

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CRIPPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOLUME VII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1881.

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## TIMELY TOPICS.

CINCINNATI packed 522,125 hogs this season, or 12,184 less than last year.

The total cost of removing and setting up the New York obelisk was \$102,575.03.

The newly-wedded Countess are coming to America on a bridal tour next May.

Edwin Booth says dead-heading is much worse in England than in this country.

Thomas D. Jones, well known as a sculptor, died on the 27th at Columbus, O., aged 69 years.

The exodus from Canada is on the increase; fifty families will go from Ottawa to Dakota this year.

The losses of cattle on the great western ranges during the winter snow storms are estimated at five thousand head.

A Methodist preacher in Connecticut is reported as saying that there will not be as many Congregationalists in heaven as there are icicles in the other place.

At a social gathering in Boston a niece of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe—a Miss Terry—wore a white satin dress which belonged to the mother of Napoleon Bonaparte.

A certain millionaire in a certain city on being implored to save a family from starving, just contributed five cents to the charity. Wonder what the old nicker do with him?

The debt less cash in the treasury March 1, 1879, was \$2,088,781,143. Annual interest charge \$94,403,045. Decrease in the debt in four years \$208,824,730. Annual interest charge \$17,557,798.

It is reported that a grocer in Salem, Mass., is to be sued for damages by a citizen of Wenham whose son was badly injured by an explosion of kerosene oil sold by the grocer and below the first test of 110 degrees.

A SAGINAW bridegroom, disturbed by a horn and pan serenade, went out and killed a serenader. If all bridegrooms similarly treated would go and do likewise many parts of this country might in time become civilized.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA still continues to show her love for fine clothes. Her latest appearance was in a gown of white satin, with a whole rose bush painted on the front breadth, and roses scattered here and there on the train.

Eight thousand acres of land in Lackawaxen township, Pike county, Pa., were sold by the Sheriff February 25th for thirteen thousand dollars. When the Erie railroad was building the same land was valued at two hundred thousand dollars.

ONE of the discoveries made by the latest Arctic explorers is that the length of the polar night is 142 days. "What a glorious place that would be," said Brown, "in which to tell a man with a bill to call around the day after tomorrow to get his money."

DELAWARE sits down hard on Bob Ingersoll for "blasphemy," and Bob says he won't strike back, because when he wants to fight a State he prefers one of his size. "I think," said he, "a State that calls twenty quarts of peaches a bushel ought to talk about something else than blasphemy."

SOME time ago an old man in northern Iowa wrote to relatives in the East asking for aid, as there was to be a hard winter and he was likely to suffer. None responded except a niece, who was a school teacher, and who sent him \$50, and said she would send him more as soon as she drew her salary. He wrote back to say that \$50 was plenty, and that she need not send him any more. Last December the old man died and left the niece \$30,000.

WHEN the Rev. Miss Anna Oliver took charge of the Wiloughby Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, in Brooklyn, two years ago, she announced in her opening sermon that she was utterly opposed to the holding of church fairs and similar projects to aid Christian churches financially, and that her church would get along without money gained from such sources. A good many people told her that the church could not succeed without such entertainments, and her friends gave her one year in which to kill the church. The reverend lady has constantly maintained her doctrine, and the church is not dead yet. By the words "church fairs," oyster suppers, festivals, necktie socials, leap year parties, charades, tableaux, cantatas, wax works, theatrical entertainments, and the like in churches—in churches only—are included.

## NUBBINS OF NEWS.

**SYMPTOMS OF OCCURRENCES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**  
**Home and Foreign Intelligence Carefully Compiled—Personal, Social and Political Potpourri—Various Doings throughout the World Over.**

### WASHINGTON.

—Ex-Archbishop General Devens took leave of the Supreme Court Monday, and introduced his successor, Wayne McVeigh.

—At 2 p. m. Mr. Blaine formally assumed the duties of the Secretary of State, and received the several heads of the bureaus.

—A site to cost \$63,000 has been selected on Georgetown Heights for the new naval observatory. The plan for the building is also chosen.

—Judge Hunt entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Navy Monday dispensing with all formality, not even making his presence in the department known until the Chief Clerk upon entering the Secretary's room, found him sitting at his desk. He afterwards received ex-Secretaries Thompson and Goff, who remained in conversation with him half an hour or more.

—Ex-Postmaster General Maynard, accompanied by the newly appointed Postmaster General, returned to the postoffice soon after the meeting of the members of the old and new Cabinets, and Postmaster General James at once entered upon the duties of his new position. Soon afterwards the heads of the different bureaus of the department paid their respects to the new Postmaster General.

—Secretary Windom arrived at the Treasury Department Monday afternoon. He will enter upon his duties Tuesday. Secretary Windom received the officers of the department and attended to other matters preparatory to assuming full control. Attorney-General McVeigh assumed charge of his department. A great many people called on President Garfield to-day. Senator Bruce and several members of Congress were among those who called and shook hands with the President.

—All the regular appropriation bills were signed by President Hayes, and therefore became laws. Appropriations in the deficiency bill, as it finally passed, were increased above the amount originally appropriated by the House, by agreement of the Conference committee, in the following particulars: For the Internal Revenue Bureau \$125,000, for the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering \$150,000, Public Printing department \$100,000. The provision in regard to the Miami Indians is retained, and the amendment which Mr. Denning of Iowa, had inserted in the House, and which was added in the Senate, appropriating \$75,000 for the benefit of the Ponca Indians, also became a law.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

—Hayes likes the new Cabinet.

—F. Kurzer, a Leavenworth printer, was robbed in Chicago of \$1,397.

—Mrs. Mary Keisset, living near Jefferson City, cut her throat Sunday.

—The Minnesota State association serenaded Secretary Windom Monday night.

—Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland, editor of the National Baptist, will sail for Europe on March 16.

—Expressions of regret at the death of Senator Carpenter were adopted at a meeting of the bar of the United States Supreme court.

—C. A. Reymensnyder, secretary and treasurer of the Toledo waterworks, is a defaulter to the extent of about \$10,000. He had fled to Europe.

—The President has appointed ex-Secretary Goff United States District Attorney for the district of West Virginia. Judge Bancroft Davis has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State.

### GENERAL FOREIGN NOTES.

—The plague is raging in Mesopotamia.

—The damage by the earthquake in the island of Ischia will reach \$100,000 francs.

—In the late storm nine vessels were lost and 100 persons drowned on the Scotch coast.

—Farrelly, an Irish farmer, was assassinated for renting a farm from which a tenant had been evicted.

—The gig of the Cerberus, stationed at Melbourne, Australia, was blown up by a torpedo and five men killed.

—Tokio has been visited by another terrible conflagration. Eleven thousand houses were burned and thirty thousand people rendered homeless.

—In the island of Ischia the loss of life by a shock of earthquake was very great. Hundreds of bodies are under the ruins in the village of Cassa Ma ciola.

—A party of fifty armed men are reported to have visited several houses in Kerry, Ireland, stolen forty guns, and compelled the farmers to swear that they will pay only Griffith's valuation.

### THE EAST.

—Heavy storms are reported on the Atlantic. Many bars are overdue.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Churchhill of Providence, the well known woman's rights agitator, is dead.

—R. C. Pate has sold the pacer, Mattie Hunter, to John Splan for \$12,000. Pate bought her for \$3,000.

—W. H. Parker, of Buffalo, suicided with chloral on Monday at Bradford, Pa. Insane jealousy of his wife led to it.

—John Thomas, a mulatto barber, has eloped from Lancaster, O., with Lucretia Watts, said to be a very handsome white girl.

—Capt. Robt. L. R. Lewis, late commander of the Shenandoah, returning as an invalid on the Rio Janeiro, died at sea February 23. His body was brought to New York.

—Wilson Waddingham, of New York, has purchased, for \$1,000,000, the interest of the late Lieutenant Governor Robinson, of Colorado, in the Robinson Consolidated mine.

—The State insane asylum at Danville, Pa., valued at \$600,000, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of March 5th. All the 500 patients escaped, and will be distributed through the different hospitals in the State. Origin of fire unknown; insurance \$270,000.

### THE WEST.

—Springfield, O., had a \$12,000 fire Monday morning.

—The Boonville Republicans nominated a full ticket Monday night.

—A Chicago judge has refused naturalization papers to a Chinaman.

—J. A. and J. I. Williams, Detroit grocers, have failed. Liabilities, \$20,000.

—In an affray at Walpole, Ill., Saturday, Charles Farr was mortally wounded.

—A Newfoundland dog bit a little girl's face beyond recognition at Duluth on Monday.

—The bridge across the Arkansas river at Kinley, Kas., has been carried away by the floating ice.

—Louis C. Koo, contracting agent of the Wabash, suicided in St. Louis; cause, depression of spirits.

—An attempt was made to fire the Topoka insane asylum Saturday night. A crazy man has been arrested for the deed.

—The Missouri river has risen twenty feet at Fort Buford, and was still rising Monday. Fears of a freshet are entertained.

—Ellen Athey, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, who chopped her rival, Mary Senef, to pieces, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

—Henry Redding, collector of the St. Louis Elevator company, has been arrested for the embezzlement of \$2,000, which he lost in bucket-shops.

