DODGE CITY TIMES.

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DODGE CITY, - - - - KANSAS

CURRENT COMMENT.

DR. JUNKER, African explorer, has returned to Munich in good health.

DURING a performance of "Viola" at New Brunswick, N. J., the other night, Mrs. George Gillings swooned in the audience, and, although promptly carried out and given medical attention, died without speaking a word.

THE Postmaster General states that the failure of the Deficiency bill will probably not in any way interfere with the operations of his department, except to delay the establishment of the free delivery service in new places.

IT is reported that the excitement in New Foundland over the refusal of the British Government to approve the Bait bill is subsiding and that the islanders express confidence that the Imperial authorities will not disallow the bill a second time.

THE circulation of standard silver dollars is now $57,214,510, out of a total coinage of $256,471,647. The silver certificates in circulation amount to $123,290,392, deducting which leaves $75,966,744 net standard dollars in the treasury. The gold and bullion in the treasury, less $10,013,005 gold certificates in circulation, amount to $175,284,977.

AT a recent election for school director, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Henry Barlow was a candidate. When the ballots were printed the letter H of Henry was partially broken off and only made a short stroke, and the ballots read "enry Barlow." Forty of these votes were cast and not counted. These would have elected Barlow, who will contest the election.

AN inventor proposes to arrange a rubber stamp in the nest of every hen, with a movable date. An electric disc is arranged, so that when the hen has laid an egg her foot touches it, and the stamp turns over on the ink pad and then revolves, stamping the date on the egg. On each evening the date of the stamp is altered for the next day, and there can be no cheating. The dates tell their own story.

THE Secretary of State is informed that the cholera has spread through various parts of the Chilian province of Aconcagua and Valparaiso and is extending along the valley of Aconcagua toward the sea. At a station on the railroad between Santiago and Valparaiso, thirty-five miles from the latter, about 600 cases have so far been reported, of which about 250 have proved fatal. Stringent sanitary measures have been adopted by the authorities.

MR. WEST, the British Minister at Washington, has notified the State Department that the British authorities will in the future enforce the clauses of the Merchants' Shipping act of 1876, respecting the carriage of deck cargoes. The act has been suspended with respect to foreign vessels, but in view of the very frequent infringement of the law by foreign vessels, her Majesty's Government feels compelled to prosecute for such offenses in the future.

THE proposed great tower for the exhibition of 1889 in Paris is not favored by French authors and artists. As it is to be twice as high as the tower of Rouen Cathedral, they say it will overlook the city like a black factory chimney. It will dwarf every thing, while it will compel all eyes to gaze upon it. A hateful column of bolted sheet iron will humiliate the finest monuments of Paris. These and many other equally strong characterizations are made in a protest signed by the most distinguished literary men of France.

THE rat threatens to be as destructive in the Neilgherries in India as the rabbit is in Australia. The fields of the ryots are honeycombed by them. On estates hundreds of tea trees have been uprooted and bushels of coffee may be gathered that has been picked by them. Growers of potatoes and vegetables have had their crops destroyed and residents and visitors have experienced what a pest they have become in the houses. It is suggested that the breeding of such birds as the eagle, the hawk and the owl, which prey upon rats, should be encouraged.

DUKE HAGAN, the express agent at Marshall, Tex., who is charged with robbing his office of money packages, was recently tracked from Fort Bend County to his former home near Carthage, Panola County, by detectives. Sheriff Forsythe, of Panola, with two deputies, went to arrest Hagan. They were met by two sisters of Hagan, both stout buxom girls, one of whom caught the Sheriff and held him, while the other, with a pistol, kept the two deputies at bay until their brother could escape and get far enough the start to get into Louisiana to avoid being captured.

THE closer the appropriation bills passed by the last Congress in the hurry of the last moments are examined, the worse they are said to be, according to a recent dispatch from Washington. In fact the embarrassments that have arisen from the bills passed are likely to prove almost as great as the inconvenience arising to the public service from the bills that were not passed. In the case of the District of Columbia, for instance, it is found that the appropriations do not fit into the grooves through which the law requires that they should be expended. One division has twenty thousand dollars too much money provided, another division is thirty thousand dollars short for the objects which the law says must be carried out. And the same principle of giving money where it was not wanted and withholding it where it was most needed is found to run through the appropriations made for several of the most important executive departments of the Government.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER died at Brooklyn, N. Y., at 9:30 on the morning of the 8th. He was attended by most of his near relatives and a few friends and passed quietly away. He was unconscious to the last.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE ARTHUR MCARTHUR, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has resigned. He has been on the bench for seventeen years.

