

The Republican.

J. W. SIDERS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20th, 1879.

The Democratic Congressional caucus nominated Randall for speaker on the first ballot.

There are now in the United States Senate nineteen ex Confederates, and but four ex-Federal officers.

Randall, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker on the organization of Congress, Tuesday, by five majority. His election is considered a victory for the Tilden wing of the Democratic party.

The rapidity with which Greenback members of Congress deserted the ranks last week, would have excited surprise, had they belonged to any other party. We suppose that even Ben Butler and De-Latour are not now certain that they ever belonged to that organization.

Dr. Woodworth, surgeon-general of the United States Marine Hospital Service, died in Washington, Friday. He was an eminent man in the medical profession, but died so poor that a collection was taken up among the heads of bureaus at the Treasury Department to pay the funeral expenses.

The Republican Congressional caucus nominated Garfield for Speaker and Rainey for Clerk. After the nominations were made, the members pledged themselves to stand together and resist the legislation proposed by the Democrats on the appropriation bills, and all other legislation not absolutely necessary.

The new Congress met last Tuesday. It will be controlled by the men who fought to destroy the Government. But as enough of those who were staunch Union men during the struggle, voted to place these men in power; we want to give them full swing one term, just to teach northern men a lesson that it seems they have forgotten during the last eighteen years.

The governor allows the following to become an act by the expiration of the three days allowed for signing: An act to promote the science of medicine and surgery by providing methods whereby human subjects for anatomical and scientific dissection and experiment may be lawfully obtained, and prescribing penalties for violation thereof. It will not become a law until officially published.

The disaster at Szegedin, in Hungary, grows worse and worse as the details are received. The loss of life will, under the most favorable circumstances, be very great, numbering thousands. The responsibility for such a death-roll rests upon the people themselves, who would not seek safety in flight when they knew the immediate danger in which they were placed. The disaster is one of the unparalleled horrors of the century.

The Winamac Democrat referring to the fact that the Tipton Times keeps the names of Tilden and Hendricks at its head as candidates for President and Vice President as the only ticket that can win, says: "The popular voice we believe will be almost unanimous for Tilden and Hendricks." If father Murray, of the South Bend Herald, sees that, he will say, "Oh, what a lie, there are only four or five papers in the State that are not for Hendricks for President."

The Sunday Republic a bright paper at Washington which has been regarded as the Greenback organ, abandoned the issue last Sunday morning and advised Greenback Congressmen to go with Republicans. It says: "There is to day a better founded hope that the Republican party will adopt the needed financial reforms than that the National party will ever achieve the elements which insure success. The masses of the Republican party favor that which is for the best interests of all."

The city of Szegedin, the second commercial city of Hungary, was almost entirely swept away by the floods, last week. The river Theiss runs through it, and it was protected from inundation by three dams. These gave way, and in a few hours the city was many feet deep in water. The scene was simply heart-rending; buildings were crashing in every direction. The synagogue and other buildings that were considered safe, in which hundreds of people had taken refuge, were swept away with the others. Eighty thousand people were left homeless, and thousands of lives were lost.

The great walking match at Gilmore's garden, New York, ended Saturday evening. Rowell was the winner, making 500 miles, to 475 walked by Ennis, and 450 by Harriman. O'Leary broke down, and left the track when the match was about half finished. The match commenced Monday morning, and New York seemed terribly excited all week. Immense crowds were present day and night, eagerly paying the admission fee to see the boys walk. The gate money will be divided between them, and Rowell will get \$25,000. Ennis \$15,000 and Harriman \$10,000. While O'Leary was given \$1,000 for trying to walk. Pretty good pay for six days work.

The Toledo Blade perpetuates the following: "It costs Indians a little over \$1,000 a day to run her legislature. She might advertise for bids and secure a much better one for half the money."

Indianapolis Letter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Mar. 15, 1879.

Editor Republican:—

One week of extra session has come and gone, leaving its record upon the pages of the Legislative history of Indiana; and I am heartily sorry that it has been my misfortune to have been one of the members so recorded. That all extra sessions of the Legislature are more or less odious to the people of Indiana, is not to be denied. They come like an extra levy of taxes, an expense to the people that should not be allowed except on the most urgent occasions. There are some extenuating circumstances on this question, to which I would refer those who are inclined to censure the members of this session.

