

KANSAS LEGISLATURE

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for any division of taxes in proportion to the length of time that the note, bond or evidence of indebtedness may have an existence.

Again, if it should be assessed before collection, a promissory note given to a bank, or on a short loan, might in the case of a renewal of said note create a record upon the assessor's books of one or many more notes which were simply renewals of notes and the burden of taxation repeated as often as such note is renewed, thereby imposing a repetition of taxes on a single money value.

Again, as your committee views this bill, it might properly be termed a bill offering a premium to do business outside of the state of Kansas with the citizens thereof, because by its terms it excepts from taxation mortgages, notes, bonds and bill, that are given by the people of Kansas to citizens of other states. This, of course, is necessary, but if the exception or our laws be that a man escapes taxation by not doing business in the state, then the law itself by its terms necessarily imposes a penalty upon a man to the amount of such taxes by not being a resident and citizen of the state.

Again the Legislature of the state of Kansas has from time to time limited the rate of interest that may be charged upon an evidence of debt as it now stands, 6 per cent. upon accounts and 10 per cent. upon contracts. To tax a 6 per cent. bearing evidence of debt at the rate of twice in many of the municipalities of the state of Kansas would be to compel the lender of money who resides in the state to pay to the tax collector the major portion of the earning power of his money. Such a law is equivalent to driving out of the state money used in such way by the citizens thereof.

Your committee, after a careful consideration of said bill, are of the opinion that the passage thereof would be detrimental to both the borrowers and lenders of the state, and therefore recommend its indefinite postponement.

The following report is made concerning the proposed amendment to the constitution of the state, providing for another vote on the prohibition amendment:

MR. SPEAKER:—The committee of the whole have had under consideration House joint resolution No. 10, Proposing an amendment to section 10, article 16, of the constitution, and direct me to report the same back to the house and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed.

A. N. WHITTINGTON, Chairman.

The question being upon agreeing to the report of the committee, the roll was called, with the following result: Yeas, 73, nays, 26.

The following gentlemen voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Alexander, Barnett, Bishoff, Brown of Harvey, Bryden, Carey, Caster, Chubb, Cleveland, Coons, Cory, Conison, Crumley, Day, Dickson, Drake, Duncan, Eversly, Gillmore, Hardy, Harner, Hartenbower, Harvey, Helmich, Henry, Hicks, Hopkins, Ingram, Jackson, Jones of Cherokee, Kanton, Lewis, Leedy, Lyster, Maddox, Matchett, Maxwell, McCallman, McConkey, McKinnis, Meeker, Milligan, Mitchell, Morrison, Newman, Nixon, Pearson of Allen, Pierson of Pratt, Phinney, Pratt, Reid, Remington, Rice of Bourbon, Rice of Coffey, Rogers of Marion, Rowse, Reckards, Scott, Simmons, Showalter, Shull, Smith of Smith, Souders, Stanley, Steele, Stephens, Steward, Tucker, Vall, Watson, Webb, Whittington and Williamson. Total, 73.

The following gentlemen voted in the negative: Messrs. Burgard, Cobun, Craig, Donovan, Doolittle, Doty, Doubleday, Douglass, Dumbauld, Fisher, Freeman, Gable, Hollenback, Hoover, Howard, Milner, Morris, Nealey, Rehrig, Rible, Seston, Senn, Smith of Neosho, Tanner, Templeton and Willard.

The report was agreed to.

The yeas are made up of 59 People's

men and 14 Republicans; the nays embrace 18 People's men, 5 Democrats and 3 Republicans.

EXPLANATION OF HIS VOTE, BY MR. FREEMAN.

MR. SPEAKER:—In explanation of my vote on the prohibition resolution, I wish to say that I am not pledged to vote for or against it. But, as I am the representative of the people and the People's party of the ninety-second representative district of the state of Kansas, and knowing that there is a demand made by a large number of the voters and citizens of the state that this question should be resubmitted to the voters of the State, and realizing that a minority have the right of petition in a government like ours on all questions that affect the rights and privileges of the whole people, and honestly believing that an honest vote on this question under the election system now adopted by the state would forever settle this perplexing question, and take it out of the politics of the state, and wishing to practically apply the golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you," I therefore vote no.