THE French Chamber of Deputies rejected by a vote of 654 against 151 a motion to abolish all duties on cereals.

VICE-CONSUL KNIGHT reports from the Transvaal, Africa, the discovery of fresh gold fields, of exceeding richness.

LIEUTENANT GUITTEREZ, who commanded the Mexican soldiers who were engaged in the recent shooting affair with Americans was captured at Buena Vista, nine miles from Nogales, Ariz., by a party sent in pursuit by the Mexican authorities. It was believed that Guitterez would be turned over to the United States authorities.

GEORGE G. SICKLES, father of General Daniel E. Sickles, died in New York City on the 9th.

WILLIAM D. HICKMAN has left Boston for Canada with $40,000 belonging to Boston capitalists, who loaned him the money to make "sugarine" from starch.

THE Russian Ambassador and the French charge d'affaires at Constantinople have made a joint protest against the execution of the Bulgarian rebels.

RUMORS were prevalent in Washington that Congress would be called to meet in October instead of in December as usual.

THE Septennate bill was passed in the German Reichstag by 222 to 23, eighty-eight members abstaining from voting.

ANOTHER attempt to pass a militia bill was defeated in the Missouri House on the 9th.

THE Limerick assizes have been adjourned, no convictions being possible.

BISHOP ALFRED LEE, the senior Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, was reported dying at Wilmington, Del., on the 9th.

THE Canadian Minister of Customs denies officially that he has ever said that the Dominion Government was preparing a Retaliatory bill.

THE London *Times* publishes a dispatch from Vienna positively affirming that the alliance between Italy and Germany and Austria has been renewed, but for three instead of five years.

IT was reported that the Sultan of Morocco had ordered the cutting of the cable between Tangiers and Gibraltar.

SAMUEL SMITH, a sixteen-year-old boy of Lawrence County, Ky., the other day shot and killed Stephen Hammond, fatally wounded Hammond's wife and seriously and perhaps fatally wounded their two children. Smith then fled to the mountains.

MRS. LUCY PARSONS, the Chicago female anarchist, was locked up in Columbus, O., recently for abusing the mayor, who had refused her a permit for a hall.

THE Dukes of Westminster and Argyle have withdrawn from the honorary council of the American exhibition, having discovered that it was a private speculation.

COMMISSIONER COLMAN, of the Department of Agriculture, has appointed Prof. J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department, as official delegate from the United States to the International Statistical Institute, which is to meet in Rome next April.

THE President has appointed Charlton H. Way, of Georgia, to be Consul General of the United States at St. Petersburg.

PROPOSED female suffrage has been rejected by the Maine Legislature.

CHRISTINE NILSSON has been married to Count Miranda and it is reported that she will retire from the lyric stage.

SERVICES over the remains of Henry Ward Beecher were held at his late residence on the 10th, after which the body was taken to Plymouth Church, where it was to lie in state until finally disposed of.

CAPTAIN JAMES B. EADS, the celebrated engineer who built the St. Louis bridge and the jetties at New Orleans, died at Nassau, in the Bahamas, March 8, from congestion of the lungs. He was born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 23, 1820.

D. LYNCH PRINGLE, of South Carolina, has been sent as Consul General to Constantinople.

THE case of Smith against Robertson to determine the question of the disputed Lieutenant Governorship of Indiana was finally settled, so far as the courts are concerned, when the Supreme Court denied Smith's petition for a rehearing. The court holds in effect that the General Assembly is the only tribunal competent to pass upon the question.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE steamer Yazoo Valley was burned near Ecore, La., recently and three deck hands were drowned. Nothing was saved.

THE excitement in Newfoundland over the Imperial prohibition of the Bait bill was reported increasing.

DIRECT telegraphic communication between Mexico and Guatemala has been established.

FIRE at Walla Walla, W. T., the other morning destroyed two frame blocks on Main street between Third and Fourth and to Rose street on the west, one block on the north side of Main street and two blocks on the south side. The total loss was $125,000; insurance, $40,000.

AT the North Chicago rolling mills recently the belt on the big flywheel in the machine shop became loose and a minute later the wheel flew to pieces, huge fragments of iron being hurled in every direction. Some of the workmen were terribly injured, one fatally.

