The Emporia Weekly News.

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EDITORIAL NEWS NOTES.

Wiggins' storm was probably postponed on account of the weather.

Osage City is not infatuated with the new law which abolishes county seats on wheels.

The railroad law passed by the legislature seems to meet with the general approval of the press throughout the state.

An exchange says that thirteen hogs sold this week at Wichita for $404.10. This item was evidently copied from the Eagle.

Topeka is said to look as deserted as a Missouri town on the day of a country dog fight since the adjournment of the legislature.

An exchange observes that the tariff bears too many marks of Democratic construction to be generally satisfactory to the country.

Topeka Capital: Emporia wants a representative on the board of railroad commissioners and as she has a large population of Ohio men her chances are certainly good.

"Made a specialty of whisky" is the striking way a New York dispatch tells the story of a New York broker's defalcation. The chances are that the woman was also somewhere around.

The Illinois legislature is expected to adjourn about the 4th of July. That will afford the people of the Sucker state ample grounds for a wildly hilarious celebration of the natal day of American independence.

The culpable negligence of congress in failing to pass a bankrupt bill is emphasized by the fact that the wives of at least 2,000,000 men of moderate means in this country are clamoring for spring bonnets and light wraps.

Lawrence has a new paper—The Head Center. The object of the new publication is supposed to be the defeat of the movement in favor of locating the proposed asylum for the feeble-minded at Winfield instead of at the "historic city."

The latest instance of poisoning from wearing colored stockings is that of a Reading, Pennsylvania, girl, who died from that cause last week. But then women have always held that they may as well be out of the world as out of the fashion.

San Francisco papers say that the winter of 1882-3 was the coldest known since the state was settled. Now some deforesting lunatic will probably arise and say that Yankee civilization has changed the laws of nature and brought about this result.

Garden City is rejoicing over the location of the government land office at that point. Garden City is the place where it never rains save on the occasions of horse races and Sunday school picnics, and where they raise onions as big as a peck measure by means of irrigation.

The starting announcement that an Ohio man was scared to death the other day will doubtless do more to impress upon the popular mind the mournful uncertainty of human life than anything that has ever happened in this country since the foundation of the American republic.

Despite all the hammering away which the Leavenworth Times has done on the sidewalks of that city, it is impossible to walk upon them for half a square without having a loose board fly up and take the pedestrian somewhere in the susceptible region of the breadstuff belt.

One of the most important bills before the congress that has just expired was the one providing for the presidential succession. The bill failed to pass the house, but the election of Mr. Edmunds as president of the senate provides for a legal succession to the presidency in case of the president's death.

"Grip," the publication started by Abe Steinberger at Kansas City, and afterward removed to St Joe, is dead. The crowded condition of the journalistic graveyard at St. Joe would doubtless begin to excite popular apprehension for the health of the city if the people up there had not wholly eschewed the use of water as a beverage.

Wiggins, the Canadian weather prophet, could be made useful in politics if imported to the states. A sure thing on a tidal wave about election time would make him indispensable on committees, and he could name his own price. Judging from his disposition to clear up the atmosphere and blow away all then disguises he must be a Republican in principle. Wiggins is invited to Kansas.

With congress out of the way the attention of politicians will be turned to the states that hold important elections this year. There are thirteen of these, but only eight of them choose governors. Those who watch capefully the drift of public sentiment in the year preceding a national election will, therefore, have fewer indications than usual from which to judge. Both parties are likely to enter the presidential year very much in the dark.

The total appropriations made by the legislature for two years foot up about $1,500,000. The taxable valuation of the state for this year is put down at $100,000,000, the levy for state purposes being 4½ mills, which would raise $760,000. The taxable valuation is set down at $200,000,000 for the year 1884, which would give us $817,000 for that year. This includes the one-half mill tax for the state home.

About this season of the year many people are asking what it is that determines the date of Easter. The answer is that it is the moon of March, which Tennyson calls "the roaring moon of daffodils." The old rule is that Easter shall fall on the Sunday after the full moon which comes after the vernal equinox. That brings Easter this year on the 25th of March. In 1818 it fell on the 22d of March, the earliest date possible. It will not fall upon that day again in this or the following century.

A desire to win over a part of the colored vote is evident among the Democrats in some of the southern states. Steps to accomplish this purpose have been visible during the year past and the Bourbon mind has been carefully prepared for the change. The party papers have been filled with the most enticing invitations to the colored men to step across the line into the Democratic ranks. They doubtless see that an important secession of independent voters from the Democracy is soon to take place, and they are eager to fill up the gaps with the despised colored men.