—The A. T. & S. road and the Southern Pacific road will be united in a couple of weeks. The Union Pacific is looking to a pooling arrangement.

—The Indianapolis Journal is disappointed in the Cabinet. With the exception of Blaine and Windom it thinks it does not rise above mediocrity.

—The president of the Lumberman's exchange at Chicago, says at the present rate of depletion the great pine forests will be exhausted in twenty years.

—In a boys' quarrel at Georgetown, O., Edward Young shot and killed George Ashmore and seriously wounded James Ashmore and Clinton Campbell.

—All the bridges over the Republican river in Southern Nebraska have been swept away by the rise of water. A heavy snow storm is reported from St. Joseph.

—Archbishop Blanchet, who for forty-three years has had charge of the Catholic diocese of Oregon, has retired on account of advanced age. His successor is Charles J. Seghers.

—Robert A. Coey, a Chicago letter-carrier, who was sentenced to Chester penitentiary for one year for robbing the mails, has been pardoned by President Hayes. A pardon has been issued to Gen. John McArthur.

—A fuel famine of alarming proportions is reported in Dakota Territory. At Sioux Falls telegraph poles have been cut down for fuel, the schools are closed, and business generally is suspended. The town has been isolated by a snow blockade for several days.

### THE SOUTH.

—Capt. Payne's trial began at Fort Smith Monday.

—At the Nashville exposition in October, \$1,000 will be given to the best drilled infantry company, and \$300 to the second.

—The Legislature of Alabama has passed a bill for the appointment of three railroad commissioners, each to receive from the roads a salary of \$3,000.

—During the absence of Benjamin Ishmael from his home in Jonesboro, Ark., robbers entered the dwelling, ransacked the house and murdered his daughter, Mattie, aged 18. Negroes are suspected.

—A negro boy, imprisoned at Columbus, S. C., developed a horrible case of hydrophobia. He spends most of his time crouching on the floor, licks up the froth discharged from his mouth, and howls almost incessantly. He will be sent to the lunatic asylum.

**Courting One and Marrying the Other.**  
Columbus (O.) Special Dispatch.

A prominent State official has two very beautiful and highly accomplished daughters—Miss Kate and Miss Jennie—both of whom were well and favorably known in society. A carriage-trimmer, who lived hard by, was assiduous in his attentions to Miss Jennie, the younger, and all matters had progressed so far that the gentleman was content to wait with the consent of the father, and all the arrangements were made to celebrate the nuptials last evening. Cards were out, presents were selected and congratulations had already begun to arrive. Suddenly and without explanation the invited guests were notified that the wedding had been indefinitely postponed. The reasons therefor have just become known. On Tuesday Miss Jennie went to her room and found lying on her dressing case a note addressed to her sister in the handwriting of her affianced. With a woman's curiosity she opened and read the note and was rendered almost insane to find in it the full details of an arrangement for her sister Kate to meet the carriage-trimmer at the residence of a minister and have the marriage ceremony performed that evening. Hastening to the minister's residence her sister, she learned that her sister had gone out a short time previously. Miss Jennie began immediately to make preparations to go to the minister's, but she was interrupted by the arrival of the carriage-trimmer and his very new wife, who gave no other explanation for their conduct than that "it had been intended from the first." Then they repaired to the residence of the carriage-trimmer's father, where they still remain. Miss Jennie was prostrated by the unexpected blow and now lies at the point of death from an attack of brain fever.

## KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

CATTLE.	
Extra steers	44 00 to 45 80
Medium steers	40 00 to 41 15
Butcher steers	39 00 to 40 90
Feeders and stockers	32 00 to 33 90
Common grades	15 75 to 15 80
HOGS.	
Choice heavy	85 15 to 86 00
Medium and light	83 15 to 83 15
SHEEP.	
Good wethers	40 00 to 41 50
Stockers	35 00 to 37 75
WHEAT.	
No. 1	94 00
No. 2	85 00
No. 3	82 00
CORN.	
No. 2 mixed	29 00
No. 2 white	29 00
OATS.	
No. 2	21 00
Medium to fair	13 to 14 00
Good to choice	15 to 17 00
EGGS.	
Per dozen	15 to 17 00
PROVISIONS.	
Mess pork	115 50
Hams	100 00
Lard	10 to 10 50

## CONGRESS CONDENSED.

**Point and Pitch of Interest for the Week in the National House and Senate.**

### SENATE.

**TUESDAY**—In the Senate the House bills commemorative of the battles of Saratoga and Graton Heights were passed; also bills establishing a life-saving station at Louisville, Ky., and to dispose of the Osage Indian lands in Kansas; for ascertainment of the amount due the Choctaw nation; giving the Court of Claims jurisdiction over claims arising under treaties thirty years past; to offer a portion of Fort Ridgely military reservation, Minnesota, to homestead an 11 timber cutter; to amend section 2,325, revised statutes, relating to suits at law affecting titles to mining claims; requiring claimant whose title is not established before a jury to perfect it before receiving a patent; to amend section 2,325, revised statutes, relating to suits at law affecting titles to mining claims; requiring claimant whose title is not established before a jury to perfect it before receiving a patent of the United States, copies to be sold at cost of printing; to authorize registration, trade marks and protect the same; to give claimant in Indiana for quartermasters' stores furnished United States troops during the Morgan raids the same facilities in matter of proofs given other claimants. **Adjourned.**

**THURSDAY**—The Senate upon the reception of the veto on the pending bill voted to table it—A number of private pension bills were passed—Messrs. Wallace, Davis of West Virginia and Booth were appointed on the conference on the deficiency bill—The Japanese fund bill was taken up. The amendments to the bill were rejected. The bill passed. Ayes 46, nays 6. The bill directs the payment to the government of Japan of \$1,463,224, and out of this fund \$248,000 as prize money to officers and crews of the United States ship Wyoming and the steamer Iakang and their legal representatives.

**FRIDAY**—Upon calling the Senate to order at noon Vice President Arthur was vigorously applauded by the galleries. The Vice President stated that he had received for special legislation, but his own opinions, based upon the rules and precedents, was that these could not be presented at an extraordinary session of the Senate. He submitted the question as to the disposition to be made of the communication—Mr. Blaine offered the following resolution, which was tabled: *Resolved*, That a special committee of five be appointed by the chair to take into consideration the mode of conducting the business of the Senate of the United States; the mode of counting and certifying the same, who shall report such propositions for a change in the laws and constitution as may seem expedient; that said committee have power to sit during recess of Congress, and to be directed to report on or before the second Wednesday in January, 1882.

### HOUSE.

**MONDAY**—The House met in continuation of Saturday's session—The portrait of Frederick A. Muhlenbergh, Speaker of the first and third Congress, was presented to the House and accepted—The number of the joint resolutions introduced in the present Congress is 7,674—The joint resolution was passed for printing 300,000 copies of the agricultural report.

**TUESDAY**—The House spent the day in discussing the apportionment and funding bills, but came to no final action.

**THURSDAY**—The following bill providing for the number of representatives was passed: Section 1. That after the 3d of March 1883, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 319 members, to be apportioned among the several States as follows: Alabama 8, Arkansas 5, California 6, Colorado 4, Connecticut 4, Delaware 1, Florida 2, Georgia 10, Illinois 20, Indiana 13, Iowa 10, Kansas 6, Kentucky 11, Louisiana 6, Maine 4, Maryland 6, Massachusetts 17, Michigan 11, Minnesota 5, Mississippi 6, Missouri 14, Nebraska 3, Nevada 1, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey 7, New York 33, North Carolina 9, Ohio 21, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 28, Rhode Island 2, South Carolina 6, Tennessee 10, Texas 10, Vermont 2, Virginia 10, West Virginia 4, Wisconsin 8, Wyoming 2. That whenever a new State be admitted into the Union the representative or representatives assigned it shall be additional to the number, 319, herein provided. Section 3. That in each State under this apportionment the number to which such State may be entitled shall be divided equally and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing nearly as practicable an equal number to the representatives to which each State may be entitled in Congress, no one district electing more than one representative.

### OLD TIMES.

It is really not very long since prosperous business men were satisfied with apartments which would hardly suit well-to-do workmen now. The difference is enormous. One of our present millionaires, with an extravagant family, spends as much money in a year as would have made a permanent family fund in the old times. It is not an uncommon thing for such a man to lay out \$40,000 between New Year's and the next Christmas. In the times I speak of a man who could command \$40,000 all told was considered rich for life. An income of \$2,500 or \$3,000 a year was thought enough for any family not given to downright extravagance. Five or six times that will hardly suffice for a fashionable family now. The world has changed indeed, and nowhere more than in Gotham. But in those slow old times, great corporations were unknown, and no man could put millions

in his pocket by the simple process of watering stock.