THERE has been a general cancellation of special railroad rates in conformity with the Interstate Commerce law.

THE 150 grave diggers employed in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island, who are Knights of Labor, decided to strike for an advance of wages. It threatened to interfere with burials there.

ALL the striking Pennsylvania railway employes at Youngstown, O., have been paid off. The situation in the manufactories of that town was very bad, as the strike cut off all coal.

TESTS of the new eight-inch steel gun made at the factory at West Point, N. Y., have proved eminently satisfactory.

THREE hundred and twenty-five men have struck at Feary's shoe factory at Albany, N. Y., for an advance.

THE largest importation of foreigners that has been made by one steamer for some time was landed at Castle Garden on the 9th by the French steamer Cheriben. In all there were 1,191. The entire number came from Italy, and it was said that they were sent by agents in Naples, who had been negotiating with several railroad and steamship companies to furnish them with laborers to replace strikers.

THE Baltimore & Ohio railroad, it was alleged, has been sold. The new owners are represented by Alfred Sully, of New York. It was thought the Western Union (Jay Gould) had some hand in it.

A NEW discovery has arisen in the redemption of the trade dollar. It is that nearly all the trade dollars coming back from China are mutilated. In such instances the dollars have only a bullion value.

POTTS & PROCTOR'S mill and elevator at Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire the other night. There were 2,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator. The loss was estimated at $25,000, covered by $20,000 insurance. The origin of the fire was unknown.

THE British steamer Egypt has been sunk with her cargo of 63,000 bushels of wheat. The crew was saved.

IN the Middletown (N. Y.) elections the Knights of Labor lost all their candidates but one.

THE agents in Baltimore have received information that the steamship Rhein, from Bremen for that port, was ashore on Hog Island. Aid was sent to her from Norfolk, Va.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

The Temperance Bill Passed by the Legislature.