At a recent party in Marshaltown, Iowa, a german was danced with the lights turned out. As many of the participants in this Terpsichorean departure were of the elect their pastor was scandalized, and asserted from his pulpit on the following Sunday that those concerned in it would not dare to repeat the performance under a full head of gas. The parties took up the gauntlet by giving what purported to be an exact reproduction of the figure, but several persons who had heard, though they had not seen, the original, bore evidence that certain osculatory sounds which were features of the first program were omitted in the second presentation.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

Topeka Commonwealth: We think it important that the executive council, in naming three gentlemen to serve as railroad commissioners, should not fail to choose first-class men. Whatever may have been said, by members of the legislature, or by fanatics, concerning this law, a careful examination of its provisions will convince any fair man that in the hands of dishonest and unscrupulous commissioners it can be used to greatly damage the property interests of the state. The republican party declared, in the last state convention, that it was in favor of the passage of a law to restrict the railroads. Republican members of the legislature have secured such an enactment; and in doing so placed the power to appoint the commissioners in the hands of a republican executive council. The bill provides that not more than two of the commissioners shall belong to one political party. There are hundreds of applicants for the positions, and it is hardly necessary to say that many of them are totally unfit to serve on this board. Some of these candidates are, no doubt, anxious to have the law prove a failure, believing such failure would prove disastrous to the Republican party. Others are presumably desirous of "getting even" with the railroads, while still others claim there are "millions in it." The executive council is made up of gentlemen of character, business ability and good judgment. And while not seeking this new responsibility, now that it is laid upon them, there cannot be found a reputable citizen in the state who doubts their integrity or who would impugn their motives in naming these commissioners. The law is a stringent one in every respect, and in the hands of an honest, conservative board will prove a complete success. This is most earnestly desired. We have had one railroad campaign, and we certainly do not want another very soon. The law cannot fail of its purpose in the hands of able and trustworthy men. That a board composed of this class of men will be selected, there can be no question.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The governor of New York has vetoed the bill fixing the fares on the elevated railroads at 5 cents, to accommodate Mr. Gould. The bill was introduced, as was supposed, for the purpose of securing Mr. Gould's financial assistance for impecunious members of the legislature, but as he did not respond to the calls made upon him, it was passed almost unanimously, receiving the votes of the honest members as a matter of principle, and those of the corrupt members as a matter of revenge. But the governor vetoed it, and now the papers are accusing him of corruption and intimate that Gould found it cheaper to buy one governor than an entire legislature. It will be recollected that the governor of New York is a reformer; that he was elected on a reform ticket, and was supported by the reformers of both the Republican and Democratic parties. It was alleged at the time of his election that Mr. Gould favored the other candidate—the present secretary of the treasury—but it would appear now that he is satisfied with Cleveland.

The bill of Senator Hackney for the preservation of the purity of the judiciary is one of the most salutary measures which has passed the legislature, and should receive the governor's signature without delay. During the canvass which preceded the convention for the nomination of Republican candidates for congressmen-at-large there were no less than eight or ten district judges in the field, and the bench in too many instances has been made the stepping stone to more desirable positions. The demoralizing effect of opening up the road to political preferment through the courts cannot fail to be recognized by every person who has sufficient intelligence to appreciate the possibility of a conflict between the promptings of self-interest and the ends of justice, in the administration of the judicial trust, and the importance of a measure which contemplates such a needful and wholesome reform as Senator Hackney's bill cannot be overestimated.

Atlanta has gained greatly by her cotton exhibition of 1881. There has been a continuous inflow of people and capital, and real estate has been in constant demand for residences and mercantile purposes. A grain elevator and cotton compress have been built; a spinning company has completed and nearly filled its capacious building with machinery, and is preparing to double its capacity; the great fair building has been purchased by a company with a capital of $250,000, and is half filled with machinery; companies have been formed for building apparatus to prepare cotton for the spinner; fertilizer and other manufactories have been established in and near the city; and a concern has been organized for the manufacture of oleomargarine. The aggregate capital invested since the exposition in manufacturing enterprises is about $1,500,000, employing no fewer than 3,000 operatives and paying annual wages approximating $800,000.

The city of Portland, Oregon, which ten years ago had a population of less than 12,000, has to-day nearly three times that number. Washington Territory is also advancing with rapid strides. Thirty years ago Puget Sound's first saw mill was built. To-day there are numerous towns in which lumber sawing is the main industry. In 1881, 175,000,000 cubic feet of lumber were exported. The amount sawed in 1882 is estimated at over 300,000,000 feet. The mills are nearly all lighted by electricity, and are the scene of ceaseless labor. Various kindred forms of industry have arisen out of the abundance of timber, including cooperage and shipbuilding. Among recent settlers in this favored region are some of the Russian Jewish immigrants, and reports received from their settlements give good ground for believing in a successful issue to their agricultural experiments.

A lady of Staunton, Va., called at a watchmaker's shop last Thursday afternoon to get her alarm clock which had been undergoing repairs and when the alarm had been carefully set at 5:30 o'clock started for home. On the way finding that she was just in time for the prayer-meeting of the First Presbyterian church, she entered and sat down among the devout. Now when she ordered the alarm set at 5:30 she had morning in her mind, but the repairer had afternoon in his, while the clock was intent only on doing its duty, and ran on silently toward a relentless fate. The prayer-meeting had reached a moment of unusual solemnity, when suddenly the alarm went off with a fury born of recent repairs and with a noise like a drunken trombone. If that clock ever has another chance to take part in a prayer-meeting, it will not be during its present ownership.