The last time George Washington was in Wall street that way of getting rich had not been discovered. It was quiet enough down there then, and neither bull nor bear was to be seen anywhere about. The statute that is to go up at the sub-treasury will look on a scene a good deal different from the one that the Father of his country beheld. If it could get a thinking and speaking apparatus for a while it might have something to say that the bulls and bears might not like. The making of the statute is now only a question of time. The committee in charge of the matter has issued a call for subscriptions, and they are confident that enough money will soon be raised. It is to be hoped they won't run across any old curmudgeon like the one who was asked to subscribe for the Washington statue at Union square. He owned a good deal of property in the neighborhood, and he was told that the statue would make it more attractive and valuable. His answer was that he did not care a d—n about George Washington, and he wouldn't give a blamed cent.

### Carlyle at Home.

I was generally in the evening, says a writer in The London News, "that Mr. Carlyle was surrounded by his friends. Tea was the usual preliminary and after it the philosopher—especially in later years—was accustomed to take his seat, half reclining on the floor, so that the bowl of his long clay pipe might reach the neighborhood of the fireplace and its fumes go up the chimney. Then he would pour out his wonderful talk, which seemed to be of immeasurable range and richness. It mattered little what subject was suggested. The Russian, the Italian, the Frenchman or American who happened to be his guest were sure to find that there was one who could give them details about the history and literature of the world several countries which they had never heard before. The present writer has known him to talk about birds till one would have said he must have passed his life in the study of ornithology, until the next time he heard him discoursing about tea or coffee, or words or myths—almost anything—when he would become aware that he was in the presence of one who had explored nearly every part of the world he lived in to the farthest point. Not less impressive than the matter was the manner of his wonderful talk. Sometimes his face would flame with wrath or earnestness which his subject kindled, and his listeners shrank as before a gathering storm; but it might be that some droll aspect of the case would catch his eye, and the storm would burst in thunderous but not unamused laughter; or perhaps some delicate or tender association would surprise his stormy path, and in a moment his voice would sink to the sweetness of a lute. The tobacco pipe always seemed to be a sign of the inward workings of the sublime talker; it would send out thick clouds, or quiet blue curls, as its master's story or argument grew vehement or gentle; but it was sure to go out at nearly every punctuation of his long sentences, and to have to be relit many times in the course of the evening. Sometimes in the summer twilight he would sit with a fellow smoker in his garden; and it might be on such occasions there would be long meditative pauses—half-hours or more of absolute silence—for whenever Mr. Carlyle sat still under the open sky his mind inclined to silence." The extraordinary charm of his conversation in all manner is known only to a few. He had a stately native courtesy, dignity and consideration for the feelings of others, which, notwithstanding some small defects of temper, must have struck every one who approached him. He was not at his best when he was allowed to have all the conversation to himself, for in such cases he talked (as was natural) too much like his books; but when he was in the company where he was obliged to give and take he was the most charming of talkers. His laugh was freedom and cordiality itself. His humor was at once so powerful and so subtle that it seemed to exhaust the matters on which it touched. His shrewdness, especially in judging of character from small indications, was extraordinary. He once denounced as a scoundrel a man of business who at the time was in the market and who shortly afterward turned out to deserve all that had been said against him. "How," he was asked, "did you find him out, Mr. Carlyle?" "Oh," said he, "I saw rogue in the twist of the false hip of him as he went out at that door."

### Doctors May Disagree.

As to the best methods and remedies for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys, and those who have used Kidney-Wort agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt thorough and lasting. Get a box or bottle and try it.—Eagle.

### An Arithmetical Dream.

Buffalo Express.  
A 7-year-old pupil of the Central School, who sleeps with his mother, is in the habit of talking while asleep, and a few nights ago the lady was awakened by the strange conduct of her little son. The boy, it seems, was dreaming that he was doing a sum in arithmetical, and fancied his mother's face was a number. She allowed him to put the imaginary figures down on the imaginary slate, but when he spit on his hand and was about to erase the example she deemed it high time to dispel the illusion, which she did by shaking the young man until he awoke.

### Manic News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for acute, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—Portland Argus.

Last year Idaho produced \$5,000,000 in gold and silver.

## GOULD AND THE PANIC.

**How His Stock Rallied on Saturday—Something Concerning His Domestic Affairs.**

The victory over the speculators by the Government on Saturday was rather suggestive. There are so many enterprises being pushed in this country that nobody can afford a panic, and the bear interest in Wall street is insignificant. Instead of money being loaned at about 2 per cent a day, as was the case on Friday, it was plentiful Saturday afternoon at 5 per cent per annum. Some parties undertook to spread disastrous stories, and were in danger of being mobbed. The Exchange immediately offered high rewards for all and any liars and canard-makers, and at last the bulls, in solid phalanx, began to raise the price of everything, Gould's stock, especially going up immensely. His Reading advanced over 10 per cent, his Western Union nearly 9 per cent, his Iron Mountain about 6 per cent, Wabash about 6, and his Missouri & Texas went up about 5 per cent. It seems to be understood that Gould always has a big amount of ready money to lend and lighten the market. In this he is unique among speculators. He borrows the money for his enterprises in easy times, and keeps his private treasury full for necessities.

I saw Gould and his children at the theater last week. He was as attentive to the play as a little child. His daughter was dressed without a particle of reference to fashion or style, and looked like a plain girl who had just come out of school in her school clothing. He had two rather big-headed sons of the same dark complexion as his own, but without the finer lines in his head and jaws. Gould's profile is strong and worth studying. He is being constantly attacked by newspapers here, chiefly on the ground that he is himself interested in newspaper property here; but considering his wonderful adaptability to make money, he gives as little offense as any rich man in the country. We certainly have no person in the United States who has put on foot so many enterprises, and is carrying them all to large and speedy conclusions. Many of his enterprises are told about sinister traits in his character, but that class of men refuse to look on the larger traits of the man. The basis of his success is knowledge. He beats the newspapers in early information, pays for it like a man, and then backs his judgment with a perfect torrent of money. A few years ago he was shut out of nearly all the large corporations in the country, and was personally assaulted on the streets and in a court of law in some of the oldest and most conservative enterprises in the country. His alliance has been courted by the Delaware & Lackawanna railroad, by the New Jersey Central and Reading systems, and the comprehensiveness of his work, as unfolded from time to time, strikes the imaginations of men, while the work of development and of making money go on together. It is believed here that he and Vanderbilt are practically in partnership.

When Tom Scott was stricken with paralysis and debt Gould went to his aid and took his property off his hands. It is now understood that Gould has projected a great news agency in connection with his telegraph system. Hands are held up at this, and it is exclaimed against as monstrous that one man should monopolize all the information in the country. I do not see the difference between this kind of monopoly and that the Associate Press has so long enjoyed.

There is nothing vulgar in Gould's wealth. He lives in a plain, comfortable house on Fifth avenue, indulges in a little art and a few horses, keeps his family out of the newspapers, listens to any suggestion or request, and is merely a phenomenal money-maker and promoter. It was noticeable on Saturday that the high rate of interest brought money to New York from every part of the country; and one of the gratifying things was to see how much money was in the country, ready to take hand in the game of speculation. It is said that \$8,000,000 arrived here during the day, chiefly from the West, beginning at Buffalo and going to Cincinnati and Chicago. The fluctuations in stocks was something extraordinary. Reading declined twenty-two and then sprang up sixteen points. A friend of mine, sitting in his office and buying Union Pacific, is said to have made \$60,000 between two calls of stocks.

### Pennsylvania Lands That are Fast Anchored.

Wall Street Daily News.  
A few days ago in a business transaction between two citizens, one of them deeded the other 300 acres of land in Pennsylvania, and the other day the buyer entered the office. "I have just returned from a trip to see the land I got from you." "Ah! As I never saw it myself I have some curiosity about it." "It is a swindle sir—a bare-faced swindle!" exclaimed the other.

"Is that possible? Don't you find the land?" "Yes, sir; but it is nothing but a hill." "A hill! Is it a real solid hill?" "It is as solid as can be made of rock and dirt." "Any chance for any part of it to slide over on another man's land?" "No, sir." "Seems to be solid on its pins, does it?" "Yes, sir." "Then let me congratulate you on your bargain. I've bought and sold any amount of Pennsylvania land, but the great drawback has been to buy and sell a big hill which would stay in one spot over a week. The last one I sold slid a mile and a half while the buyers were going from here to Pittsburgh. You have made a great investment, sir, and I sincerely and honestly congratulate you."

A druggist says that he has heard the very highest praise given to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in very many instances—some of croup. Price 25 cents.



HOUSE, MONDAY FORENOON, FEB. 21. The speaker left his gavel fall at 10 a. m. Chaplain Lawrence was in his place and prayed for the members. The roll was called; no quorum present—lacking four members.

Mr. Anderson, of Shawnee, moved a call of the house. The sergeant-at-arms was at once dispatched. In about ten minutes Messrs. Snoddy, Lemmon, Omer and Waters were brought in and arrayed before the speaker's stand. A motion was made to fine each of the members \$5. The speaker said the motion struck him very favorably, but he could not entertain it. The oulpirs were then excused and permitted to take their seats and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Petition No. 118, by Munsell, from D B Garrett and other citizens of Shawnee asking investigation of the affairs of the Shawnee relief association. Referred to committee on private corporations.

Petition No. 119, by Waters, from W A Sierra and 97 others praying for the enactment of a certain law for protection of cooperative life insurance companies. Referred to committee on insurance.