The following is the full text of the new temperance bill passed by the Legislature:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. That section 2 of chapter 128 of the laws of 1881, as amended by section 1 of chapter 149 of the laws of 1885, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, or barter, for medical, scientific or mechanical purposes, any malt, vinous, spirituous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors, without first having procured a druggist permit therefor from the probate judge of the county wherein such druggist may be doing business at the time; and such probate judge is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to grant a druggist permit for the period of one year, to any person of good moral character who is a registered pharmacist under the law of this State, and lawfully and in good faith engaged in the business of a druggist in his county, and who, in his judgment, can be entrusted with the responsibility of selling said liquors for the purposes aforesaid, in the manner hereinafter provided, and said judge may at any time in his discretion revoke such permit. In order to obtain a druggist permit under this act the applicant shall file in the office of the probate judge of the county wherein he is doing business, not less than thirty days prior to the hearing thereof, a petition signed by the applicant and twenty-five reputable freeholders having the qualifications of electors and twenty-five reputable women over twenty-one years of age, of the township, city of third class or ward of any city wherein such business is located, setting forth: First, the city or township and the particular place therein where such business is located, and that the applicant is a person of good moral character and does not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and can be entrusted with the responsibility of selling the same; second, that said applicant is a pharmacist as aforesaid, and is lawfully and in good faith engaged personally in the business of a druggist as the proprietor thereof, at the place designated in the petition, and well versed in his profession; third, that said applicant has, in his said business, exclusive of intoxicating liquors and fixtures, a stock of drugs, if in any city, of the value of at least $1,000, and if elsewhere of the value of at least $500. Before any such petition shall be heard, or any permit issued to such applicant, he shall publish for at least thirty days next prior thereto a notice published in some newspaper in the township or city where such business is located, or if none be published therein, then in some paper of general circulation therein, stating the time and place set by such judge for the hearing of such petition. The applicant shall be required to prove the truthfulness of each and every statement contained in such petition, and the county attorney of such county shall, and any other citizen of the county may, appear and cross-examine the witnesses of the applicant, and may introduce evidence in rebuttal of the evidence offered by the applicant. If satisfied that the signatures to such petition were signed by such persons, and that such petitioners are citizens of such township, city or ward, and that the statements in said petition are all true, the probate judge may in his discretion grant a permit to the applicant to sell intoxicating liquors for medical, mechanical and scientific purposes only, and such permit shall be recorded upon the journal of the probate court, and a certified copy thereof shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the store wherein said business is carried on before it shall be of any validity. Before such permit shall be of any validity such druggist shall file with the probate judge, to be approved by him, a good and sufficient bond to the State of Kansas, in the sum of $1,000, conditioned, that such applicant and any one in his employ will neither use, sell, barter, or give away any intoxicating liquors in violation of the law, and on violation of the provisions of said bond the same shall thereby become forfeited and the conviction of such pharmacist or any one in his employ shall be deemed prima facie evidence of such violation. Any applicant or any citizen feeling himself aggrieved by the decision of the probate judge, may within ten days thereafter, upon filing a bond made payable to the State of Kansas, in the sum of $50, to be approved by the probate judge, conditioned that he will prosecute the cause to its speedy determination and pay the costs occasioned by such appeal if the order of the probate judge shall be sustained, prosecute the cause upon appeal or error to the district court. The procedure in any case taken on error to the district court from the order of the probate judge, shall be as prescribed by article 22 of the code of civil procedure, so far as applicable, and a case or bill of exceptions may be made, signed and certified by the probate judge as in said article provided. If the district court shall find that the probate judge has abused his discretion, it shall have power to cause the probate judge to comply with its judgment, otherwise the order of the probate judge shall be by the district court affimed. No appeal shall be allowed from the order of the district court. If the order of the probate judge shall be reversed, the costs shall be paid by the county. If at any time there shall be filed with the probate judge a petition stating that any druggist, naming him, who has a permit to sell intoxicating liquors, is not in good faith conforming to the provisions of this act, or the act to which this is amendatory and supplemental, verified by the affidavit of at least one of the petitioners hereinafter named, and signed by twenty-five reputable men and twenty-five reputable women, all of whom reside in the township, city or ward in which the business of such druggist is carried on, requesting that the permit of such druggist be canceled, the probate judge shall immediately issue an order citing such druggist to appear before him on a day named, not more than thirty days from the issuing of such order, at which time the question of the cancellation of such permit shall be considered. Such examination shall be conducted in the same manner in all respects as is herein provided for the hearing of the original petition for granting such permit, and such probate judge shall, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that such druggist is not in good faith carrying out all the provisions of this act, or the act to which this is amendatory, cancel such permit. An appeal may be had from the decision of such probate judge, to the district court as herein provided for appeals from the application for a permit: Provided, The permit of such druggist shall be inoperative till such appeal is finally decided: Provided further, This shall not prevent the probate judge from canceling any permit at any time on his own motion or otherwise. If any probate judge shall issue a permit to any person not registered as a pharmacist, or shall knowingly grant the same to any person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or not in good faith engaged in the business of a druggist as proprietor thereof, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, and if anybody shall sign the petition as provided herein of any applicant known by such person to be in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or not in good faith engaged in the business of a druggist, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100. Before the petition of a druggist for a permit to sell intoxicating liquors shall be heard by the probate judge the applicant shall pay a fee of $5 to the probate judge, who shall pay the same into the county treasury on or before the first day of the following month, for the benefit of the general revenue fund. No permit now existing shall be of any validity after the 1st day of May, 1887.

Section 2. That section 4, of chapter 128, of the session laws of 1881, as amended by section 3 of chapter 149, of the session laws of 1885, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 4. Any druggist having a permit to sell intoxicating liquors under the provision of this act may sell the same only by himself in person, or by a clerk who is a registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist under the laws of the State, for medical purposes only, upon the printed or written affidavit of the applicant setting forth the particular medical purpose for which such liquor is required, the kind and quantity desired; that it is necessary and actually needed for the particular purpose by the patient, to be named, and that it is not intended for a beverage, nor to sell or give away; and that the applicant is over twenty-one years of age, which application shall be in the following form, and subscribed by the applicant in ink:

Date——, No.——.

State of Kansas, County of ——, ss.

I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that my real name is —— ——; that I reside at ——, —— County, State of ——; that —— of —— is necessary and actually needed by —— ——, to be used as medicine for the disease of ——; that it is not intended for a beverage, nor to sell or give away; and that I am over twenty-one years of age. I therefore make application to ——, druggist, for said liquor.

——, Applicant.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this —— day of ——.

——, Pharmacist.

And such druggist may sell intoxicating liquors for mechanical and scientific purposes only upon the written or printed affidavit of the applicant, setting forth the particular purpose for which such liquor is required, the kind and quantity desired, that it is not intended to be used as a beverage, nor to sell, nor to give away, and it is intended only for his own use, and that the applicant is over twenty-one years of age; such affidavit shall be in the following form:

Date ——, No. ——.