The Twentieth Kansas legislature has done some highly creditable work; it has neglected some superb opportunities for committing irreparable blunders, and while it has left undone some things which it might have accomplished, it has made a record which does honor to itself and the great state whose destinies it has assisted in shaping.

THE MINING MANIA.

New York Tribune: There was an ex-governor a few years since whose business frequently called him into some of the mining regions of the west. One day he was approached by a wealthy neighbor who, diffidently suggesting that he must see opportunities for excellent investments, finally offered him $30,000 to be invested in mines. "Do you know anything about mines?" asked his friend.

"No, nothing."

"Would you intrust me with $50,000 to be invested in railroad stocks or some manufacturing enterprise, according to my judgment?"

"No, I don't think I would."

"Then in God's name, man," shouted the excitable ex-governor, "why should you blindly give away your money to be sunk in holes in the ground of which neither you nor I know anything?"

Had Mr. Gilbert L. Crowell been favored with an equally sound advisor, he might have been prevented from appropriating trust funds and sinking $775,000 in a "hole in the ground." And mining, which has come to be an unsavory odor in the nostrils of eastern people, as the condition of the market has testified, might have been spared this last blow. Yet it is not unlikely that no advice could have healed his infatuation. The mining monomania is a disease to be commended to the study of psychologists. People sound on every other point go utterly daft on the subject of mines. Men like the one quoted above, who would never dream of investing a dollar in any legitimate manufacturing or commercial business without a thorough knowledge and close examination, have again and again sunk their thousands in some wild-cat mining scheme on the strength of the assurance of "promoters," the reports of "experts" and the richness of a tray of "sample ores." The idea of finding precious metals in the earth exercises the same influence that is felt by the man who hunts for the buried treasures of Captain Kid, or the gambler who pursues the phantom of a fortune dependent on a lucky turn of the cards." Now it is worth pointing out that there are two classes of people who rarely make money out of mines—the Eastern people who buy mining stocks, and the Western prospectors who are the original locaters of claims, but who, as a rule, lack money for the necessary developement and are forced to sell. The men who find mining most profitable are, on the one hand, those who, living in the west, combine capital and a thorough knowledge of the business, and on the other, the unscrupulous mining speculator who haunts our Eastern cities. The stock of the really valuable mines is usually held by a comparatively few persons as a private enterprise. The stocks representing properties of any worth which are put upon the market are few in number.

But stock gambling is one thing, mining another. Those who have suffered by such ventures as State Line, Little Pittsburg, Chrysolite and Robinson are apt hastily to confound the two. There is no necessity for going over frequently trodden ground to show that mining properly conducted is a legitimate business. The development of the states and territories west of the hundredth meridian is very largely due to mining. For the ten years from 1870 to 1880 the value of the precious metals from the western and Pacific states and territories was $800,000,000, and for 1881 alone $84,504,417. It should be remembered, too, that mining ranks second only to agriculture among our National industries. Happily there has grown up both here and in England during the last two years a more prudent and rational spirit regarding mining enterprises. Men have learned that knowledge and experience are necessary in this business, as in any other, and that there is more truth than poetry in the old saying that it requires a mine to work a mine—which saying Mr. Crowell could abundantly confirm. Such a spirit is more healthful than the blind infatuation which characterized the palmy days of the Comstocks and the development of Leadville. The disastrous failure of Mr. Crowell will not be without its use if it serves to heal others bitten by the mining mania and hasten the day when mining shall be carried on only by intelligent and legitimate methods.

The Ohio Republican papers are, from sheer weariness, begging the legislature to perfect some practical law on the liquor question before the subject gets into an inextricable tangle. It is fast approaching that state now. The temperance bills introduced are so numerous that it is doubtful if any member has been able to keep track of them. The trouble lies with the' extremists on both sides. They cling to their hobbies and refuse to yield a point. The legislature has been in session two months and has devoted nearly all its time to discussing this question of temperance. At the present rate of progress the State Convention will have met, and the campaign will be under way before any conclusion is reached.

The whisky question in all its branches has been ignored by the legislature, so far as action is concerned, although it has caused a great deal of talk. The house refused to submit a proposition for the repeal of the prohibitory amendment; the senate refused to pass bills to strengthen the liquor law, the house refused to pass the modified temperance bill, presented by the prohibitionists and passed by the senate; and the senate refused to Buchan's modified bill. So, between both houses, all bills on the subject, whether to strengthen or weaken the present law, failed. No action has been taken on any question connected with the whisky question.

