THE WACO DAILY EXAMINER.

VOL II

WACO, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1874.

NO. 98.

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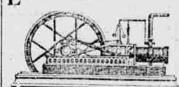
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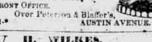
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THE FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

February 21.

BENATE. Mr. Wood, from Judiciary Com-mittee-An act to further regulate the proof or acknowledgment of deeds, and other written instruments, now permitted by law to be recorded, recommending a substitute.

Mr. Ireland, from Judiciary Commit.ee, recommending the passage of several bills, amending several oth-ers, and recommending that others do not pass, which were read.

Mr. Wood-A motion to take up the House Bill, providing for the im-mediate apportionment of the school fund, with the amendment. Recom-

Mr. Westfall, from the Educational Committee-To provide the Super-intendent of Education, if he be not already furnished, with full and complete scholastic returns for 1873, for each county, when he shall proceed to make the apportionment upon the

Mr. Baker-A motion that the rules be suspended, and a majority of the committee's report, favoring a call for a Constitutional Convention, be taken up. The rules were suspended and the report and bill read an l amended by Mr. Wood, who said, in offering his amendment proposing 30 delegates instead of 90, one from each Senstorial District, that if this amendment is adopted, the chances of success for a permanent, safe and good constitution for Texas will be secured, because the best tal ent of the State will be seenred: that while he believes a large insjority of the State are opposed to a convention at this present juncture, vet, if we are to have one, the convention should be composed of the best material of the State, and of such number as will and at the same time incur the least possible expense to the public. He said we are in no condition now to incur large expenses. We are largely in debr; our finances are in almost in extricable confusion; we have no money in the treasury; our warrants are not worth over sixty or seventyfive cents on the dollar; we cannot

pay our own honest employees.

While a large portion of the people believed in the present constitutional amendments, yet, he was satisfied amendments, yet, he was satisfied that a strong leeling prevailed, that it made, should be made at the least possible expense, and in the mode or manner that will secure there when a constitution was to be framed that would in some manner. the best constitution possible. He control their lives, liberty and prop asked what did it matter to the peoasked what did it matter to the people who or what number of the people
frame the constitution, provided it
suits as. What matters it what mode
or manner of accuring to us organic laws, provided the laws
are good? So far as he was concerned it made no difference so it concerned it was necessary and right
that their representations should be
very large. To trust these
to the small representation
of thirty, was, to say the least, a
hazardous proceeding; with the people it was a tampering with their libserties and their rights. But by conframe the constitution, provided is suits as. What matters it what mode or manner of accuring to us or or againe laws, provided the laws are good? So far as he was concained what me this approbation when submitted to him for ratification; nor who drafted it, so that the properorganic law is drafted. We should be accured. It is no time to incur unnecessary expense; that there is one thing that should excite our particular care and attention at presentation are are and attention at presentation; and government—it is the reduction of taxes, which the people are claimer, in good for the should lop off unnecessary officers and offices; this is what the Democracy of Texas is pledged to —retrement, that we may be enabled to bring it back to the raile and status of our fathers. There is another thing I might offer in connection herewith. The people of Texas are tired of, and worn out with, the exectement and turmoil of elections. They have achieved a great political victory in placing this grown full and entire confidence; and status of our fathers. There is another thing I might offer in connection herewith. The people of Texas are tired of, and worn out with, the exectement and turmoil of elections. They have achieved a great political victory in placing this grown full and entire confidence; and status of our fathers. There is another thing I might offer in connection herewith. The people of Texas are tired of, and worn out with, the exectement and turmoil of elections. They have achieved a great political victory in placing this grown full and entire confidence; and status of our fathers. There is another thing I might offer in connection herewith. The people of Texas are tired of, and worn out with, the exectement and turmoil of elections. They have achieved a great political victory in placing this great political victory in placing the place of the provid ture, in all of whom the people have full and entire confidence; and that after this wonderful achievment they need repose and quietude, that they may attend to their own affairs and unite their individual duries in developing the vast resources of this great. State. He believed there were other modes of obtaining the proper organic law, and that we should move with caution and slowly in this matter, and not add to the present em-barassments nor disturb the quiet-and repose that is now set ling down on the people, if we are to return to as good government Insocially as that given to acrey the early father of the country; and if we fall they should hold us responsible. He, for

made to our people by us.

Mr. Ireland offered a substitute made to our people by us.

Mr. Ireland offered a substitute that the Governor shall order an election to be held on the first Tuesday in October next; that the Governor shall issue a proclamation at least sixty days prior to this date call ng for such election, and the voters shall for such election, and the voters shall to the control of the bonds hereafter, as the Canstitution allowed no higher a rate than two for such election, and the voters shall to defend the bonds hereafter, as the Canstitution allowed no higher a rate than two per cent. The amendment was lost by vote for a convention and one repre sentative, or no convention and one representative, as he may choose; the convention to assemble within sixty days after the counting of the ballots call of the Governor, provided the

majority of the voters say "for con-Mr. Bradshaw said he could not support the substitute offered by the gentleman from Gandalupe. He held that we ought to have a Constitu-tional Convention, for the reason that they were so instructed by the peo-ple who had sent them here—at least the people who had sent him to the the Legislature expected that a Coneach county, when he shall proceed to make the apportionment upon the scholastic returns of 1871. Rules suspended and the bill passed the floal reading.

stitutional Convention would be the rule of the Democratic party, to which he belonged, so as to change the constitution that had to some extent, been forced upon them and by

doing so, a great saving would re sult in the expenses of all depart-ments of the government.