Petition 120, by Speaker Johnson, from Geo Piefly and 34 others of Highland township, Clay county, remonstrating against the passage of H B 283, for the enactment of a law relating to Kansas Central railroad. Referred to committee on railroads.

Bills introduced: H B 475, by Wilson: An act changing the name of Atchison in Jackson county to Bloomsfield.

H B 478, by Morgan: An act to authorize Logan township, Phillips county, Kansas, to sell its railroad stock and build a bridge over the same.

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Mr. Millington offered a resolution asking that bills, resolutions and petitions relating to woman's suffrage be made a special order for Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

Mr. Bannworth offered a resolution asking that his bill relating to the manufacture of sorgho sugar be made a special order for Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. Laid over.

Mr. Montgomery offered a resolution requesting the attorney general to give an opinion to the houses as to whether National bank currency is subject to taxation or not in the state of Kansas. Laid on the table.

Mr. Nicholson offered a resolution making it the sense of the house to have a bureau for disseminating knowledge on raising of domestic animals, composed of men of great legal ability. Laid on the table.

The house then went into committee of the whole to consider appropriation bills, Mr. Ormer, of Barbour, in the chair.

Mr. Ormer, of Barbour, in the chair. The organization and management of the state reform school, was taken up. It had been adopted as far as section 4 when last considered, several amendments having been made.

Mr. Anderson, of Shawnee, suggested to have the section include all boys who did not resort to immoral places (laughter).

Mr. Eckles spoke in defense of the bill. Said it was the result of the experience of the large reformatory establishments of the Union.

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know one of them I would be willing to see sent to a state reform school and bring them into the association with criminals. I notice that the report of the state penitentiary contains the names of only six boys; not a great many for so large a state; and I don't see the necessity for this school. I shall therefore vote against the bill.

Mr. Hill moved that the committee rise report no progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Garanghy moved to amend by referring the bill to the judiciary committee, and though part of the bill was unconstitutional.

Mr. Clapp was opposed at this late hour to the bill, an amendment. Said if the bill was worth anything it should be passed. The reform school had been built, and was ready for use. Hadn't a particle of this sickly sentimentality about it.

Mr. Waters agreed with Mr. Clapp. Thought the bill ought to be considered now.

Mr. Charlesworth moved that when the committee rise the amendment be recommended struck out. Division called. 25 in the affirmative, 37 in the negative—amendment lost.

Mr. Houston moved to amend the motion by referring it to the judiciary committee with instruction to report on the legal questions involved inside of two days.

Mr. Snoddy stated that the judiciary committee had all the work it could do, and attend the session of the house.

The amendment was lost. The motion to rise and report progress then prevailed.

The judiciary committee introduced H B 480, an act to amend section 3, chapter 48, general statutes of 1883.

Mr. Legate introduced house concurrent resolution No 49 asking for provision by congress for paying slaves for their labor before the date of their liberation.

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discrimination, and explained why they existed. Personally would like to see the bill introduced by Mr. Osborn on the state books. The governor would call an extra session in a few months.

Mr. Osborn asked why he didn't vote for it.

Mr. Anderson said it was simply because it represented a constituency that knew the value of railroads. He spoke tellingly of what the A, T & S F had done for Topeka, and then sat down.

Mr. Lawson explained why he ran behind in his county. The party was somewhat divided up.

Mr. Peake represented a county that wanted more railroads. Thought the information desired by the people was to be gained by the board of inspectors proposed.

Mr. Legate thought the legislature not quite equal to a woman's convention. The question of railroads had been discussed from various standpoints, and their merits sorely touched. Spoke of how railroads were constantly changing hands. We couldn't tell how soon the Santa Fe road would change hands. Some things in the bill reported by the committee struck the speaker favorably; other things otherwise.

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appropriation of \$5,351.65 for payment of the agent for the sale of the state university land, was recommended to pass without debate.

House adjourned to 10 a Tuesday.

Tuesday.

SENATE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON FEB. 22. Senate called to order at 2:10, by Lieut Gov Finney. Prayer by chaplain.

Secretary began the reading of minutes, when on motion further reading was dispensed with.

Senator Riddle introduced joint resolution N 3, relating to constitutional convention.

S B 240, relating to proceedings before justices of the peace was introduced by senator from Coffey.

Senator Blue explained S B 241, introducing a committee on insurance. Read first time and passed.

Rules suspended and bills read second time.

S B 242 introduced by Senator Metaker. Read first and second time.

Mr. Legate moved to amend the committee on the whole. Senator Strang in the chair.

S B 227, by committee on international exhibition: An act providing for the creation of a board of managers for the state of Kansas for the international exhibition to be held at the city of New York in the year 1883, defining their duties, and making an appropriation for the expenses of the same, was taken up.

Reading suspended on suggestion of Senator Benedict, who said that this action is premature. If there is to be any world's fair he was willing that Kansas should be represented. He therefore moved that when the committee rise it recommend that the enacting clause be struck out.

Senator Long moves that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Senator Knappberger: An act to authorize the board of county commissioners of Jewell county, Kansas, to provide a county asylum for the poor.

H B 422, by Cool: An act to legalize the original election held in Cloud county, Kansas, February 1881, and to authorize the county commissioners to issue the bonds of the said county in accordance therewith.

H B 412, by Leibold: An act to authorize the board of county commissioners of Jewell county, Kansas, to provide a county asylum for the poor.

Senator Ware asked leave to call up S B 150 and have the roll called on its passage as previously ordered. It is an act relating to the selection of a class, and amendatory of sections 39 and 47, chapter 100, session laws of 1872, and of section 2, chapter 65, session laws of 1873, and of chapter 53, session laws of 1879.

Senator Bushan moved to reconsider the vote by which H O R No 32, relating to petition of John Brown, was defeated Monday.

Third reading accepted. H B 131, by committee on Temperance: An act to amend sections 73, 74, 94, 95 and 96 of general statute of the state, to establish a code of criminal procedure, was then read.

It is the grand jury bill. The question being on the passage of the bill, it was passed by a yeas and nays.

Ayes: Case, Crane, Hogg, Thatcher, Ware, 5. Nays: Allen, Anderson, Benedict, Benson, Blue, Bradbury, Breyfogle, Brown, Cogswell, Collins, Glasse, Hutchings, Jones, Kelley, Long, Moloth, Metaker, Patchin, Riddle, Sluss, Strang, 22.

S B 182, an act amending section 24 and 25 of general statutes, entitled "An act providing for the selection of a class, and amendatory of sections 39 and 47, chapter 100, session laws of 1872, and of section 2, chapter 65, session laws of 1873, and of chapter 53, session laws of 1879."

S B 137, an act apportioning the state into sixteen judicial districts, and defining the boundaries thereof, and repealing the act in that behalf passed, was read and put on its passage.

The house then went into committee of the whole with Mr. Wick, of Atchison, in the chair.

The special order, senate bill 42, an act to amend the act relating to feeble minded children, was called up.

The bill had been considered as far as the section locating the asylum at Winfield. Mr. Rastall had moved to locate it at Topeka.

Mr. Lemmon, of Cowley county, rose and spoke at some length in favor of locating the asylum at Winfield. The cost to construct the building was there, expense of living less than at Topeka and other places. He also pointed out the advantages of Kansas showing the advantage of the location.

Mr. Waring, of Marion, moved to strike out that portion of the section locating the asylum at Winfield, and insert Peabody. Mr. Waring compared the latter location with Winfield, decidedly reflecting on the last named place.

Mr. Charlesworth didn't see the necessity of the building being put up any where else.

Mr. Kirkpatrick spoke of the reasons for locating the asylum at Topeka. Was strongly opposed to this lobbying for appropriations for additions to charitable institutions. Called it the state institution ring.

Section 17, relating to the location of the asylum, was struck out, all the amendments being voted down, and the bill was then recommended for passage.

Substitute for H B 336, an act to amend the act relating to the location of the asylum, was then considered. It appropriated \$6,000 for publishing the proceedings of the state society, one half of the amount for 1882 and the other for 1883.

Mr. Legate moved to increase the sum to \$4,000 for each year, and have 4,000 copies printed instead of 3,000.

Mr. Rastall thought the price and number of volumes didn't proportionate right.

Mr. Houston thought the state had received some splendid advertising through its fruit. The volume published by the horticultural society was of great value, coming next to the reports of the secretary of the state board of agriculture.

Mr. Lemmon asked to be excused from serving on ways and means committee. Had more than he could attend to on the judiciary committee. He was not excused.

The special order for 10:30, railroad bill, was postponed until 2 p. m. and the other special orders informally laid aside, excepting special bills which were taken up. The house went into committee of the whole with Mr. Pierce, of Davis, in the chair.

that the bill passed. Other members were confident the bill passed.

Mr. Francis, of Harper, had a calendar which showed him the bill did not pass. Mr. Hubbard said the bill did pass.

Mr. Houston withdrew his motion. Mr. Ady moved to suspend rule 46.

Carried. He then moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed. Carried. The bill passed on the calendar.

Moved to approve Saturday's journal. Carried.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Ady in the chair, to consider the railroad bill.