Commonwealth: The legislature which adjourned yesterday passed 167 bills. Of these the governor signed 169, vetoed 4, and allowed one to die in his hands. One of the vetoed bills was passed over the veto, making 163 which actually became laws. The bill which died in the governor's hands was senate bill No. 104, which was an amendment to chapter 141, laws of 1873. It was in effect making an attorney's fee a lien upon property in foreclosing a mechanic's lien.

One of the many strange episodes of the recent western floods was the finding of an infant near Louisville floating in a cradle in the river. A man was rowing around in search of wreckage, saw the cradle, and in rowing up to it was surprised to find a beautiful infant, about three months old, gazing up at the sky in open-mouthed wonder. The little waif was comfortably and warmly dressed, and had not received the slightest harm. Its parents have not yet been found.

Some of the recent legislation of congress does not go into effect immediately—a fact which probably is not understood by a good many careless readers. Letters cannot be sent for two cents before October, nor will unstamped checks be cashed at banks before July 1. The tax on bank capital and deposits, however, ceased March 3; while the changes in the taxes on tobacco will begin on May 1. But this does not mean cheap cigars and cigarettes for the million.

THE RESULTS IN IOWA.

In view of the fact that the railroad bill passed by the Kansas legislature is modeled upon the plan of the commissioner law of Iowa, the following letter regarding the results of this method of regulating common carriers in that state will be of interest to our readers:

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Feb. 12.

Hon J. Ware Butterfield, Topeka, Kan.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have not the time just now to give you at length my views of the commissioner system in general or of its operations in Iowa. If I had I doubtless would fail to present the matter as clearly and forcibly and at the same time so fully as is done in the inclosed tract from the message of Hon. John H. Gear, governor of Iowa, in his communication to the last legislature—sub-title, "Railways." This will answer your purpose better than anything from me, and I can only add that time is strengthening the opinion that the commissioner system is the best method for effecting a proper control and regulation of railway corporations and all transportation companies in the interests of the people. The interests of the railways themselves are also subserved by it. In fact the instances have been frequent in Iowa where the roads have invoked the powers of the commission against each other. All of those multifarious complications which heretofore caused railway litigation is now almost exclusively confined to actions for damages for personal injuries—the railway commission settling almost everything else by their decisions, after a full hearing of both parties, on affidavits and non-technical proofs, the employment of the attorneys on these hearings being very rare. No technicalities are allowed to intervene, and in the 5 years of our commission the decisions of the commission have always been observed. The regulation of the amount of fares or freights a railway shall charge is an important matter of railway regulation. But it is frequently more important to the shipper that he be furnished cars and facilities for shipments; that his shipment be safely and speedily transported to its destination and promptly and properly delivered, than in the mere rate for the service or the charge for the haul. The people are willing to pay fair rates if they are furnished well warmed, ventilated and comfortable depots. If the trains are on time and make proper connections with connecting roads. If cars are clean and comfortable, conductors and station agents half-way gentlemanly and courteous, and the thousand and one duties of the common carrier are performed as they should be, but rarely are on some roads where there are no railway commissioners to at all times see to it that the rights of the public are respected and the duties of the public performed. It is only by some such system that the common carrier can be made to know that the eye of the public is upon him, and that he must be vigilant to meet its exactions. Railway managers, it has been proven, are glad to have pointed out to them the line beyond which the vast system of transportation under their control, and yet which cannot from the nature of things be at all times under their immediate eye, fails to perform its full duty to the public. Hence the interest is at the same time as aid to them, as it will surely be found to be the best safeguard of the public.

Respectfully,

O. H. MANNING,
Lieutenant Governor.

CONGRESSIONAL ASPIRANTS.

The Leavenworth Times, in looking over the field, finds the following congressional timber standing and springing up under the new apportionment provided for by the bill recently passed by the Kansas legislature:

In the First district Hon. E. N. Morrill, of Brown county, the present incumbent, will probably find as his opponents for the Republican nomination, Hon. Harry Keefer, of Jefferson county, Hon. Case Broderick, of Jackson county, with probably others to develop in the course of time.

The Second district has a candidate in almost every county. Beginning with Hon. D. C. Haskell, of Douglas, the present incumbent, there will probably be in the field Messrs. Buchan, of Wyandotte; Sudsby, of Linn; Funston, of Allen; Ware, of Bourbon; Blue, of Linn; Simpson, of Miami; with the not uncertain possibility of also seeing ex-Governor John P. St John, of Johnson, also in the race.

The Third district is not so fortunate, or unfortunate as it may be. Hon. B. W. Perkins, present incumbent, will probably find his principal opponent in Hon. W. R. Hackney, of Cowley, with Colonel Hallowell, of Cherokee, and ex-Lieutenant Governor Humphrey, of Montgomery, to divide honors.

In the Fourth district Hon. Thomas Ryan, of Shawnee, will have little opposition, although Hon. Harrison Kelley, of Coffey, and Hon. A. L. Redden, of Butler, would not refuse a nomination.

