they are intelligible—those who have arrived at least—and they don't come like the Chinese to do drudgery and make dirt, but they have brought with them 50,000 trees of the *Morus alba*, three years old. This is the most tender leaf of all the mulberries, and it makes the best silk in that country. They bring a great number of bamboo plants of the large variety, useful for a thousand purposes. They are twelve feet high, and three years old. They bring also 6,000,000 of tea nuts. The seed of the tea plant is a small nut. From this inventory it is pretty clear that they mean to do something not only worth their while but ours. California already promises at no distant day to be the best silk growing country in the world, and a race of silk growers is a most desirable population. It is intimated that some of the Princes or Daimios concerned in the late civil war on the losing side, will come here too, and bring an additional supply of silk and tea growers.—[Journal.]

To assuage a panic of considerable length in the *Commercial*, over the report of the arrival of three families of Japanese at San Francisco, and the sign which this gives of a Japanese irruption into the Pacific States, and the political consequences when these shall be made voters by the 15th Amendment, we have to inform that journal that the Asiatics will not be enfranchised by the 15th Amendment. It was carefully framed so as to continue the exclusion of these, at the demand of the Congressmen from the Pacific States, who without distinction of party declared that their States would oppose it if this were not provided.

The Amendment protects only citizens of the United States from denial of the suffrage by reason of color. The naturalization laws provide only for white persons. The laws, and particularly the laws of the Pacific States, do not allow that the Asiatics are white. Therefore the 15th Amendment does not protect them. The ignorance of what the 15th Amendment is, adorns the *Commercial's* ostentatious zeal in its propagation. It is all the more praiseworthy because it was an act of faith, without any knowledge of the substance.—[Gazette.]

## Women's Suffrage Convention.

SECOND DAY.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 9.

In the Women's Suffrage Convention today, the proceedings have been highly interesting. The convention was opened with prayer, this morning, by Rev. T. B. Taylor, after which the resolutions were reported by Rev. E. P. Ingelsoll, Chairman of the convention, and, after one amendment, were adopted as follows:

Whereas, The possession of any God-given faculty presupposes the right to use that faculty; and

Whereas, Men and women have been endowed by the Creator with the same natural and moral powers, therefore,

Resolved, That their rights to use these mental and moral powers are equal, and that legal restrictions are not only unnecessary but wrong in principle.

2. That one class in society can not properly represent the interests of another, and that, to secure justice to all, all must have a voice in making and enforcing our laws.

3. That wherever woman has taken her place side by side with man, in the many avocations and professions, she has shown herself his equal, and has exerted a refining influence, and all have been made better.

4. That we will in all honorable ways labor to remove all legal disabilities that now trammel the efforts of women, and let capacity, inclination and circumstances control their speech and action as with men.

That we feel justly proud of the action of our Representatives in Congress, who have taken position in favor of the 15th Amendment, for we feel that while our laws are being reconstructed, so as to give the elective franchise to colored men, they should not forget the women of the country who are surely as competent to use that power judiciously as those who have so recently been in the degradation of chattel slavery.

The discussion of the resolutions occupied nearly all of the morning session, and was participated in by Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Swank, Mrs. Longley, Rev. J. H. Lozier, Rev. E. P. Ingelsoll, Rev. B. F. Rawlins, Miss Way and others.

The fifth resolution, as reported, proposed to thank Mr. Julian for introducing the proposed 16th amendment. Mrs. Swank objected, as he had refused to sign the 16th amendment, and when pressed for a reason, said he had not time to write his name.

Mrs. Dr. Thomas fully indorsed her statement, and the resolution was amended as passed.

Miss Way, the President, in the course of her remarks stated that all the preliminary arrangements had been made for organizing a new political party to favor prohibition and universal suffrage, and that at the proper time next year a national convention would be called.

At the afternoon session there was much lively discussion over the following resolutions, all of which were finally passed:

Resolved, That so long as a woman has no legal existence, just so long will she be compelled to labor without a fair equivalent.

Resolved, That woman's admission to the elective franchise would eventually be the means of the entire overthrow of the liquor traffic throughout the land.