The bill offered by the railroad committee was read by the clerk.

Mr. Gliek moved to amend the first section.—Lost.

Mr. Gliek offered another amendment. Mr. Houston said there was a majority in the legislature favoring railroad legislation.

This commission would find out information on the next legislature. The motion to amend by Mr. Gliek was voted on and lost.

Mr. Gliek offered a proviso to the section requiring the commission to submit a bill to the next legislature, and fix the date of its passage.

Mr. Gliek said he only had to say one word. The commission should suggest a remedy, do something practical.

Mr. Legate said the proviso was very commendable. Proposed preparing a bill and then provided what the bill should be about.

Mr. Gliek thought the speech of the gentleman from 11th ward cunning and quite characteristic of the gentleman.

The proviso provided for nothing of the kind. It asked a remedy to be proposed by these gentlemen.

Mr. Legate said he didn't intend to wound the gentleman's feelings. Had to do an opinion of his own.

The motion by Mr. Gliek was voted on and lost.

Section one was adopted by 47 to 40.

Mr. Osborn offered a substitute for section 3 and 4, being part of the bill he had offered for the purpose of amending the sections. Several attempts were made to stop the reading, but were ruled out of order.

Mr. Osborn spoke in support of the section. He thought the house as shown by the vote was under the control of the railroads.

Mr. Cannon, of Brown, called for reading of petition of 600 citizens of his county relating to railroads. Read. The reading of the names substituted with Mr. Osborn's substitute was lost.

Mr. Houston, of Anderson, offered an amendment to the section.

of the state of Kansas against it, and was not authorized by law. Committee reported a substitute for H C 21, directing the attorney general to examine the consolidated report of the state auditor to determine whether such consolidation is in accordance with the laws of Kansas, and whether the state has lost jurisdiction over the K. P. and report to the governor. Substitute adopted.

Senator Buchanan introduced S B 248 and 249, the former providing for congressional apportionment, the latter relating to schools.

Majority of judiciary ask time to prepare and present an argument in the railroad case. Granted.

Messages from the house recalled.

A number of house resolutions and bills read first and second time and referred.

S B 118, relating to Delaware township, Jefferson county, passed, 28 to 1.

Senator Green introduced a bill to state university lands, passed, 27 to 1.

Senator Everett moved to make substitute for S B 128 special order for tonight at half past seven. The bill relates to cities of the first class. Motion prevailed.

Special order called up, it being S B 219, an act to apportion the state for senators and representatives. Senator Sluss moves to strike off section 1 that relates to senators, arguing that there is no necessity for a senatorial apportionment at this session.

Senator Metsker calls attention to the constitutional provision which requires apportionment to be made every five years at the session next after the census. Discussion on this subject by Messrs. Green, Brockie, Collins, Williams, Strang, Sluss, Blue, Benson, Thacher, Rector, Glasse and Everett.

Motion that committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again tomorrow at 3 p. m. Carried.

Senator Sluss introduced S B 250, in relation to towns.

Senator Clark presents a communication which is referred to committee on charitable institutions.

Senator Strang introduces S B 251, authorizing commissioners of Pawnee county to issue bonds for certain purposes.

Senator Ware moves that the report of the judiciary on railroads be printed, to include arguments of minority and majority.

On motion adjourned to 7:30 p. m.

SENATE, NIGHT SESSION.

Bill relating to cities of the first class taken up. This bill takes all the offices of cities of the first class, except the mayor and police judge appointive. Bill was read by sections, which required a long time, and was finally passed.

HOUSE, THURSDAY FORENOON, FEB. 24.

Speaker Johnson with an authoritative rap called the House to order at 10 a. m. Prayers read.

No. 129, by Leigh, from citizens of Republic county, relating to insurance.

No. 130, by Morgan, asking that railroad fares be regulated.

No. 131, by Hubbard, from citizens of Cherokee county, relating to benevolent societies.

Bills introduced:

H B 499, by Lemmon: An act concerning the distribution of Dassel's compiled laws of 1879, and for purchase of additional copies.

Local bills on the calendar were made a special order for 10:30 a. m. Friday.

Mr. Montgomery offered H C R No. 42, expressing sympathy for the Irish people. Laid over.

Mr. Heizer moved that the bill relating to judicial apportionment be made a special order for Saturday morning. Lost.

Mr. Snoddy said the committee on judiciary had instructed him to move that the bill relating to county surveys reported by that committee be put on third reading subject to amendment and debate. Carried.

Mr. Lawhead moved that bills relating to public schools be made special order for Monday at 2 p. m.

Mr. Legate moved that H B 417, relating to schools of cities of first class, be placed on third reading subject to amendment and debate.

Mr. H. B. 38, by Clapp, an act to provide for the organization and management of the reform school, was read. It had been considered as far as section 4 in committee of the whole before. Messrs. Ady, Clouston, and Heizer participated in the discussion. The section was finally adopted with several amendments limiting the authority of the powers sending the boys to the reform school.

Section 14 was amended so as to compel each county superintendent of instruction to visit indentured pupils twice a year, and then adopted.

The bill was recommended for passage as amended.

On motion committee rose to sit again at 2 p. m.

The sergeant-at-arms was excused for a day or two.

HOUSE THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The house convened at 2 p. m.

Mr. Cool moved that S B 148 be referred to committee of the whole. Carried.

Mr. Houston, of Anderson, was called to the chair, and the house went into committee of the whole on appropriation bills.

Substitute for H B No. 5, by committee on charitable institutions, an act providing for the current expenses of the Kansas Orphan Asylum at Leavenworth, was considered.

Mr. Clapp read from a statement made by one of the officers of the institution, showing the method and work of the management. Gave an instance of the expenses the institution had in securing permanent home for a poor girl.

Mr. Gluck landed the disposition of charity and had no doubt that there was good work being done by this institution but didn't believe these institutions should be supported by the whole state when each county could support its own. Favored referring the bills making appropriations and similar appropriations to the ways and means committee to investigate and learn whether these institutions were private or public.

Legate reviewed the whole history of these charitable societies. Spoke of the home for friendless women, of which his wife was a director, and of the accusation that had been made against it by the managers of the rival institution—the Kansas orphan asylum—and of the methods adopted by the latter in lobbying for the appropriation they requested. \$5,000 was appropriated two years ago to the Kansas orphan asylum and only \$3,200 of it has been expended, on their own statement. Felt that the statements he made were justified under the circumstances.

Mr. Eckles said the committee had been compelled to hear all these statements, pro and con and had reported appropriations as they deemed right. Had been informed that the Leavenworth delegation was in support of these appropriations, but it is evident that a change had occurred which caused the speech just heard. Two years ago the gentleman from Leavenworth made no opposition to these appropriations, said nothing for or against, but this time he has something to say for reasons that his speech indicates. It would seem the state a great deal more to make these institutions public as the gratuitous work of the ladies could not then be had. Hoped care largely for the support of these institutions had done right in also recommending an appropriation for the home of the friendless and St Vincent's orphan asylum.

Mr. Mitchell, of Cowley, appreciated

the good work done by these ladies, but doubted if the state could afford to make these appropriations to private institutions. He said a slight increase in his appropriation would be a great deal more than he thought it deserved.

Mr. Stanley said, sarcastically, that the orphan asylum should be a state institution. Read a statement showing that the cost would only be about double.

Mr. Green then introduced a bill for Mr. Stanley to make his (Green's) speech. Never knew anything to come from Leavenworth but what met with opposition at home. One institution had been located there that every one thought very appropriate—the state penitentiary. Mr. Green then spoke at length in favor of the appropriation, answering the speech of the gentleman from Leavenworth, deploring the fact that he was mixed up in a ladies' quarrel at that city. These ladies, like the kind Samaritan, were taking care of orphan children from all over the state, doing a noble work gratuitously.

Mr. Kirkpatrick thought when rogues fill out honest men get their dues. The speech of the gentleman from Leavenworth was a good one, but the state now or twenty thousand dollars. Made a cutting speech in opposition to this appropriation to private institutions.

Mr. Gates made a speech in support of the Kansas orphan asylum, giving notes on the same. He introduced an amendment to section 1, making the appropriation somewhat less.

Mr. Clouston said when the appropriation was made two years ago, it was pledged that this institution would never ask again. Was opposed to the appropriation.

Mr. Gluck was becoming more and more convinced that the legislature was called upon to perpetrate a fraud on the people of the state. The way to end this matter of making appropriations to private institutions was to stop right at the beginning.

Mr. Moody, of Linn, was convinced that voting money out of the treasury to private institutions was wrong. Made an exhaustive and logical speech in accord with that theory, expressing his opinion in favor of the appropriation to all appropriations of this character.

Mr. Pierce, of Davis, proposed a vote for the appropriation of \$12,000 for this institution and take it out of the pensionity appropriation.

Mr. T. P. Doxey, said he knew of no pledges being made by the ladies two years ago. Intended to vote for the appropriation.

The motion to refer to committee on ways and means was adopted.