The Fifth district has two present incumbents—Hon. John A. Anderson, of Riley, and Hon. Lewis Hanback, of Saline. Col. Brown, of Cloud, Hon. W. W. Walton, of Clay, and Judge Wilson, of Marshall, are not unpromising factors, and it may be that the veteran friend Mr. Hoffman, of Dickinson, will seek to divide honors with Mr. Anderson on the railroad question.

The Sixth district seems to leave Judge Doster, of Leavenworth, a fair chance to fill along felt want, though undoubtedly Hon. Tom Cavanaugh, of Decatur, and Hon. R. F. Hanna, of Trego, will also have claims into the congressional race.

In the Seventh and last district Judge Peters, present incumbent, will probably be opposed by Messrs. Kelley and Simpson, of McPherson; Sims, of Sedgwick; Woods, of Sumner; Gray, of Barbour; and Boyd, of Lawrence.

Other names could no doubt be added in all the districts, but it will be seen that the outlook is sufficiently interesting to make the prospect pleasing to those who do not like to see it all one-sided.

The excellent letters to THE NEWS from Topeka during the session of the legislature which closed Thursday were from the pen of John Coulter, associate editor of the Topeka Capital, and we think we can safely claim they were among the very best sent out during the winter from the capital to the different daily and weekly journals throughout the state. Mr. Coulter has a very wide acquaintance with the prominent men of Kansas, he is a close and intelligent observer of public affairs, and his predictions concerning the outcome of the different important issues considered by the legislature proved singularly accurate, and gave evidence of his familiarity with the drift of popular sentiment touching all leading questions of state policy. Mr. Coulter is a happy and vigorous writer; we believe he is capable of doing more work than any newspaper man in Kansas; he is ardently devoted to his chosen calling, and we regard his prospects for attaining to eminence in the journalistic profession as bright as those of any man of his years in the country.

We observe that those amiable but destructive persons, whose mission in life appears to be the premature killing off of presidential candidates, have begun operations afresh on Senator Edmunds. His election as president of the senate is made the excuse for this outbreak. They are nominating him for the presidency every few minutes and will keep it up until he comes out, as he did in 1880, and requests them to let him alone. There is no more certain way to destroy all presidential possibility in a man than to nominate him for the presidency every time his name happens to come into especial prominence. It is not improbable that the Adams family might have had a third president in it before this if too unanimous admirers had not set the country laughing by jumping up every time there was a lull in politics and shouting: "I nominate Charles Francis Adams!"

The Marion Record says that Gov. Glick has adopted the motto: "No Methodists need apply." It appears, in the light of this revelation, that His Excellency is as much of a one-term man as R. B. Hayes.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Dorsey's vision is not so badly impaired but that he can see trouble ahead.

Mr. Laura Dainty is a dry goods clerk in Chicago and receives a salary of $3,000 per annum.

The ladies all understand what the "possibible contingencies" were that David Davis referred to.

Some philanthropic Canadian woman should send Mr. Wiggins a thimble in which to soak his head.

The political opponents of Senator Hale have discovered that he once went to school to Solon Chase.

"This is the day for Wiggins' big storm. Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness."—Eli Perkins.

Having failed to become speaker of the house at home, Sarah Bernhardt's husband is going into the army.

Bent Murdock, the E. Stone Wiggins of the Kansas press, says that Emporia is the paradise for red headed girls.

The attention of Father Baker, of the Topeka Commonwealth, is invited to the fact that the Missouri river bottoms are being denuded of timber.

It is intimated that the contingency of Mr. Arthur's death is not the only one by which Mr. Edmunds may become president of the United States.

The supplemental report of the investigating committee in the case of Judge Prescott is a complete vindication in every respect of his integrity as a judicial officer.

It is said that Ben Butler will be the anti-monopoly candidate for president, and it is shrewdly suspected that the railroads are secretly encouraging the widow's aspirations.

Leavenworth Times: After all, Mr. and Mrs. Tabor were right in getting married twice. Both had been divorced, and it was well to have a double knot on the second occasion.

The Citizens' Reform State Convention of Rhode Island nominated ex-Governor Sprague for their standard bearer yesterday. This seems to be a good year for political cadavers in New England.

Hon. T. C. Henry, of Abilene, has made large investments in Denver and will remove to that city at once. We are fearful that Mr. Henry is making the same mistake that Lot did when he turned his face toward Sodom.

P. J. Sheridan, Esq., who is reported wanted by the English government, is not our "Phil," who will never be wanted by any other nation except as an ally. Phil might give some testimony to British meanness during the war of the rebellion.

Mr. Gebhardt seems to be cruelly ignored in the following inventory of pets which Mrs. Langtry returns to a Chicago reporter: "I have a lovely collie, a parrot and an excessively ugly but fashionable German dog, with very short legs and long body."

A coincidence stands confessed in the announcement that ex-Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, and John Kelley, of New York, are straying in the orange groves of Florida. It has not yet been determined whether this visit is in the interest of hygiene or political hyphenation.