Resolved, That the constitution of this association be so amended as to read "the name of this Association shall be the Indiana Woman's Suffrage Association."

Resolved, That we recommend the formation of a Western Woman's Suffrage Association, and suggest Chicago as the place and October as the time to effect such organization.

By Rev. J. M. Smith and T. B. Taylor: Whereas, Christianity elevates woman to an equality with man in religious, privileges and blessings in that it declares that in Christ Jesus there is neither male nor female; and

Whereas, The declaration of American independence declares that all men, and by implication all women, are born free and equal in all civil, moral and religious rights and privileges, therefore

Resolved, That all existing laws and customs barring women from any of these rights, men lawfully claim, are relics of barbarism and should be expunged from our laws and customs.

By Mrs. E. B. Burns, the following: Whereas, We believe the true interests of society demand the education and enfranchisement of every citizen, and that the unrestricted cultivation of the human mind will naturally be promoted by the possession of the right of suffrage, and

Whereas, Negro suffrage was the battle cry of the Republican party during the last Presidential canvass, and was that which carried the elections, and believing that the party now in power would have been false to its teachings had it not moved earnestly and steadily to the accomplishment of the work begun; and

Whereas, There is every probability that a sufficient number of States will ratify the 15th Amendment so that colored male suffrage will soon become a law of the land,

Resolved, That it would be unworthy of the philanthropic character of women to oppose the ratification of the 15th Amendment of the Constitution, although the framers of it refused to recognize the equal rights of women in that amendment, and that we hereby express our hearty satisfaction at the passage of the same, earnestly hoping that those intended to be benefited by it will anticipate the blessings it bestows.

By Mrs. Dr. Thomas, as follows: Whereas, We learn by official reports that 200,000 women petitioned Congress during the past session for the right of the elective franchise, thus indicating that woman is thoroughly alive to her needs in this respect, and recognizes in herself the resources and capabilities for using this privilege for her own elevation and the benefit of the human family at large; therefore,

Resolved, That we urge the passage of the 16th Amendment, proposed in the last Congress by Hon. G. W. Julian, allowing the right of suffrage to women as a measure which will insure a final adjustment of the long line of legal and social evils growing out of the withholding of political equality from woman, and we urge upon all true patriots and lovers of temperance and moral purity to unite on woman suffrage, as represented in the 16th Amendment, as the rallying cry of the next Presidential canvass.

The meeting this afternoon was largely

attended, and the discussions participated in by persons who have taken no active part in them heretofore.

The hall was filled again to-night to listen to addresses from Miss Phoebe Cozzens, Mrs. Livermore, and others.

## The Indiana Ratification.

The New York *Times* says that we originally shared its doubts of the validity of the alleged Ratification by the Indiana Legislature of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. It is true that we did not decide the point before we had investigated it; but we submit, that neither implies vacillation nor justifies reproach. The *Times* seems still in the fog. Let us see how it progresses therein. Here is its restatement of its position:

"Our contemporary misrepresents us. We have not pronounced against the validity of the Indiana ratification. What we have alleged is that the validity of the legislative action is open to doubt, and that, being questionable in its constitutionality, judged by the letter of the local organic law, it will be unfortunate if Congress finds itself impelled to make the Indiana vote an essential part of the proceeding by which the adoption of the amendment shall be declared completed. The *Tribune* originally shared our doubts, for the 15th of May it said, 'We confess that the mysteries of Indiana legislation are too deep for us, adding, 'We prefer to await further details as to the whole novel procedure before rejecting over the adoption by another State.' When an unscrupulous partisanship declared that Indiana must be counted among the ratifying States or the amendment would be lost, the *Tribune* discarded skepticism and announced the ratification to be satisfactory. To our mind, however, a positive provision of the State Constitution, with which the proposed ratification conflicts, is something not to be set aside by a mere partisan decree.

"The design of the authors of the present Indiana Constitution in vesting a majority of either House with the power of arresting legislation, must be supposed to be expressed in the clause itself. The fair presumption is that they did exactly what they intended to do; they meant to impose a check upon the majority, and they imposed it. Because party inconvenience results from its application, we are not justified in casting it aside under the pretense of appealing to the 'spirit.' A settled rule in reasoning requires us to accept the most obvious construction of a controverted point—never to wander in search of an interpretation when one states us in the face. Yet this is done when an attempt is made to disregard the letter of the Indiana law on the subject of popular action, and to adopt any 'spiritual' interpretation which party zeal happens to suggest."