Section 14 was amended so as to appropriate as follows: For fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, \$500; year ending June 30, 1882, \$2,400; year ending June 30, 1883, \$2,400. This cut down the appropriation asked over one-half. The section was then adopted. Section 2 was adopted. The "parents of orphan children," which statement appeared in the bill, was by consent corrected, and then the bill recommended for passage.

Substitute for H B 126, by committee on charitable institutions, an act making appropriations for the home for friendless women for the years 1881 and 1882, was read and considered.

Mr. Hall offered a substitute which was ruled out of order.

Mr. Heizer moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Gates felt friendly to the bill, and made a speech in support of it, though several attempts were made to suppress him by constant applause.

Mr. Snoddy moved to appropriate a reasonable sum for the home without further debate.

Mr. Russell believed the amounts expended on these institutions would be increased fold in the suppression of crime.

Mr. Heizer moved to strike out the enacting clause, and the bill slightly amended and recommended to pass.

Substitute for H B 117, by committee on charitable institutions, an act making appropriations for St. Vincent's orphan asylum at Leavenworth, was read and appropriated \$4,800 instead of \$10,000. Carried.

Mr. Russell to test the sense of the house, moved that the committee recommend the striking out of the enacting clause. The legislature was asked to make an appropriation direct to a Roman Catholic institution. Was opposed to appropriating to any denominational institution, whether Presbyterian, Methodist or Catholic.

Mr. Ady and Mr. Osborn thought this a question of charity, the latter highly complimenting the Catholic church on its nurses sent out in the late war. Mr. Russell's motion was voted down by a large majority. A distinction could be made against color, and with other slight amendments the bill was recommended to pass.

Mr. Stanley submitted report of penitentiary investigating committee which on motion of Mr. Heizer was ordered printed without being read.

HOUSE THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.

The house convened, and after roll call, a quorum being present, it went into committee of the whole, Mr. Mitchell, of Cowley, in the chair. H B 451, by committee on legislative affairs, an act to apportion the state for senators and representatives. The bill was read by clerk and afterwards by sections. The first section was adopted. The second section was read and approved. Mr. Frantz proposed an amendment, that the county of Harper be detached from Sumner and attached to it. Mr. Francis said it would be unfair to attach it to Sumner and that with it Harper county would not have its proper share.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that too large a district should not be created. That if we commence doctoring the bill the first of March would still find us doing it.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Frantz proposed an amendment making a radical change in the bill as offered by the committee.

Mr. Eckles said he would protest against the amendment, did not want Rice annexed to McPherson; they were in good company.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Snoddy did not understand that it was proper to touch the bill as it came from the committee. It was an unfair apportionment and he moved that John Cowley consent to the change in the district and elect one senator. The bill takes practically a senator and representative from Linn. The constitution says that the house shall constitute 125 members, and according to there are 115 members. Should not make the apportionment on the basis of the census alone, but those counties from which the largest revenue went into the treasury should have the largest representation. It is fair that a representative be given only a small amount, should have the same representation as the one that pays \$11,000. His county had three representatives and was entitled to them by wealth and population, by virtue of the amount it paid into the treasury for the support of the government. We are here to protect the property rights to a greater extent than the persons; that is the burden of our legislation and it would be unfair to fix our representation on any other basis.

Mr. Frantz said that the more members the better. He said more than those of Linn and Miami in the table battles fought for liberty; their names have been inscribed in history and will remain there for ever; now in consideration of their former deeds of their popula-

tion and the amount they have contributed to the state treasury and all that her sons and daughters have done it would be fair and just to make the change that the bill proposes.

Mr. Montgomery said he was one of the eleven gentlemen referred to. He had hoped the question would not be brought up again. He says that the representation should be on a basis of population, but it is not so, it is upon the population that is spreading itself westward.

Mr. Ady said as he was chairman of the committee it was proper for him to say something. He had found a Kansas report that said the density of the population might be taken as a basis but much was given as a guide. The committee had a great many meetings and the joint committee agreed on this bill making the population the basis. We were to take the number of population we would find that the eastern part of the state possessed more than half of the 40 senators. He had found no members of the committee more willing to make a fair and square apportionment. The senator from Miami was the one who was not a member more willing to surrender what he had to give up than he was. The county of Linn has not a million more of property than Harvey, which has \$1,896,000 and Harvey has one representative and Linn two. So of population; Harvey has \$1,896,000 and Linn 150,000, not twice as much as Harvey.

Mr. Gluck said some mistake had been made in the carrying out of the theory of the basis. To show how it was he would speak of one ward in his city of Leavenworth. The man that makes the district. The gentleman quoted some instances which he had in his judgment great unfairness in the apportionment.

Mr. Snoddy again spoke earnestly in behalf of his motion arguing that it would be wrong to make population only a basis. He would defeat the law. Members of churches, whether drunkards or saloon men, may easily organize drinking societies and call themselves churches. Has great respect for churches.

Senator Brown thought if men and women were to the devil unless they drink wine, let them go to the devil. He opposes the amendment.

Senator Clark: The churches favored the adoption of the prohibitory amendment. Their votes helped to carry it. They are now to be believed that the churches have asked for this change in the law.

Senator Williams: Has great regard for the churches. Is surprised that they should ask for this law.

Senator Heizer: Believes this is the first break in the lines of the temperance law. Believes it is sheer cowardice; who is clamoring for the change of the law? They say it is the drug store. It certainly is not the churches. They don't want to see the law weakened in the face of the enemy is a coward. Let the temperance men stand together and support the law we have.

Senator Glasse: The constitution gives every person the right to worship according to his own convictions. Senator Frantz: The church is not asking for this law.

Amendment adopted by 20 to 11.

Senator Frantz moved to amend to include the effect that druggists shall not be prohibited from selling liquors for medical purposes without a physician's prescription to reputable citizens. He says that the people, when they voted for the prohibition law, intended to prohibit the use of liquors for medical purposes without being hampered by restrictions. He has confidence in the honor of men. There is no reason why any reputable person should be denied the privilege of obtaining liquors for medicine whenever he wants it.

Senator Buchanan raises the polemic question that a law having been regularly passed that a law be made at the same session and then moves to adjourn to give the chair time for consideration of the point. Carried.

HOUSE, FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 25.

The house convened at 10 o'clock. The speaker in the chair. The roll was called and a quorum being present the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

Mr. Frantz proposed an amendment to H B 324, relating to the agent of the state of Kansas for presenting claims against the United States, was read, and after slight discussion was recommended for passage. It appropriates \$24,632.63, to Ex Gov S. Crawford, the agent.

H B 312, by Walton: An act for the reform school in Grant county, Kansas, was read. It asks the state to deposit with some U. S. depository a sum sufficient to pay the probable cost of surveying certain townships in the said county. Mr. Walton said the U. S. surveyor had never yet divided the land, but had reported sold notes and plats to U. S. surveying department as though the work had been properly done. Mr. Walton offered a substitute appropriating \$3,000.

Mr. Legate held that our congressmen should attend to the matter.

Mr. Lemmon thought the bill meritorious.

Mr. Webber moved to recommend that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out. Lost.

Mr. Frantz suggested to Mr. Walton the propriety of withdrawing the bill and memorializing congress.

Mr. Heizer thought the house should take some action in the matter, either memorializing congress or pass the bill, though the latter plan didn't meet with approval.

Mr. Rastall moved to refer the bill and substitute to committee on state affairs with instructions to report a house concurrent resolution memorializing congress to order all government surveys in this state to be completed as soon as possible.

Mr. Russell said this matter was not unprecedented. Realized fully the unfortunate condition of the settlers who were the victims of a bogus survey. Had had a similar experience in the eastern part of the state years ago, and the matter had come out all right in the end. Favored Mr. Rastall's motion.

The motion prevailed and the bill and substitute so referred.

S B 21, by Dreyfuss: An act making appropriations for the Kansas orphan asylum, located at Leavenworth, Kansas. Ayes 73, noes 7.

The house went into committee of the whole to consider appropriation bills, Mr. Houston, of Anderson, in the chair.

H B 253, by Fench, making appropriations for the support of the reform school, ending June 30, 1881, and fiscal years ending June 10, 1882 and 1883, was read.

Mr. Legate offered a substitute which was read through and then considered in committee.

Mr. Knappenger moved to make the amount of the appropriation for salaries and current expenses first \$10,000 and instead of \$15,000. Carried by a vote of 45 to 27.

Mr. Frantz, of Marshall, moved to make the amount of current expenses for second year \$12,000 instead of \$15,000. Carried.

Section one was then adopted.

Discussion on appropriation matters in general and particulars was indulged in by Messrs. Knappenger, Russell, Legate, Heron, Peake and others.

Mr. Anderson, of Shawnee, finally got the floor. Said he hadn't occupied much

time on the floor of the house, but proposed to now. Numerous questions were asked which the gentleman from Shawnee answered. Said the Shawnee county delegation never asked for the reform school. Spoke of the disposition of some of the members from the west to speak sneeringly of Topeka and her appropriations. He showed the good done by the capital city for the needy ones in the west, and thought the institutions from the western members in poor taste.

Mr. Pierce, of Davis, was opposed to so large an appropriation. So was Mr. Stanley. The committee rose without making a conclusion, and asked leave to sit again at 9:30 a. m., Saturday. Granted.