The bail of State Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee, is growing small by degrees and beautifully less. Beginning at $300,000, it has dwindled to $30,000 and the culprit is now at liberty. Meanwhile, it has not escaped public attention that his defalcation has not diminished to the extent of a farthing.

The dispatches state that Senator David Davis will leave Washington on Saturday on a special train for Fayetteville, North Carolina, where he is to be married to Miss Anna Burr, the first of next week. It is evident that the politicians who have been predicting the early disintegration of the Independent party are not related to E. Stone Wiggins.

In Sarah Bernhardt's new play of "Fedora," in Paris, the body of her Russian lover, who has been killed by Nihilists, is brought upon the stage, and she rushes over to it and covers it with kisses of the sort that in Brooklyn are called paroxysmal. It is said that many admirers have begged to be permitted to perform the simple part of the dead lover.

Jay Gould, who has been sinking a thousand dollars per week in the New York World, until his ambition in that direction has been fully gulfted, has disposed of that journal to a gentleman from Cincinnati. The present season does not seem to be especially auspicious for the establishment of great metropolitan dailies" in the interest of railroad corporations.

Representatives Hoffman and Burton were received upon their arrival at Abilene, Thursday, with a brass band and other expressions of popular regard, and a grand reception was tendered them at the opera house in the evening. The Biblical proverb that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, seems to be pleasantly reversed in the case of the Dickinson county statesmen.

The present Platonic relation existing between Mrs. Langtry and Mr. Gebhardt will, it is announced, assume a commercial phase next season, when Freddie is to be manager of the Jersey Lily. We believe that, in view of Mr. Langtry's docile acquiescence in the present and prospective plans of his wife, he would prove more of a curiosity to the American public than the lady who bears his name.

The Atchison Patriot, which may be regarded as Gov. Glick's personal organ, assures the public that His Excellency has no pet schemes and hobbies and that he has done no log rolling to secure the passage of any measure. This statement is somewhat at variance with the rumor that it is the purpose of the governor to call an extra session of the legislature to pass a bill for the creation of the office of state horse doctor.

Gen. Butler, it would appear, has a virtuous ambition to be president. He is not particular about being the candidate of any particular party, in fact, he would be glad to find that all parties are disposed to give him a boom. He considers anti monopoly his strong suit, and John Kelly a very important acquisition at this or any other stage of the game. So the General has been courting John, and, it is said, has won him.

A Kansas City woman, upon returning home from a dance at a late hour one night last week, went to bed with her bonnet on. This is the strongest argument in favor of female suffrage which we have heard since a Topeka lady, upon retiring, wound up her false teeth and put her watch to soak in a tumbler of water.

The large amount of space hitherto devoted by the Topeka morning dailies to legislative proceedings is now employed by the editors of the Common wealth and Capital in describing sanguinary curves with their razors over the question of municipal politics. The black flag now streams from the matutinal mast of each office.

Candidates for appointment to the board of railroad commissioners and poke greens are beginning to germinate in the prolific southwest.

STILL GRINDING

Proceedings of the Kansas Legislature Yesterday.

TOPEKA, March 7.—The senate indefinitely postponed the senate and house uniform system of school text book bill.

House bill No. 460—To disorganize the joint school district number 2, in Edwards and Pawnee counties, and attach that portion in Pawnee county to school district No. 8, Pawnee county. Passed.

House amendments to senate bill No. 82—Relating to interest on Normal school lands, were concurred in.

The senate concurred in house amendments to house bill No 323—Authorizing cities to construct water works.

House bill No. 380—Providing for the destruction of noxious weeds in highways. Passed.

The morning session of the house was exhausted in the third reading of bills.

The house bills passed are: Scott's water works bill, intended to cure difficulties at Emporia.

Schilling's bill against noxious weeds and scouring plows in highways.

The senate bills passed by the house are: Legislative appropriations saving judgments in Dickinson county court, of which the records were burned, making the maximum capital stock of co-operative association $100,000. To reduce interest on Normal school land sales. A funding bill for Elk county, making votes void and illegal which are cast for any judicial officer as a candidate for any other office. Executive and judicial appropriations for the pay of regents, trustees and directors of state institutions.

The senate refused to concur in the house amendments to the executive and judiciary appropriation bill, and Senators Thacher, Riddle and Sluss were appointed on conference committee. It concurred in the amendments to the regents mileage bill.

The senate non-concurred in the house amendments to the legislative appropriation bill.

House bill No 421—Providing for the sale of certain state lands in Clay county. Indefinitely postponed.

The house in the afternoon passed the senate bill on miscellaneous appropriations, amended the senate bill raising the salary of state officers and judges of the supreme court, giving the governor, treasurer and supreme judges $4,000, and passed it; also the senate bill for the relief of the city of Lawrence.

Committees of conference were appointed on the executive and judicial, and the miscellaneous appropriation bills.

A good deal of time was wasted by futile efforts to advance bills.

HOUSE—EVENING SESSION.

