

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

*Kind
of
information
to
be
filled
in
by
the
paper*

Name of **Representative** Franklin, Cyrus Senator _____
Represented Appella and Keokuk Counties, Iowa

1. Birthday and place 9 Aug 1822

2. Marriage (s) date place _____

3. Significant events for example:
A. Business _____

B. Civic responsibilities _____

C. Profession _____

4. Church membership _____

5. Sessions served 5th, 6th General Assemblies 1854, 1856

6. Public Offices
A. Local _____

B. State _____

C. National _____

7. Death 17 Feb 1885 Osceola, Missouri; buried

8. Children _____

9. Names of parents _____

Franklin, Cyrus

10. Education _____

11. Degrees _____

12. Other applicable information _____

Democrat

- *He came Izella County, Iowa just after the close of the Mexican War.*
 - *Military service - Mexican War - 3rd Ohio Volunteers*
 - *Sometime before the Civil War he went to Ottumwa and opened a law office, but never seemed very successful at his practice*
- _____

ist been reported by the Senate
ittee, and the Agricultural bill
be ready for consideration Monday.
her appropriation bills had not
rom the House. Mr. Allison said
the House would take care of the
ere would be no difficulty in get-
em through the Senate this ses-

OUR TICKET.

gular primary election was called
ting in nomination a republican
cket. The hours for holding the
n were fixed to accommodate, as
s was possible, everybody.
ry republican in the city was invit-
o and make known his choice by
of a ticket. It was a free, fair
t and the result is announced in
ket we run up at the head of our
s to-day.
e our opponents met in little cau-
n the wards where every opportu-
nered to set up a ticket and where
ustees were nominated and the 56
tes were appointed to select the
e o. The ticket, we had three hours
art to enable all the republicans to
our primaries. Five hundred and
even republicans did attend the
nd vote, while all the democratic
caucuses put together did not have
ndance upon them to exceed 150.
st three republicans to one demo-
ok part in the nomination of their
tive tickets, and yet we are told the
lean nominations were made by a
hile the democratic ticket was not
ainated. This ring among repub-
is charged in the face and eyes of
ident facts branding it as a wanton
ood. It is an exhibition of the
of the thief crying "stop thief."
n the Second ward caucus nomi-
the candidate for Trustee there
ot to exceed a dozen persons pre-
hile for the nomination of the
an ndicate in the Second ward
were cast 166 votes, and yet the

CYRUS FRANKLIN.

EDITOR OF COURIER—Dear Sir: I notice in Tuesday's *Democrat* an announcement of the death of Cyrus Franklin, at Oseboia, Missouri, on the 17th of last month, aged 61 years. Franklin was formerly a representative from this and Keokuk counties, when they were joined in one representative district, and later represented this county in the Senate.

His death recalls to this writer the substance of a long and pleasant conversation he had with Major S. K. Creamer, of Agency Tp., touching a number of somewhat distinguished men who were among the early settlers of Agency and vicinity, and who have now all gone over to the silent majority except Major Creamer, Dr. S. P. Yeomans, Morritz Langsdorf, Dr. J. C. Campbell and W. B. Street. Creamer is rich and independent on his old homestead. Dr. Campbell at one time Whig candidate for county clerk here was when last heard from practising his profession at Nebraska City. Dr. Yeomans has had a checkered career since leaving Agency some thirty years ago, having been army surgeon, politician, etc., and now lives at Clinton, Iowa. Morritz Langsdorf got rich selling dry goods and clothing, and then went to St. Louis where he greatly increased his fortune in the wholesale notion trade, and now enjoys an old age of ease and competency. W. B. Street was caught in the financial cyclone of 1857, and lives quietly at Oskaloosa.

Of the dead, those who most readily suggest themselves, were General James C. Ramsey—for you must recollect that this famous coterie were all more or less supplied with titles—twice represented Wapello county in the legislature, and afterwards went to Keokuk and died there while in the wholesale grocery trade. Alex and Jos. H. D. Street have recently died, the latter in Montana, and the former in Nebraska City. "Drug"

horse is slain in proportion to his frame, he requires feeding of though three times a day is four times is better. Unlike humans, horses should drink before because, owing to the conformat horse, water does not remain stomach, but passes through it in intestine called the caecum. horse be fed first, the which passes through the would be likely to carry particles of food, and thus bring colic. Whatever a groom may horse drink as much as he likes. watered four times a day he take very much or too much to for him. A horse, it must be bereft, is fed on dry food, and the strong work done by a hunt produces a feverishness, which a ey of water tends to allay.