When the constitution of the State of Indiana was adopted, neither the population nor the necessities of the people were as now. Many new institutions of learning and of charity and benevolence have been founded; new courts have been established, and many other improvements have been made in State government which necessarily require special and increased legislation. If sixty-one days were considered sufficient then, it can't be now. And to these considerations the further facts that the redistricting of the State for Congressional purposes had to be made this year, in accordance with the constitution, requiring that work to be performed every six years; the apportionment of the State for Senatorial and Legislative purposes, which requires time and careful deliberation. To these may be added the necessary changes involved in providing for the appointment of Trustees and Superintendents of the benevolent institutions of the State by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, instead of the General Assembly, as heretofore. The provision of means for the construction of the new State House, and the examination of the charges of fraud and corruption supposed to be carried on by the Commissioners, and many other items of business which might be enumerated to show that much more time for this session was required than for any former one.

I have referred to the foregoing facts in extenuation of the action of members in demanding an extra session of the 51st Legislative Assembly. No one deplores the fact more than I do, nor will I hold the members entirely blameless for this extra expenditure of the people's money during the present depressed condition of the country. On Monday of last week, at 4 o'clock p. m., the House passed a concurrent resolution, that the General Assembly of the State of Indiana adjourn sine die, which was sent to the Senate, and as far as the Legislative business was concerned, the House was fully prepared to do so, but the Senate could not concur, and the facts will be developed to show that the Senate, and not the House, is responsible for this extra session.

In accordance with custom, on the last days of the last days of the session resolutions were offered giving clerks and other employees of the House extra pay. On this occasion a resolution was introduced, giving the pages of the House fifty cents additional pay, which would aggregate \$30 per each page for the session.

Being an interested party, I resisted this unjust attempt to take even that small amount from the Treasury for which value had not been rendered. The papers did not see fit to record the action of the House on the resolution, any further than to insert the vote by which it had been defeated.

The attempt to publish the Brever Reports of the General Assembly was signally defeated, thus preventing an expense of about \$4,000.

The Married Woman's Bill passed the House, with an amendment preventing the mortgaging of a woman's property to secure the debts of the husband. The bill gives a woman the right to manage her own property for herself.

The House passed the Senate bill preventing grave robbing, fixing heavy fines for violations thereof, and legalizing means whereby medical science may be provided with subjects without resorting to the horrid practice of grave robbing.

It has been reported that the investigation of the State House affairs had cost the State \$3,000, which is false, as the bill reported to the House, and concurred in, only foots up to \$520. The investigation was instituted to prevent any further interference with the Commissioners and architects employed on the work resulting from the impudent attacks of the disappointed architects, who had brought suit against the Commissioners in which they (the Commissioners) were compelled to defend themselves, and that, too, at the expense of the State.

The ex-Auditor of State, E. Henderson, has been investigated by a Committee of the House, consisting of four Democrats, two Republicans and one National. The question was, did the ex-Auditor have a right to retain all the money he received from insurance companies and land sales, or was he entitled to only 25 per cent. for collecting it, as the statutes provide. Attorney-Generals Buskirk and Woolen were of the opinion that he should have paid into the State Treasury all but 25 per cent.; but the Auditor had construed the law so as to allow him to retain the entire amount, \$15,644, and also \$600 for postage on certificates, sent through the mails to insurance agents, for which the State provided stamps.

The report of the committee is not an eight to seven affair, but four to

three. The four declared that the Auditor is not indebted to the State for these fees, but recommend that he be sued for the amount, and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General and is hereby instructed to commence an action in some competent court for the recovery of all the money thus received by Mr. E. Henderson, while Auditor of State to which the State, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, may be entitled, and to prosecute such action to final judgment, if possible, in such manner as to obtain a judicial construction of the statutes, relative to the proportion or amount of money received from insurance companies to which the State is entitled.

That is to say, shall the State have her revenue or the Auditor of State. The three in the minority reported that the Auditor is bound to account to the State Treasury for the 75 per cent. of these fees collected, and report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be instructed to ascertain what amount of fees have been collected by the said Auditor, and paid into the Treasury, and upon failure of said Henderson to pay said amount into the Treasury within thirty days, that the Attorney-General bring suit thereon on said Henderson's official bond as Auditor of State.

This report and resolution was adopted by a vote of 58 ayes to 30 nays. The majority of the House refused to whitewash. To prevent any future misunderstanding on this subject, Mr. Overmyer has offered a bill which will pass, that 75 per cent. of these fees shall be paid into the State Treasury. The Senate has been at work on the Fee and Salary Bill, which they have amended in some important points.

The House of Refuge has been taken advantage of by parents who found their own offsprings too troublesome to them, and have placed their little boys of four years of age there, because they were incorrigible and uncontrollable. This will be prevented in future by a bill which has just been passed, that only boys between the ages of seven and sixteen years will be received in the House of Refuge.

Amendments to the school laws were made, reducing the levy for special school tax from fifty to twenty cents on the \$100 valuation, and the poll tax from \$1.00 to 50cts. With some other minor amendments it was finally referred to special committee.

The Senate is engaged on the General Appropriation Bill, and judging from the progress made, they may be expected to conclude their labors on it about next Christmas.