When the government was con-trolled by the Democratic party, the eost of maintaining it was from eight to twenty cents on the \$100, with the State out of debt and a large surplus

remaining in the Treasury. But so soon as the Democratic party lest the reins of the govern-ment, and it fell into other hands, the taxation became burdensome, and a heavy debt was laid on the State, amounting to some millions of dollars and the government was drifting into strong centralization. On this account he and his people were in favor or calling a Constitutional Convention, to remedy the e growing evils, in the adoption of a constitu induce such talent to come forward, tion congenial to the spirit of the and at the same time incur the least times, and in accordance with the wishes of the people. He was in vor of having a representation in that convention as large as the people's representation in both Houses of

sinking fund, and to strike out the rest of the section.

Mesors. Swain and Sayers thought the amendment obnexious to the Constitu-tion. The amendment was lost. Mr. Douglas, of Hill, moved to smend

ar. Boughas, of Hill, moved to smend section one, providing instead that no bonds shall be issued, unless a majority of the qualified electors shall petition their county court to do so.

Mr. Kemble moved to strike out of the amendment "qualified electors," and insert 'tax payers.'

'Ar. Sampson said Mr. Kemble's amendment would include women. He added that statutory law provided eight percent, and this bill proposed to give two

per cent. more. Mr. Moody opposed the bearadment, and on motion of Mr. Chambers the amenducents were tabled.

Other supplementary amendments were made and lost. means that will accomplish what is necessary, proper and right, as far as courts shell create "And said county courts shall create and set apart a sinking fund of two net apart as inkour organic law is concerned, and that ing fund of two per cent. somuelly,

itisin consonance with the pledge for the redemption of the principal of made to our people by us.

Mr. Storey moved to make it an annual

Mr. Storey moved to make it an annual ad coloren tax. Adopted.
Mr. Kemble moved to amend by making Ellis county an exception to the operation of the bill.

Mr. Simpson said that such a proposi-tion was unconstitutional.

Mr. Kemble said the people of Ellis county had been taxed enough. What they owed they were willing to pay; but they wanted no more debta.

Mr. Storey said an exception would make the bill special in its character; that the bill was introduced originally to apply to his own county, but the Constitutional Amendments prevented and he hoped the member from Eills would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Kemble declined, and the amends ment was put and lost.

Mr. Remine declined, and the amend-ment was put and lost.

Mr. Eastland moved to amend section two, by striking out "one-squarter," and making it "one-sixteenth." Both amendments were lost. Other amendments were made and voted down,

and the bill engrossed.

SPECIAL ORDER. The bill to create the office of Public Weigher was read the second time. Mr. Moody asked for Mr. Simpson's

Mr. Moody asked for Mr. Simpson's argument.

Mr. Simpson explained his position. Three hundred thousand bales of cotton passed through to Galveston yearly, that city being the buying place, and controlling the market to some extent, and the power to appoint a public weigher being vested in the Mayor, he might, directly or indirectly, be subjected to influence. The weighing of cotton ought not to be a matter of compett ion between weighers. One public weigher, with power to appoint deputies, would do away with this, and operate to the advantage of the planter. He referred to the argument of the Austin Statesman, Waco Examiner and the Galveston Civilian, in support of his position. his position.
Mr. Kemble supported the bill. Sher-

man, Dallas. Corsicana and over ten other counties, through their represen-tatives asked to be included in the bill. convention as large as the people's representation in both Houses of the Legislature.

Ninety members might do to frame a constitution, but as it was not often that the people acted in their sovereign capacity, it was just as well as right, that they should be represented by as large a number of delegates as the body which framed marks that might seem to operate against the bill, and he could not do so now but that the bill remedied no evil, corrected no abuse and gave no relief. There was already a law on this subject, and he believed the public weighing was more promptly and effectually done than could be done under the present bill. He spoke of the system of weighing at Galveston, which he represented gave satisfaction to planters, brokers and fastors. The people of the country had their wooners.

could be remedied by the appointment power—the Mayor and Aldermen.

Planters complained, justly enough, that when cotton was returned to them it was often deficient in weight, and very often it was depreciated upon while iz transit, both by two-legged and four-legged animals. Sometimes cotton was not correctly weighed when sent by the planter, sometimes incorrectly or insufficiently marked. The speaker's firm had cotton from as many as three John Smiths in one day, and could not tell to which of them the respective bales belonged. He thought it wrong to take this question from the people and recenter the patronage in the hands of the Executive, who, he was aure, did not desire it. He was wedded to his substitute, but wanted to avoid being circled around and placed at the mercy of any one man.

Mr. Simpson replied, queting again from the Civilian, which though the passage of the bill would give additional character to the Galveston market for the stable. The honorable gentleman from Galveston had admitted that the firm to

[CONTINUED ON 4TH PAGE.]