The house in evening session passed senate bills making appropriation for conveying prisoners to the penitentiary; supplemental act to the railroad bill; fixing date for that act to come in force June 1; revenue bill, levying an annual state tax of 4 3-10 mills.

The conference committees having reported on the executive, judicial and miscellaneous appropriation bills, their reports were agreed to. These reports include $2,300 for the Blind Institute, $3,000 for repairs on the east wing of the state house, and $100 a month for the Samaritan Mission at Kansas City, Kansas.

About two hours of the session was devoted to the discussion of the reports of the majority and minority of the committee to investigate Judge Prescott of the Salina district. This merely emphasized the fact already apparent, that three of that committee, Burton, Butterfied and Sturges, agree entirely in exhonerating the accused judge, and that Green, of Leavenworth county, contended for the truth of all the charges made, and Glass rather rabidly held apart, as the least important of the charges. It was ordered that the members feeling incompetent to vote intelligently, should be excused from roll call.

On adoption of the majority report 88 members voted aye, noes 7.

Time was set to quit business at 10 o'clock and for a side die adjournment at 11 o'clock a m., Thursday, but the first hour was extended first to 12 m., and then to 1 o'clock.

A GRAND SURPRISE.

The Action of the Cherokee Strip Stockmen's Association.

CALDWELL, March 8.—A grand surprise was in store for a number of cattle men this morning, when the Cherokee Strip Stockmen's association was called to order, and the report of the constitution and bylaws, through its chairman, supmitted its report in the shape of articles of incorporation, accompanied by the constitution and bylaws. The board of directors and the list of officers were elected and sworn in. The charter was filed with the secretary of state, of Kansas, this morning at 9 o'clock. This corporation is chartered to conduct a general livestock business in Kansas and other states and territories; to lease lands, etc. A motion to adopt the committee's report was ably discussed and finally adopted by a vote of sixty-five to nine by the old association, and upon the announcement of the vote by the president the association known as the Cherokee Strip Stockmen's association died, and in its place the Cherokee Strip Live Stock association arose from the ashes, with E. M. Hewins, of Cedarvale; A. Drennan, of Kansas City; A. J. Day, M. H. Bennett, Ben S. Miller, Caldwell; J. W. Hamilton, Wellington; Charles H. Eldred, Carrollton, Illinois, and E. W. Payne, Medicine Lodge, as a board of directors. Ben S. Miller is president; John A. Blair, secretary, and M. H. Bennett, treasurer. Seventy-three members were taken into the corporation on opening the bills for. An undisputed stock ranch on the Cherokee strip in the Indian Territory constitutes the qualification of a member. A board of arbitration is provided for in the bylaws that will settle all disputed lines of ranchmen of ranches on these lands. No firm, corporation, or company can have but one vote in the deliberations of the corporation so that the member who holds 200 cattle on the range has just the same voice in all things as the ranchman who has 20,000 head of stock.

The corporations and monopolies are outwitted in this deal, and the ranchmen who have worked faithfully the past years on their ranches and gathered up a few cattle have the upper hand of their more powerful neighbors. The small stockmen are rushing into this corporation pellmell, while the strong companies are more careful, but finally will have to come under the sway of its workings.

A meeting of the board of directors is in session this evening discussing the appointing of the various committees and preparing for future work. The corporation proposes leasing the Cherokee strip if it can legally be done from the Cherokees direct. The following resolution was unanimously adopted in the meeting to-day:

Whereas, The association heretofore known as the Cherokee Strip Stockmen's association is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of its individual members; therefore, be it

Resolved by the members thereof, That the funds belonging to that association be and the same are hereby transferred to the corporate association this day organized and known as the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association, and that the funds be deposited with the treasurer of said last named association, to be used for the same general purposes as those for which they were originally designed.

Resolved further, That all committees appointed by the Cherokee Strip Stockman's association that have been instructed to report their actions to that association are hereby requested to report instead to the president of the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association.

The association will close its labors to-morrow.

Death of Major Wm. F. Downs.

ATCHISON, Kas., March 8.—A telegram was received here to-day announcing the death of Major Wm. F. Downs at Santa Monica, California, this morning. Maj. Downs was for many years general superintendent of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific railway, and is widely known in railroad circles throughout the country. He was the mayor of this city in 1878 and 1879. About two years ago he had a stroke of paralysis, and has since been much of an invalid. He went to California for rest and health.

AROMANNA—Holdstein's Great Dyspeptic Cure is warranted not only to relieve, but to cure the worst case of dyspepsia or liver complaint. It will produce a natural appetite and does not become neutralized to the system. If you are afflicted with any of the symptoms of dyspepsia or indigestion, use this invaluable remedy and be cured. It never fails. In fact, Aromanna is a panacea for all the ills arising from a disordered liver and stomach. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Dr. J. A. Moore.

FROM TOPEKA,

About Voting Down the Calling of a Constitutional Convention.

Gov Glick and the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill.