The fourth Superior Court of Marion county has been abolished, but for want of the emergency clause will not take effect for several months.

An attempt to revive the Military Bill in the House failed again yesterday. There is a painful opposition to the expense of Sunday-soldiers in Indiana.

We may not adjourn for ten days yet; it depends altogether on the Senate.

Respectfully,
J. M. CONFER.

Kansas Letter.

MOORHEAD, KAS., Mar. 11, 79.

Editor Republican:

We have many Marshall county folks in this part of Kansas, and I will give your readers a short description of this country.

The climate of southern Kansas is delightful, the soil is good and these combined make it one of the best farming countries in the west. Almost every one who has given this part of Kansas a fair trial is willing to admit this, and I would advise all contemplating a removal to come and see this country before settling elsewhere.

I do not think there is any doubt that we can raise more wheat, corn, oats, or any other farm product with less labor here on the Verdigris and Neosho, than can be raised in any part of Indiana. This is the natural home for cattle and sheep, and it does not take half as much grain to feed them as in your country. Some come here, and go back to their wife's people dissatisfied, but any one using energy and industry will get along well.

The class that do not stay here are mostly like Mr. Shank, who resides near Bremen. He came here on Thursday night and left early Monday morning.

He did not stay long enough to tell whether the grass was growing or not. I have resided here ten years, and experience teaches me that we can raise successfully any thing that will succeed in Indiana, and several farm products that cannot be successfully cultivated there.

Farmers are planting corn in Texas, gathering oranges in portions of California, making sugar in Michigan and Indiana, and sowing wheat in Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois. The prospect for plenty to eat and plenty to wear during the coming year is good and every body ought to be happy.

Nearly one-third of the citizens of Philadelphia declined to vote for Congressional candidates last November. What this nation needs more than anything else is a realization on the part of every individual citizen of the sacredness of his obligation to perform his political functions.

Politicians in California are given to ways that are peculiar. The Democrats of Sacramento called a meeting, but it was captured by the Workmen. Before the latter were well started the Republicans captured the meeting and all the speeches, and adopted all the resolutions.

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Philadelphia Bulletin.

Another message or two from Governor Blue Jeans would almost make the honest people of Indiana forget all about "fat steers." The members of

the Legislature, however, did not seem to regard the message from an amiable standpoint.

Should they get reelected and

rely on the Governor, and get down to work, the people will think

B. J. for his timely hint.—Inter Ocean.

John Pendleton of South Carolina,

has been sentenced by the State

Court to the penitentiary for two

years for writing letters to a northern

newspaper descriptive of the Democ-

rat election frauds at King-

Street.

He was examined before the Teller

investigating committee, and the tes-

timony of other witnesses fully sub-

stantiated the statements made in

his letters. Such is "freedom" down South.

The Chicago Times was issued on

Saturday in its enlarged form from

its new press, and in a new

style it is the largest and handsomest

paper published in America, and is

altogether the boldest dash made in

American journalism. It declares for

Sherman or Blaine, as against Hen-

dricks or Thurman, and for Tilden

against Grant, but declares that, "all

the gentlemen now prominently

before the public, Bayard is prefer-

able," and is another column declares

that "Bayard has been whipped into

the programme of the Southern Bour-

bons, which is correctly characterized

as revolutionary." With this medley

before us, we conclude that the Times

has not changed editors, or allowed

consistency to enter into its new pro-

gramme.—Indianapolis Journal.

Pen and Scissors.

Architects and builders report that the coming season will be the most active one Chicago has seen since the panic.

The Democrats in Congress propose to vindicate the right to stuff ballot-boxes or stop the wheels of government.

If the proposed new constitution of California is adopted, three-fourths of a jury can render a verdict in all civil actions.

The state house bill, signed by the governor, appropriates in all this year \$370,000, and for next year \$270,000.

Friends of three prisoners in the Breathitt county, Ky., log jail pried up the corner of the jail, and the prisoners crawled out.—Chicago Telegraph.

News of the Week Condensed.

The Alaska Indians are preparing for war.

A furious sleet and snow storm prevailed at Louisville, Ky., Sunday.

The Hudson river is open between New York city and Poughkeepsie.

There was a heavy snow storm at and in the vicinity of Vincennes, Indiana, Sunday.

Placards threatening the assassination of the King of Italy have been posted on the walls of Geneva.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated much after the usual manner in all principal cities of the Union.

John Welsh desires to resign the British mission, and rumor links the name of Secretary Everts with the vacancy.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont each had an execution Friday, and California had three, one being a Chinaman.

Schuyler Colfax and wife have gone to Florida on a pleasure trip.

Porter county was not represented at "Brick" Pomeroy's convention at Chicago.