State of Kansas, County of ——, ss.:

I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that my real name is ——; that I reside at ——, —— County, State of ——, that —— of —— is required by myself to be used for ——; that it is not intended for a beverage, nor to sell nor to give away, and that I am over twenty-one years of age. I therefore make application to —— druggist, for said liquor.

——, Applicant.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this —— day of ——.

——, Pharmacist.

And there shall be but one sale and one delivery on any one affidavit, but no druggist shall permit the drinking on his premises, nor in any apartment connected therewith and under his control, any of the intoxicating liquors purchased by affidavit or otherwise: Provided, such druggist shall be permitted to sell any of the liquors mentioned herein, in quantities not less than one gallon, to any other druggist within the State holding a permit as provided in this act. The affidavits provided for in this section shall be made before the pharmacist or assistant pharmacist making sale of such liquors, upon proper printed blanks, which it is hereby made the duty of the county clerk of the county in which such sales are made to furnish to such druggists at a cost equal to the actual and necessary outlay made by him. Such blanks shall be in series of 100 each, numbered from one to 100 consecutively, and bound in book form, each series being of uniform style throughout, except that no two of the blanks of the same series shall be of the same number. It shall be the duty of the county clerk to indorse each such book with the date of delivery and to whom made, to sign such indorsement, and attest the same with his official seal, and to keep two exact printed copies, except as to numbers, of the blanks of each series, one of which shall be filed in this office, and one in the probate judge's office; he shall also keep a record of the series and of the number of each series, of such blanks furnished to each druggist, and shall, within ten days after the same are delivered to such druggist, file a copy thereof, together with a whole copy of the blank affidavits, in the office of the probate judge of his county. For such services the county clerk shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents for each series of blanks so furnished, to be paid by the druggist obtaining such blanks. All pharmacists and assistant pharmacists are hereby empowered to administer oaths for the purposes of this act, and no such affidavit shall be received by any pharmacist or assistant pharmacist until it shows on its face that it has been properly subscribed and sworn to by the applicant. The affidavits provided for in this section shall be retained by the druggist in the original book form, and on or before the first day of each month shall, together with the affidavit of such druggist that the liquors therein mentioned are all of the intoxicating liquors sold by him during the month, except the liquors sold to other druggists, be so filed in the office of the probate judge who issued his permit, where they shall be safely kept for the period of two years from the date of the filing. Before said affidavit shall be received or filed by said probate judge, he shall make strict examination of the copies of affidavits and record of numbers thereof furnished him by the county clerk, and ascertain whether such druggist has returned all affidavits furnished him in blank by the county clerk, and if any such affidavit or blank is missing, said probate judge shall require the druggist to file instead thereof his affidavit, showing as near as he can what has become of such affidavit or blank. And any person having a permit to sell intoxicating liquors under the provisions of this act shall each month, at the time he files the affidavit herein provided for, also file with the probate judge an affidavit setting forth the amounts and kinds of liquors, as nearly as can be done, which such person or firm of which he is a member has on hand on the day such affidavit is made, as well as the amount and kinds of liquors he has purchased or procured during the preceding month, and the name or the names of the persons, companies or corporations and their place of doing business, from whom, and the dates on which said liquors were purchased or procured. For each series of affidavits filed under the provisions of this act the probate judge shall collect $1.50 from the druggist filing the same, or the proper proportionate part thereof for the number filed, which shall be paid by him on the first day of each month into the county treasury for the benefit of the general county fund. The probate judge shall receive no fees for his services under this act, excepting a salary of $15 per annum for each 1,000 inhabitants in such county, the number to be determined by the last annual census return of such county, but in no case shall such salary exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of $1,000 per annum, to be paid by the county commissioners as other salaries. Every person whose affidavit so made for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquors shall be false in any material matter, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished by confinement and hard labor for a period not exceeding two years, or by confinement in the county jail not less than six months. Any person who shall subscribe any name or character other than his own name to any affidavit for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquors as provided herein, shall be deemed guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and punished therefor as now provided by law for forgery in such degree. Any person who shall sell or furnish any intoxicating liquors so obtained by him upon affidavit or certificate to others as a beverage, or shall use the same as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days. Every such druggist shall keep a book wherein shall be recorded, daily, all sales of intoxicating liquors made by him or his employes, showing the name and residence of the purchaser, the kind and quantity of the liquor sold, the purpose for which it was sold and the date of the sale. Such record and affidavit shall be open for the inspection of the public at all reasonable times during business hours, and any person so desiring may take memoranda or copies thereof.