H. D. FREEMAN, 93d District.

Nothing equals Ayer's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood, and as a spring medicine.

Florida Real Estate Journal, Arcadia, Fla., with state map, 10c. Cheap homes.

WANTED.—Teachers seeking advancements or change of location to write us. It only costs a stamp to find out if we have a position that will suit you. Address, with stamp, Topeka Co-Operative Teachers' Association, Thompson Block, Quincy St., Topeka.

Patents.

Higdon & Higdon, Washington associate, late examiner United States patent office for twelve years, patent lawyers, solicitors of American and foreign patents, rooms 55 and 56 Hall building, Kansas City, Mo., and 36 Le Droit building, Washington, D. C., report the following list of patents issued during the week ending February 24, 1891. By applying to either office a printed copy of any patent here named can be obtained for 25 cents in stamps. Send for book of instructions free of charge:

Kansas—Boot and shoe case, S. Frazier, Quenemo; tire tightener, Hewitt & Buence, Turner; combined cultivator and seed drill, C. C. Hunter, Topeka; machine for dressing floors, lumber, etc., R. L. Patterson, Wellington.

Hog Cholera Cured.

Cedarville, N. J., Feb. 10, '91.

G. G. STRICKER:—Please find enclosed \$8 for six packages of your Hog Cholera Cure, as I know it will do all you claim for it. Last fall I had three hogs sick with cholera. I sent and got one package of your cure, used it according to directions, and at the second dose I could see an improvement. One of the hogs was so bad that I dragged him out of the pen to let him die, but thought I would try your Cholera Cure with him—the result was that when I killed them December 14, 1890, the one that was the sickest was the heaviest, weighing 400 pounds, and as long as I can get your powder I intend to use them.

WALTER QUADLING.

Anyone doubting this writing can address this man. Ask your druggists for Stakotee's Hog Cholera Cure; 50 cents at the drug store, 60 cents by mail. Address G. G. STRICKER, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Address L. L. Polk, president of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, at 844 D street, Washington, D. C. (Reform papers please copy.)

SI For Weak Men. If you desire to be restored to complete vigor and manhood, promptly, permanently and cheaply, we will send you full particulars (sealed) of a reliable unfailing home treatment free. No electric nonsense, no stomach drugging. Address Box 112, Albion Pharmacy Co., Albion, Mich.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thursday, February 19.—In the House Mr. Peters withdrew the bill to divide Kansas into two judicial districts—an eastern and western one.

Several relief bills were passed, and one was passed that provided for purchasing some lands of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians at two dollars per acre.

Mr. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, spoke of this legislation as for the benefit of speculators going upon the Indian lands for the purpose of becoming the owners of the land in the first instance, then controlling the territorial organizations and at last of the organization of which comes out of the territories into the union as states. He said the Indians have no friends who undertake to stand up for them, they have no voice in legislation and they could not send a delegate from the territory to Congress or to the organizations of the state.

Mr. Perkins of Kansas, defended the bill.

Mr. Spinde of New York, remarked that Mr. Perkins seemed to be the champion of the Indians here, if he is allowed to tell it, but the march of civilization last fall filled the political graveyard so full that there is scarcely room left for another corpse.

The post office appropriation bill was discussed, and the bill relative to immigration and importation of aliens, under contract or agreement to perform labor.

Mr. Quinn, of New York, remarked:

We know that for the past few years a class of immigrants have been permitted to land that has brought incalculable injury to our working men and women. As a stone cutter I know that time and again hundreds and thousands of men have come over from Europe hired by advertisements, which is one of the plans the bosses of this country adopt to overcome the American mechanics and drive them and their families even to a condition of starvation. It is a notable fact that every year thousands of masons and stone cutters come to this country from Scotland and England with the first dawn of spring and leave again with the first appearance of frost in the fall, and that they will get employment before the honest American citizen because they will accept almost any terms and conditions offered them by the bosses.