In the entire history of Rhen Neuralgic remedies there is like that made by Athlophoros. timonials are from the very best. They are only given after t They are direct and unqualified cures it works. The test case been difficult ones, many of t given up by doctors, or where d set in after remedies were supp exhausted. And last, but by least, the best and strongest of monials are from persons who fore testified to the merits of a ation.

It was in a New York bar other day that a "prominent Ca was telling a group of awestruc how his partner had just telegr he had struck a \$600 per ton le Sary Jane Mine, when a parr the bar yelled:

"Dry up, you old fraud!"
"I—I didn't know there wa 'Frisco man present," stammer C., and he slid out.—*San Fran*

For twenty-five years Brown orant, wherever known and held the reputation of being t best, and speediest remedy for of Coughs and Colds, as well and all diseases of the respi gans. It cures Consumption tial stages, and affords relief to cases,



CONGRESSIONAL

Last Session of the 48th THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The Committee on Appropriations for the agricultural appropriations. He said the committee docket was now cleared. The last appropriation bill passed the House. The bill was calendar.

A bill to quiet titles in the river settlements was then placed on the Senate and Lapham continued against it.

THE HOUSE.

When the House met this morning as a continuation of Friday's session, it moved the House to go in session at 10 o'clock of the whole on the River bill and pending that motion to be limited to one hour and a half.

On motion of Holman the House ordered for to-night for the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. Regular order having been called, the Speaker announced that the order would be the consideration of the bill coming over from last night.

Willis said it was clearly the duty of the House yesterday morning's session to the river and harbor bill: unanimous consent that the report be dispensed with, but Reed

The first bill coming from the committee granting a pension to the late Geo. H. Thomas, and after

After considerable discussion recurred on Willis' motion to debate on the pending river and harbor bill to half. Agreed to.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill indicating

After the reading of the bill by the clerk a discussion followed how the hour and half all should be distributed. The plans had been presented and were satisfactory the power of the committee left entirely to the chair.

Turner of Georgia raised a question against the Hennepey

Davis and Lawyer Lewis died at Agency close to 50. Major John Beach, who succeeded General Street as agent of the Sacs and Foxes, was graduated at West Point; resigned his place in the army to marry General Street's daughter, and taken by and large was perhaps the brainiest and most cultured man in the group. He died within a few years at Agency. This does not by any means cover the list of notable men who lived in and about Agency at an early day, but space forbids a more extended notice at this time.

There came into this community directly after the close of the Mexican war, Cyrus Franklin. He was tall, angular, restless, furtive, eccentric, erratic, and smart. He was just from the 3d Ohio Volunteers, Col. Sam'l R. Curtis commanding, he and his comrade, Wm H. Clifton, deceased, having been privates in a company from Hillsboro, Highland county. The notice of his death above referred to says he was a captain in that regiment, but I think he acquired his title in that bevy of able and congenial spirits referred to, and of which he directly became a leading spirit. The first time I saw Franklin was at a 4th of July celebration in Ottumwa, held in a grove about where the Milwaukee depot now is, along about 47 or 8, and of which Jim Tollman was the marshal. Franklin was dressed in a coarse cotton shirt, tow breeches, coarse shoes without socks, and a rye straw, home-made hat. Of coarse this garb was assumed for effect. He directly got into politics and after Dr. Flint, was the ablest and best stumper and politician the democrats ever had in Wapello county. Sometime before the war he came to Ottumwa and opened a law office, but never seemed to succeed much at his practice. He had but few friends with whom he was intimate and confidential and to them he may or may not have divulged his feelings and plans about the approaching conflict with the slave power. However, this may be his conduct during 1860 and 1861 and up to the commencement of the war was marked

ing, whisky democracy shouts ring rule the hands of 166 voters and anti-ring rule the hands of the dozen voters.

We have a ticket fairly nominated, as untrammelled expression of the republicans, and it is a splendid ticket.

Jarey Inskoop has been a resident here, as boy and man for at least thirty years. He has been for twenty-five years an active business man, forward in public enterprises, and has filled important trusts. He is a clear-headed, energetic, careful man, has large experience in the city government, having been several years a member of the City Council. He is a man of decided convictions and the courage to maintain them everywhere. This quality may have made some enemies, but it also makes friends. He will make an energetic, wise chief officer of the city.

A. N. Barnes, the candidate for Treasurer, was a gallant soldier in the war, has been many years chief clerk in the post-office, where all our people of the city have made his acquaintance and he needs no introduction at our hands.