## COMMENTS BY THE TRIBUNE.

When so much stress is laid on the "letter of the organic law," the "positive provision of the Constitution," "the clause itself," etc., etc., one would naturally infer that said "letter" had been quoted, critically scanned, and its meaning established beyond reasonable question. Yet we can not recollect or discover that the *Times* has even afforded its readers a sight of "the letter" which it charges us with "unscrupulous partisanship" in perverting. Let us do, then, what the *Times* has neglected. Here is the letter:

Constitution of Indiana—Article IV. Legislature. \* \* \* Sec. 14. "Two-thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may meet, adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members."

"Absent members," mind you! not such as have resigned, for they are no part of the Legislature. Though but ten attend, while ninety absent themselves, the ten may meet, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

Now is there anything in the above quoted section which authorizes and enables a political minority, controlling seven-tenths of fifty Senate districts, to dictate to the clear majority what measures they shall enact, what they shall not pass? May they constitutionally, by persistent resigning and re-resigning, prevent all legislation whatever? We say, No; such is not the fair construction of the clause in question. We hold the words "two-thirds of each House" do not necessarily require two-thirds of all the members who may at any time have been elected thereto, but two-thirds of those *still* members of the Legislature.

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The *Times* thinks it will be "unfortunate" if ratification should depend on the vote of Indiana. Certainly. It will be "unfortunate" that any State should refuse its assent to so righteous and necessary a measure, and we hope to see it signed by a vast majority of the thirty-six. But if we should be disappointed in this—if there should be but twenty-six recorded in its favor besides Indiana, we shall insist that it is the law of the land, and shall hope to be sustained therein by the *Times*.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### NOTICE.

ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, That the Auditor of said County give notice to all whom it may concern, in the newspapers, printed and otherwise, that the town of Brookville is said County, that all persons now or hereafter that are or may be appointed by this Board to perform the duties of Road Viewers, and failing to comply with the order of their appointment as such viewers, will hereafter be dealt with according to law.

J. B. BENTLEY, Auditor.

June 15, 1899 adw.

## A GREAT POLITICAL REVOLUTION

was accomplished by the election of Grant, and a revolution of immense social importance has been effected by the general substitution of that pure and honest proposition, *CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE*, for the deadly compound of lead and bismuth of which, according to the "Journal of Chemistry" and the "Medical Gazette," more than thirty varieties have been fastened upon the public Cristadoro's is the only one that.

HAS BEEN ANALYZED, and Professor Chilton, over his own signature, declares that it is perfectly wholesome. CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. June 15.

## Photography.

T. W. COWEY,

LATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

begs respectfully to inform the public that he has taken the

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

lately owned by T. T. Smith, where he is now prepared to furnish all kinds of

PICTURES

FROM LIFE SIZE TO MINIATURE.

His long experience in England, Scotland, and in this country, especially at Washington City, has thoroughly qualified him to produce the

BEST OF WORK

In all the Branches of Photography.

He will always keep on hand a stock of

FRAMES

of every size and variety, and will

FURNISH FRAMES TO ORDER

and everything else pertaining to the art.

June 18-9

T. W. COWEY.

## I Want Every Body to Know

that I have

Good Jeans Coats at \$2.75, all Wool;

Cassimere Coats at \$5,

PANTS from \$1.50 to \$5,

CALICO FOR 10, 11, AND 12-1/2 Cts.,

HEAVY SHEETING 12-1/2 and 16-1/2 Cts. YD WIDE

Bleached Muslins 12-1/2 and 15 Cts.,

Hoop Skirts 75 cts.

FINE PARASOLS BRAIDED \$1.75 WORTH \$3,

LADIES' BLEACHED & COLORED MUSLINS 12-1/2 Cts.,

and all other goods accordingly low, at

LIPMAN'S AUCTION HOUSE,

LAUREL FRANKLIN CO., IND.