How His Excellency Signed that Measure Under Protest.

How the Legislature Wound Up.—A Quiet Adjournment.

Not Unmingled with Sadness at Parting—Passage of the Usual Complimentary Resolutions, Speeches, Etc

Special to THE EMPORIA NEWS

TOPEKA, March 9.—While the legislature was in session it was all the talk and now that it has adjourned everybody is talking about it—what it did and didn't do and ought to have done; its sins of commission and omission; its faults, discrepancies and general shortcomings. The newspapers of the state—that is to say a good many of them—are finding a vast deal of fault because the house saw fit to sit down upon the resolution calling for a constitutional convention, but the house had its reasons for this, as has been stated before, which, to briefly recapitulate, were that in the present excited state of the public mind it would be a literal impossibility to get a fair, popular expression; that the subject of railroad and temperance legislation overshadowed and overtopped everything else, and the delegates elected to the convention would be selected with a view to nothing save the framing of a constitution with reference to those two subjects to the exclusion of all others. The experience of two years ago, when the people voted down the calling of a constitutional convention by such a large majority may possibly have had some effect upon the house, and surely it did upon the senate, for it passed the resolution by a very small majority. This time, however, the people in a great many counties seem to have changed their minds upon the subject and are as ready now to vote favorably upon it as they were before to vote the other way.

TROUBLE WITH THE GOVERNOR.

Had it not been an absolute necessity Gov. Glick would never have signed the miscellaneous appropriation bill in the world, as it came to him from the hands of the legislature. As it was he debated the point a good while with himself and wrote a letter upon the subject to Senator Everest, which was read to the senate before the gentleman to whom it was addressed even saw it. In this letter he stated his objections to the bill, which were that the item of $2,400 for 1884 and 1885 for the benefit of the Samaritan Mission at Kansas City, and the item of $1,000 to the sheriff of Ford county for the capture of two desperadoes were not rightfully in the bill, and ought to be stricken out, as they were simply schemes to filch money from the state treasury and set a very bad precedent indeed. Samaritan Mission is a benevolent institution for the benefit of the colored people, and has been doing good work; the managers, finding it hard work to keep the institution up applied to the state for aid. It is not in any sense a state institution, nor did it make any pretensions to being, yet the legislature had, a few days before, voted $2,400 per year to St. Vincent's orphan asylum, a Catholic institution, the Kansas orphan asylum, under protestant supervision, and the Home for friendless women, all located at Leavenworth and all worthy and most excellent institutions, yet not under the control of the state in any way. The governor signed the bill making the appropriations for these and said nothing; when it came to this bill, however, he suddenly became convinced that it would be robbing the treasury to give to this institution the amount that had been donated to those at Leavenworth. As regarded the other item, about the sheriff of Ford county, the facts are that the governor offered $200 each for the arrest and conviction of two desperadoes; the sheriff caught the fellows, killing one and landing the other in jail, from whence a mob took him a day or so after and quietly hung him. The governor said

$200 WAS ENOUGH

The legislature became pretty thoroughly worked up over the matter and the disturbance was not quieted until Senator Everest arose in the senate and stated that rather than let the miscellaneous appropriation bill go by default he would sign it, and at 11 o'clock, half an hour before the final adjournment, the bill was signed and the perturbed spirits quieted. The governor had given the legislature several scares during the session, notably, in a former instance, in connection with the signing of the railroad bill, but that scare did not come within an hour of adjournment when there was not a quorum of either house present and no chance of getting one. When, finally, the governor did send a notification to the legislature that he had approved the miscellaneous appropriation bill, he accompanied the bill with a protest. Nothing has been so popular during the session as protests. Every senator and representative who didn't like a bill would wait until its passage and then file a protest; whenever anything else was up and went wrong a protest was at once filed.

THE CLOSING UP.

There was a feeling of sobriety, not unmingled with sadness, when the time for parting came. The house had been log tho' but one session, and the parting in that case was not in any way exceedingly or hard to bear; but with the senate it was different. The members had been together for four years, and many friendships had been formed that will doubtless prove to be lasting. For two terms the officers of the senate, with one or two exceptions, have been the same, and men thus associated for many years come to think a good deal of each other. Lieutenant Governor Finney, a most excellent, just and impartial presiding officer, was presented with the gavel and chair he had used the past session; in this connection it may also be said the same courtesy, so far as the chairs were concerned, was extended the reporters. The usual complimentary resolutions were passed, two or three feeling speeches made, the gavel fell and the session was ended. The members put on their habiliments and went away, the majority of them never to return, but their legislative experience will not be the darkest one in their memories. There has been nothing specially unpleasant in connection with the legislature of 1883, but on the contrary much that has been pleasant, instructive and useful in many ways. C.

A Horrible Murder.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 10.—Advices of the horrible murder of two women living on a farm 14 miles from here, on the Lafayette pike, reached here after 2 o'clock this morning. The victims are Mrs. Lucinda Foreman, a wid