In the Senate private pension bills were passed, and Indian depredation bills were discussed, and Senator Piomb said he was in entire sympathy with the men who have lost their property on the frontier by means of Indian depredations.

Friday, February 20.—The Senate gave consideration to many private pension bills, which were passed, and the "Maritime canal company of Nicaragua" bill, as amended, was up for discussion. Two United States district judges were confirmed—Edgar Aldrich, of New Hampshire, and James E. Reed for the western district of Pennsylvania.

The House considered Senate bill No. 174, providing for fixing the salaries of the several judges of the district courts of the United States shall hereafter be at the rate of \$5,000 per annum. This makes an increase in the salaries of the sixty two judges of \$85,000.

Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, in opposing the increase, said:

There is a good deal of disaffection growing up in the country, which is constantly increasing owing to the conviction arising in the public mind that our judiciary are in sympathy with the wealthier classes of society, do not receive the consideration that they ought in our courts, and that the sympathy of our judiciary inclines on the side of the corporations and the wealthy classes of society. I hold that our laws should be such that when a man occupies any public position, it ought to embrace an element of self-sacrifice, that there should be at least

some patriotism involved in it.

Mr. Chesdle, of Illinois, remarked:

I shall not vote for this measure because it will increase the expenses of the government in the sum of \$85,500 a year. I think the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Kerr) uttered a sentiment that ought to sink deep into our hearts and remain in our memories, and that is a man who accepts a life office from this great government ought to be willing to make some sacrifice.

As the republic of Rome went down by reason of the insidious ingrafting upon it of the idea of luxury, so this republic will go down unless the people maintain their government in the simplicity of its founders. I am opposed to this measure because I believe it is but a stepping-stone to other measures of extravagance. It will increase the cost of living to those who hold public office so that only rich men can afford to take office.

The House passed many private pension bills.

Mr. Clunle, of California, presented concurrent resolutions of the Senate of California, memorializing Congress to loan money to farmers and to charge interest therefor at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Stone, of Pennsylvania, presented concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of that state, in favor of an increase of pensions to persons who have lost eyes, limbs or the use of them, or have additional disabilities.

Saturday, February 21.—The House was in a long wrangle over the incorrect matter recorded in the journal.

The House passed the bill increasing the salaries of United States judges so that all of them shall have salaries of \$5,000 per year by a vote of yeas 148, nays 89. The Republicans voting nay were Messrs. Chesdle of Indiana, Comstock, Dunnell and Lind of Minnesota, Dolliver, Kerr, and Lacey of Iowa, Gifford and Pickler of South Dakota, Kelley and Perkins of Kansas, Laws of Nebraska, Payson and Post of Illinois and J. D. Taylor of Ohio. (One of the judges now has a salary of \$5,000; one of \$4,500; ten of \$4,000 and fifty-one on a salary of \$3,500.)

On the proposition to increase the salaries of all the judges \$5,000 per year the vote stood yeas 35, nays 219. Messrs. Anderson and Perkins of Kansas, were among the yeas.

On the proposition to make the salaries of all the judges \$4,000 per year, the vote was yeas 88, nays 150. Congressman Perkins was among the yeas, while Messrs. Funston, Kelley, Morrill, Peters, Turner and Anderson were among the nays.

The post office appropriation bill and the deficiency appropriation bill were under consideration.

In the Senate, Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, presented a series of resolutions adopted by the chamber of commerce of Portland, Oregon, stating that in the opinions of the citizens of this place, the continued discussion in Congress of the subject of silver money or free coinage is having a seriously depressing effect upon all kinds of business throughout the country which but for that unfavorable influence would at once return to healthful activity. They therefore state that in their opinion no further legislation upon the subject of coinage or free coinage is at present expedient or desirable, but on the contrary, the effect of existing laws has not been fully tested, and that the best interests of the country imperatively demand a cessation from further agitation of those questions during the present session of Congress.

In the committee of the whole, consideration of the bill to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal company of Niagara, was resumed.