The joint committee on ways and means made the following report: That bill to promote growth of forest trees pass; bill for relief of James Saunders be rejected; bill for payment of a state mill, called for suppression of coal miners' strike in Cherokee county, be rejected; substitute offered for bills No. 443 and No. 378.

House adjourned to 8 p. m.

HOUSE, EVENING SESSION.

House called to order at 8 o'clock by Speaker Johnson.

A number of senate bills were read the first and second time and referred.

The senate bill in regard to cities of the first class was placed on third reading on the calendar subject to amendment and debate.

House occurred in the senate amendment to H B 32.

Mr. Green moved that private bills be placed on third reading now, subject to amendment and debate. Carried.

Mr. Russell moved to now take up H B 80 by motion of Mr. Knappenger, an act to authorize the board of county commissioners of Jewell county, Kansas, to provide a county asylum for the poor, the substitute of Mr. Snoddy, H B 432 was indefinitely postponed.

H B 422, by Cool, an act to legalize the special election held in Cloud county, Kansas, February 1, 1881, and to authorize the county commissioners to issue the bonds of said county in accordance therewith. Ayes 91.

H B 412, by Ingfield, an act to authorize school district No. 101, in Chautauqua county, Kansas, to fund its bonded indebtedness, and compromise the same with the commissioners of the state permanent school fund. Ayes 55.

Substitute for H B 116, by committee on railroads, an act providing for a commission to examine into and report on a just and fair rate for fares and freights, and to prohibit unjust discrimination.

Mr. Snoddy moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Gluck stated that the amendments he offered in committee of the whole on this bill he desired to have the ayes and noes called on now.

Mr. Anderson, of Shawnee, objected, citing attention to the rule prohibiting the vote now.

Mr. Gluck said the house had consented when the committee reported on the railroad bill.

Several members remembered the consent being given. Washington, said he desired to offer his amendment, too.

The speaker ruled the point made by Mr. Anderson well taken.

Mr. Snoddy moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking the ayes and noes on Mr. Gluck's amendment.

Mr. Osborn moved to amend so as to include his amendment.

Mr. Sexton and Mr. Lemmon each had amendments they had offered in committee of the whole that they desired to vote on.

Mr. Osborn moved to amend so as to include Mr. Sexton's amendment was lost.

Mr. Osborn demanded the ayes and noes on his motion. Ayes, 24; noes, 77.

Motion lost.

Mr. Snoddy, of Cowley, moved to amend Mr. Snoddy's motion so as to include the amendment offered by Mr. Lemmon in the committee of the whole. Lost.

The vote then occurred on Mr. Snoddy's motion to suspend the rules so as to vote on Mr. Gluck's amendment to be voted on. Ayes, 69; noes, 24.

Mr. Gluck's amendment to the first section was adopted.

The amendment was declared carried. It authorizes the governor by the consent of the senate to appoint three inspectors, to draw \$5.00 per day for their salaries, and their expenses, and to be limited to 100 days. The board is empowered to employ a stenographer to act as clerk at \$5.00 per day, and a messenger at \$2.00 per day. The bill before it was amended so as to provide for the salary of \$2,500 per annum, and expenses, for two years.

An exciting scene then followed. Several gentlemen called for the special order of appropriation bills that had been informally laid aside. Mr. Legate said the amendment virtually killed the bill. Favored indefinite postponement. Mr. Orner said he had favored the bill all along, but believed the amendment destroyed it. Moved to indefinitely postpone. Afterwards moved to withdraw.

H B 347, an act to establish the plat of the village of Osawkee, was passed unanimously.

H B 48, by Toussie: An act authorizing the board of county commissioners of Stafford county to issue bonds to pay county indebtedness, passed by a unanimous vote.

Substitute for S B 55, an act to pay out certain moneys in the Winfield, county treasury.

Mr. Anderson moved a call of the house, decided out of order during roll call. The bill passed by a unanimous vote.

The special order, the consideration of private bills, was continued till to-morrow night at 7:30.

H B 338 was passed on third reading.

Several motions to adjourn were voted down.

S B 211, an act authorizing certain townships to sell railroad stock. Passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Green moved that the house go into committee of the whole to consider the appropriation bill. Ruled out of order.

A call of the house was ordered, and Mr. Keeney was brought in. By a vote of 43 to 34 he was not excused; a motion to reconsider him, to lay him on the table, that he be excused and take his seat, to be raised on the calendar, to strike the enacting clause, that he be read and allowed to stand, were all ruled out of order. He was finally excused before the house adjourned at 15 minutes before 12 o'clock.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26.

Lieutenant Governor Finney in the chair. Roll called. Rev. Dr. Cowles of fered prayer. Reading of journal dispensed with.

S B 227 was returned to the senate by the house by request of the latter body.

Senator Kelley moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered. Carried.

S C R 15, by Kelley was presented providing for the free transportation of goods by the English people for the relief of the colored people, and that the report of the committee on the subject be read in congress be requested to secure the reenactment of the law which expires on Feb. 28, 1881. The resolutions were adopted.

Bills introduced:

S B 254, by Crane: In relation to the city of Florence.

S B 255, Benson: Authorizing board of education in city of Ottawa to raise taxes.

S B 256, Kelley: Relating to issue of bonds in Neosho Falls township.

The following bills were advanced on the calendar to third reading subject to amendment and debate:

Senate bills H B 256, 252, 164, 251, 137, 253 and H B 218.

Senator Benedict said it was proper to suppose that the house would pass senate bills unless the house bills were passed. That the appropriation bills were waiting, and needed their first attention.

atomatic insane asylum. The majority said that the state justly owed the claimants, Swift and Cooper, the sum of \$1,900, and recommended that that sum be paid to said claimants. They bare their conclusion on testimony of experts, summed up by the majority report which is very lengthy. The minority report will not favor the claim in any manner whatever. The minority were given until to-morrow to make a full report, and the reading of the report of the majority was postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Clapp the following bills were read third time, and passed by the votes given:

Substitute for house bills 400, 407 and 408, by inter-state commerce committee, an act to create state board of quarantine, defining their powers and duties, and to protect the live stock of the state from contagious diseases. Ayes, 85, noes, 16.

H B 433, by Allen: An act to appropriate certain moneys from the treasury of Ellis county to build a bridge. Ayes, 94.

H B 434, by Allen. An act to amend chapter 158 of session laws of 1877, entitled "An act to vacate certain alleys in the town of Hays City, Ellis county, Kansas." Ayes, 87.

On motion of Mr. Knappenger, a substitute offered for H B 432. An act to authorize the board of county commissioners of Jewell county, Kansas, to provide a county asylum for the poor, the substitute of Mr. Snoddy, H B 432 was indefinitely postponed.

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Motion lost.

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The following bills were advanced on the calendar to third reading subject to amendment and debate:

Senate bills H B 256, 252, 164, 251, 137, 253 and H B 218.

Senator Benedict said it was proper to suppose that the house would pass senate bills unless the house bills were passed. That the appropriation bills were waiting, and needed their first attention.

Senator Broderick asked and obtained leave to introduce C B 16, providing for the adjournment of the senate on March 4, 1881.

Senator Crane moves that S B 254 be read second time and referred to committee on corporations. Carried.

Reports were presented from the committees on education, mines and mining, and cities of the first class.

The senate then resumed the consideration of S B 245.

The bill was then put on its passage and passed by a vote of 25 to 10.

Senator Blue made a protest.

H B 59, by Rossman: To authorize the township board of Houston township, Smith county, to sell certain railroad stock. Bill read third time and passed.

S B 227, for the creation of a board of managers for Kansas in the international exhibition. Bill read and passed.

It was moved that H B 210 be made a special order for today at 2 o'clock.

Senator Buchanan moved that the congressional apportionment be included. Carried.

Senator Crane moved that it be made a special order for Monday at 2 o'clock, which was lost on a division.

The motion as amended was then put on its passage.

S B 164, by Sluss, relating to ascertain and establishing lines of certain streets and alleys, &c., in the city of Wichita. Bill read and passed.

S B 255, by Benson, an act to authorize the city of Ottawa to raise taxes, etc. Bill read and passed.

S B 256, by Kelley, to authorize the township of Neosho Falls to issue and sell bonds. Bill read and passed.

Senate then adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senator Kelley moved that the vote by which S B 158 was defeated be reconsidered. The bill refers to the purchase of the Goss collection of mounted birds.

S B 255, by Benson, an act to authorize the city of Ottawa to raise taxes, etc. Bill read and passed.

Senator Buchanan moved to lay the resolutions on the table, and on the ayes and noes being called it was so ordered.

Senator Riddle asked and received permission to present a resolution concerning a debt that no more senate bills be printed.

Senate in committee of the whole, Senator Metsker in the chair, for consideration of special order. S B 219, legislative apportionment. First section read and adopted.

A lengthy debate followed, participated in by Senators Everett, Rector, Glasse, Ware, Buchanan, Sluss, Strang, Blue, and the question then put and the amendment carried.

The section being read Senator Sluss offered an amendment to the Bourbon, Cherokee and Crawford make one district with two senators, which was lost.