Section 3. That section 9, chapter 128, of the laws of 1881, as amended by section 6, of chapter 149, of the laws of 1885, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 9. Any druggist or pharmacist, or assistant pharmacist in his employ who shall fail or neglect to make and keep a record as herein provided, of any intoxicating liquors sold by him before the same are delivered, or shall refuse any person an examination of such records, or the taking of a memoranda or copy thereof at any time during business hours; or who shall sell, barter or give away any such liquors at any place not designated in his permit, or upon any affidavit other than those herein provided; or shall make any false affidavit as to any sales made by him or his employes, or shall fail to sign the certificate to the signature of any applicant for such liquor, prior to the delivery thereof, or shall sign any false certificate to any such affidavit; or shall mutilate or remove any affidvits from the book to him issued as aforesaid; or shall fail to return the same as hereinbefore provided; or shall sell any intoxicating liquor to any person whom he has reason to believe desires the same to use as a beverage; or sell liquor when he has reason to believe the liquor sold is not a remedy for the ailment described in the affidavit therefor; or shall sell, barter or give away any intoxicating liquor to any minor, any person who is under the influence of liquor, or who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or who shall allow such liquor, sold as a medicine or otherwise, to be drunk on his premises or premises under his control; or in any other manner omit any act required of him herein, or violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, and shall forfeit his permit issued under the provisions of this act, and his right to obtain a permit within five years next thereafter; and in all cases when forfeitures are provided under the provisions of this act, the court shall declare the same in rendering judgment in the action.

Section 4. That section 13 of chapter 128 of the session laws of 1881, as amended by section 13 of chapter 149 of the session laws of 1885, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 13. All places where intoxicating liquors are manufactured, sold, bartered or given away in violation of any of the provisions of this act, or where persons are permitted to resort for the purpose of drinking intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or where intoxicating liquors are kept for sale, barter or delivery, in violation of this act, are hereby declared to be common nuisances, and upon the judgment of a court having jurisdiction, finding such place to be a nuisance under this section, the sheriff, his deputy or under-sheriff, or any constable of the proper county, or marshal of any city where the same is located, shall be directed to shut up and abate such place, by taking possession thereof and by taking possession of all such intoxicating liquors found therein, together with all signs, screens, bars, bottles, glasses and other property used in keeping and maintaining said nuisance, and such personal property so taken possession of shall be forthwith destroyed and the owner or keeper thereof shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of maintaining a common nuisance, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days. The Attorney General, county attorney or any citizen of the county where such nuisance exists, or is kept, or is maintained, may maintain an action in the name of the State to abate and perpetually enjoin the same. The injunction shall be granted at the commencement of the action, and no bond shall be required. Any person violating the terms of any injunction granted in such proceedings shall be punished for contempt, by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500 and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months, in the discretion of the court or judge thereof. In case judgment is rendered in favor of the plaintiff in any action brought under the provisions of this section, the court rendering the same shall also render judgment for a reasonable attorney's fee in such action in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendants therein; which attorney's fee shall be taxed and collected as other costs therein, and when collected, paid to the attorney or attorneys of the plaintiff therein.

Section 5. That section 11 of chapter 149 of the session laws of 1885 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 11. It shall be the duty of the county attorneys to diligently prosecute any and all persons violating any of the provisions of this act in their respective counties and to bring suit upon all bonds or recognizes forfeited, immediately after the happening of such forfeiture, to recover the penalty and to pay all money so collected, less his fee for collecting the same, as herein provided, into the school fund of his county. If any county attorney shall fail, neglect or refuse to faithfully perform any duty imposed upon him by this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than $100 nor more than $500, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than ninety days; and such conviction shall operate as a forfeiture of his office, and the court before whom such conviction may be had shall order and adjudge such forfeiture of office in addition to the fine imposed as herein provided. And whenever the county attorney shall be unable or shall neglect or refuse to enforce the provisions of this act in his county, or for any reason whatever the provisions of this act shall not be enforced in any county, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to enforce the same in such county, and for that purpose he may appoint as many assistants as he may see fit, and he and his assistants shall be authorized to sign, verify and file all such complaints, informations, petitions and papers as the county attorney is authorized to sign, verify or file, and to do and perform any act that the county attorney might lawfully do or perform; and for such services he or his assistant shall receive the same fees that the county attorney would be entitled to for like services, to be taxed and collected in the same manner, except that in all cases where there shall be a conviction, and the attorney's fees as provided for in this act shall not be paid by the defendant within one month after his release from jail, the county where such conviction is had shall then become liable to the Attorney General, or his assistant prosecuting such case, for a fee of $25 upon each count upon which the defendant shall have been convicted.