Senator Everett moved to amend by dividing Atchison 2 senators, that the division was decidedly unfair, that some districts with more population and property have the same as those having much less. Amendment lost.

Senator Brown moved an amendment to make Franklin county a single district, detaching it from Coffey. Motion lost.

Senator Anderson offered an amendment affecting a number of local districts. The amendment was lost.

Senator Brodyfuge offered an amendment giving Johnson one senator and Miami and Linn two. Amendment lost.

The second section was then adopted. The third section was read.

Senator Buchanan moved that Wyandotte have three representatives instead of two. Amendment lost.

Senator Everett moved that Atchison county have four representatives instead of three. Lost.

Senator Riddle moved that Crawford county have two representatives and said that his district had but one member for over 9,000, that such was an unfair apportionment when Linn and Adams had one vote for every 2,800 of population they had but 1 for over 7,000.

That he had made no agreement with the senator from Nemaha to lose the representatives already given by the committee.

Senator Collins said that he told the senator that he wanted one of the representatives and it was so arranged.

Motion of Senator Riddle lost.

H B 503, an act making appropriation or additional buildings at state insane asylum at Topeka. Referred to committee on buildings and grounds.

Mr. Swart introduced the following: H B 504: An act to declare certain bonds issued by Oswego township, Labette county, a lien upon the real estate of said township.

The house adjourned to 2 p. m.

HOUSE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

House convened at 2:20. Senate notwithstanding the fact that the good for the freedmen's relief association to come in free of duty, was concurred in.

Bills introduced:

H B 505; by Stanley, an act to apportion the state into six congressional districts. Referred to committee of the whole.

This bill apportions the state as follows: 1st district.—This district is composed of the following counties: Doniphan, Brown, Atchison, Jackson, Leavenworth, Jefferson, Wyandotte, Johnson and Douglas.

2d district is composed of the following counties: Miami, Franklin, Linn, Anderson, Bourbon, Allen, Crawford, Neosho, Cherokee and Labette.

3d district: Shawnee, Osage, Coffey, Woodson, Wilson, Montgomery, Chase, Butler, and Cowley counties.

4th district: Nemaha, Marshall, Washington, Republic, Cloud, Clay, Riley, Pottawatomie, Wabancoc, Davis, Morris, Dickinson, Ottawa, and Saline counties.

5th district: Jewell, Smith, Phillips, Norton, Decatur, Rawlins, Cheyenne, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Mitchell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Russell, Ellis, Trego, Gove, and Wallace counties.

6th district: Marion, McPherson, Rice, Barton, Rush, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Sequoyah, Buffalo, Hodgeman, Pawnee, Reno, Harvey, Sedgewick, Kingman, Pratt, Edwards, Ford, Foots, Arapahoe, Grant, and Kearns counties.

7th district: Meade, Clark, Comanche, Barber, Harper and Sumner counties.

The bill also provides that should Kansas have seven representatives in congress, there shall be one congressman at large.

H B 506 by Snyder: an act supplemental to an act apportioning the state for senators and representatives, approved March, 1876. Referred to committee of whole house.

The following bills on third reading passed:

Substitute for H B No 136, an act making appropriations for the home for friendless women at Leavenworth, for the years 1881 and 1882. Ayes, 72; noes 29.

Substitute for H B No 117, an act making an appropriation for St. Vincent's orphan asylum at Leavenworth. —

S B 21, by Dreyfuss, an act making appropriations to erect a kitchen addition, and to provide for the current expenses of the institution, at Leavenworth, and dumb, at Olathe, Kansas. Ayes, 196; noes, 1.

House adjourned to 7 p. m.

HOUSE, SATURDAY EVENING.

The house met at 8 o'clock and took up special bills, agreeing to take up the appropriation bill as soon as reported from the senate.

S B 90 by Crane, authorizing sale of certain railroad stock by Center and Riley townships, Marion county, passed by a vote of 49 to 9.

H B 470 by Crouch, an act to authorize the board of county commissioners of Franklin county to appropriate money to build a bridge, passed. Ayes 85, noes 2.

H B 477, by Heizer, an act to attach the school district of Neosho Falls to the school district of Ford for purposes, passed. Ayes 85.

H B 360 by Pierce, an act providing for the condemnation of sites for county buildings, passed. Ayes 90, noes 3.

In the evening a number of bills were passed, the titles of which will be given next week.

1884, this section shall be operative. Carried.

Senator Benedict moves to strike out the enacting clause.

Senator Glasse moves to strike out section one. Lost.

Senator Hackney moves to adopt section two. Lost.

Senator Benedict moves that the committee rise.

Chairman of committee of the whole reports, and Senator Hackney moves to non-concur.

Senator Benedict moves to amend by agreeing to the report. And the report was agreed to, 21 to 18.

Senator Buchanan moves to adjourn. Lost.

Senator Ware moves to go into committee of the whole on bill 219.

Senator Benedict raises the point of order that the committee having not asked for the amendment, it cannot be continued as a special order; that it must go to its place on the calendar, and can be raised on y by a suspension of the rules. Point sustained.

Several committees made reports.

S B 245, to amend the liquor law was taken up.

Senator Brodyfuge moves to amend so as to provide that the act shall not apply to wine and cider made from grapes and apples grown by the person making such wine or cider, but preventing the sale thereof after fermentation.

Senator Blue opposes the amendment.

Senator Benedict favors the amendment.

On roll call the vote stood ayes, 20; noes, 14.

Mr. Kelley moves to strike out that part of the bill relating to the use of wine for sacramental purposes. He thinks that now particular amount of religion is necessary to organize a church. He is afraid the churches will be asked to drink in clubs, churches, whether drunkards or saloon men, may easily organize drinking societies and call themselves churches. Has great respect for churches.

Senator Brown thought if men and women were to the devil unless they drink wine, let them go to the devil. He opposes the amendment.

Senator Clark: The churches favored the adoption of the prohibitory amendment. Their votes helped to carry it. They are now to be believed that the churches have asked for this change in the law.

Senator Williams: Has great regard for the churches. Is surprised that they should ask for this law.

Senator Heizer: Believes this is the first break in the lines of the temperance law. Believes it is sheer cowardice; who is clamoring for the change of the law? They say it is the drug store. It certainly is not the churches. They don't want to see the law weakened in the face of the enemy is a coward. Let the temperance men stand together and support the law we have.

Senator Glasse: The constitution gives every person the right to worship according to his own convictions.

Senator Frantz: The church is not asking for this law.

Amendment adopted by 20 to 11.

Senator Frantz moved to amend to include the effect that druggists shall not be prohibited from selling liquors for medical purposes without a physician's prescription to reputable citizens. He says that the people, when they voted for the prohibition law, intended to prohibit the use of liquors for medical purposes without being hampered by restrictions. He has confidence in the honor of men. There is no reason why any reputable person should be denied the privilege of obtaining liquors for medicine whenever he wants it.

Senator Buchanan raises the polemic question that a law having been regularly passed that a law be made at the same session and then moves to adjourn to give the chair time for consideration of the point. Carried.

HOUSE, FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 25.

The house convened at 10 o'clock. The speaker in the chair. The roll was called and a quorum being present the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

Mr. Frantz proposed an amendment to H B 324, relating to the agent of the state of Kansas for presenting claims against the United States, was read, and after slight discussion was recommended for passage. It appropriates \$24,632.63, to Ex Gov S. Crawford, the agent.

H B 312, by Walton: An act for the reform school in Grant county, Kansas, was read. It asks the state to deposit with some U. S. depository a sum sufficient to pay the probable cost of surveying certain townships in the said county. Mr. Walton said the U. S. surveyor had never yet divided the land, but had reported sold notes and plats to U. S. surveying department as though the work had been properly done. Mr. Walton offered a substitute appropriating \$3,000.

Mr. Legate held that our congressmen should attend to the matter.

Mr. Lemmon thought the bill meritorious.

Mr. Webber moved to recommend that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out. Lost.

Mr. Frantz suggested to Mr. Walton the propriety of withdrawing the bill and memorializing congress.

Mr. Heizer thought the house should take some action in the matter, either memorializing congress or pass the bill, though the latter plan didn't meet with approval.

Mr. Rastall moved to refer the bill and substitute to committee on state affairs with instructions to report a house concurrent resolution memorializing congress to order all government surveys in this state to be completed as soon as possible.

Mr. Russell said this matter was not unprecedented. Realized fully the unfortunate condition of the settlers who were the victims of a bogus survey. Had had a similar experience in the eastern part of the state years ago, and the matter had come out all right in the end. Favored Mr. Rastall's motion.

The motion prevailed and the bill and substitute so referred.

S B 21, by Dreyfuss: An act making appropriations for the Kansas orphan asylum, located at Leavenworth, Kansas. Ayes 73, noes 7.

The house went into committee of the whole to consider appropriation bills, Mr. Houston, of Anderson, in the chair.

H B 253, by Fench, making appropriations for the support of the reform school, ending June 30, 1881, and fiscal years ending June 10, 1882 and 1883, was read.

Mr. Legate offered a substitute which was read through and then considered in committee.

Mr. Knappenger moved to make the