Section 6. That section 5 of chapter 128 of the session laws of 1881 be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 5. No person shall manufacture or assist in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in this State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. Any person or persons desiring to manufacture any of the liquors mentioned in this act for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes shall present to the probate judge of the county wherein such business is proposed to be carried on, a petition asking a permit for such purpose, setting forth the name of the applicant, the place where it is desired to carry on such business, and the kind of liquor to be manufactured. Such petition shall have appended thereto a certificate signed by at least 100 resident electors of the ward of the city of the first or second class, or by a majority of the resident electors of the township or city of the third class, wherein such applicant desires to manufacture such intoxicants, certifying that such applicant is a person of good moral character, temperate in his habits, and a proper person to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors. Such applicant shall file with such petition a bond to the State of Kansas in the sum of $10,000, conditioned that for any violation of the provisions of this act said bond shall be forfeited. Such bond shall be signed by such applicant or applicants as principal or principals, and by at least three sureties, who shall justify under oath in the sum of $7,000 each, over and above all indebtedness and exemptions, and who shall be of the number signing said petition. The probate judge shall consider such petition and bond, and if satisfied that said petition is true, and that the bond is sufficient, may in his discretion grant a permit to manufacture intoxicating liquors for medicine, scientific and mechanical purposes. The said permit, the order granting the same, and the bond and justification thereon shall be forthwith recorded by said probate judge in the same manner and with like effect as in case of a permit to sell such liquor as provided in this act. Such manufacturer shall keep a book wherein shall be entered a complete record of the sales made, the date thereof, the name and residence of the purchasers, the kind and quantity of liquors sold, and the price received or charged therefor. An abstract of record, verified by the affidavit of the manufacturers, and showing that the liquors therein mentioned are all the intoxicating liquors sold by such manufacturer during the preceding quarter, shall be filed quarterly in the probate court of such county at the end of each quarter during the period of such permit. Such manufacturer shall sell the liquors so manufactured only in original packages. He shall sell such liquors to no one except druggists who at the time of such sale shall be duly authorized to sell intoxicating liquors as provided by law. Any rectification or adulteration of liquors shall be considered manufacturing under this act.

Section 7. Every county clerk or probate judge who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty required of him under this act, the punishment for which is not hereinbefore provided by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, and in addition thereto shall forfeit his right to longer hold his office, and the court before whom such conviction is had shall order and adjudge such forfeiture.

Section 8. For services performed under this act the probate judge and county clerk shall receive no fees, except such as are herein provided for.

Section 9. That section 12 of chapter 128 of the session laws of 1881, as amended by section 7 of chapter 149 of the session laws of 1885, be amended to read as follows: Section 12. It shall be the duty of all sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables, mayors, marshals, police judges and police of any city or town having notice or knowledge of any violation of the provisions of this act, to notify the county attorney of the fact of such violation, and to furnish him the names of any witnesses within his knowledge, by whom such violation can be proven. If any such officer shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than $100 nor more than $500; and such conviction shall be a forfeiture of the office held by such person, and the court before whom such conviction is had shall, in addition to the imposition of the fine afore said, order and adjudge the forfeiture of his said office. For a failure or neglect of official duty in the enforcement of this act, any of the city or county officers herein referred to may be removed by civil action.

Section 10. That section 6 of chapter 128 of the session laws of 1881, and sections 2, 4, 9, 11 and 13 of chapter 128 of the session laws of 1881, as amended by sections 1, 3, 6, 7 and 13 of chapter 149 of the session laws of 1885, and section 11 of chapter 149 of the session laws of 1885, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official State paper.

Willing to Accept.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It is understood that the President has definitely determined upon three of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, and they have all signified their willingness to accept. They are W. R. Morrison, of Illinois, chairman; General Bragg, of Alabama, Democrat, and Judge Cooley, of Michigan, Republican. Charles P. Clark, of Boston, would undoubtedly have been the New England member had it not been for the controversy for the bonds for the New York & New England. The President came to the conclusion that this appointment would excite hostile criticism, and therefore was unadvisable.

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