H. B. Jones, candidate for Assessor, is an old citizen of over thirty years residence; a splendid man and very capable for the place.

Joseph A. Mangan, candidate for trustee in the First ward is a groceryman, a sober, honest, industrious citizen, worthy of the respect and confidence of his fellow men, and, as we learn is very popular.

A. P. Peterson is a well known merchant of many years residence; has been very successful, and will make an efficient Councilman.

S. H. Harper is another merchant, a soldier of the late war, a thoroughly successful business man and deservedly popular.

Frank Feidiar is now a member of the Council, is well skilled as a contractor, and makes an exceedingly efficient Councilman in all matters pertaining to our public improvements.

It is a splendid ticket and we trust it will be elected.

is now a member of the skilled as a contractor, exceedingly efficient Council matters pertaining to our interests. Ticket and we trust will be elected.

legislature has just passed ensuring its member of s Exposition for concu- itation sent to Jeff Davis reception of the Lib- resolution with its pre- following language:

On the 25th day of Janua- Bacon, Commissioner for usas at the World's Ex- and now being held at the leans, joined with certain oners in extending to Jef- te President of the South- , an invitation to partici- artion for the reception of ; and,

On the 26th day of Janua- Frank Bacon joined with honor to that arch traitor, coupling his name and he me and presence of bk of the World's Ex- id city of New Orleans;

the House of Representa- e concurring therein, that e invitation to that repre- ellion and human slavery, to take part in the ext- the reception of the ad in doing honor to the human liberty with which as ever been cursed, said misrepresented the senti- e people of Kansas, and feelings of tender regard bell.

is a Northern democratic ointed by Glick, a demo- e.

the action of the Kansas the bout between Senator on, republican, and Dave erat, in the joint conven- ekl. Ill., when these gen- tt in nomination their dates for United States

Senator Mason declared el a man elected to the inois who was not on the ator from South Carolina

friends with whom he was intimate and confidential and to them he may or may not have divulged his feelings and plans about the approaching conflict with the slave power. However, this may be, his conduct during 1860 and 1861 and up to the commencement of the war was mark- ed by ~~unrestrained energy, enthusiasm, and~~ months prior to the conflict an observing man might have noticed him regularly about once a month mounting his old sor- rel horse in the grey dawn of the morn- ing and silently stealing away towards the southwest on his mission to stir up the north Missourians to the point of revolt. He always timed his return so as to ar- rive in the night, and he always had his eye over his shoulder. When the clash came he had so ingratiated himself with his Missouri democratic friends, and was so fortified with endorsements from kin- dred spirits in Iowa, that he was at once made a colonel in Mart Green's rebel bri- gade, and his command immediately went into the congenial business of harrassing, robbing, and murdering the people of North Missouri who remained loyal to the American flag. So far as I can now recall to mind, George Laswell, of Ottumwa, and a young man from Blakesburg, who now lies in the Ottumwa Cemetery, were the only Iowa men Franklin induced to follow his for- tunes south. General Mart Green re- ceived his quietus at Vicksburg, but his subordinate, Colonel Franklin, was not captured there with his command, unless he was so completely disguised, in ap- pearance and rank, as to deceive his many old Wapello county acquaintances who were there, and who would have been glad to have met him under such circum- stances. Indeed, Major Creamer says that Franklin had gotten through the lines shortly before the surrender, as the bearer of dispatches to Richmond an- nouncing the perilous condition of Pem- berton's army.

Franklin turned up at Memphis after the war, where his daughter was married; while there he wrote some letters to Ot- tumwa people, announcing his hostility to the Bourbon obstructionists, and inti- mating his adherence to the Republican

tion by the clerk a discussion arose as to how the hour and half allowed for debate should be distributed. After several plans had been presented which were not satisfactory the power of recognition was left entirely to the chair.

Turner, of Georgia, raised a point of order against the Hennepin canal para- graph. He contended that in reporting this clause to the house the committee on rivers and harbors had exceeded its juris- diction and infringed upon the juris- diction of railways and canals. The Hennepin canal clause was no more in the main germaine to the bill than would be a pro- position to construct an elevated railway from ocean to ocean, or to dig the Nica- ragua canal. It is also clashed with rules in that it changed the existing law and was not in the direction of retrenchment in expenditures.

Henderson, of Illinois, argued that there was not any force at all in the ob- jection that committee on rivers and har- bors had no jurisdiction over such subjects. There was not a canal in the country that had not been constructed by the genera- government; that has not been provided for by the river and harbor bill. This very point had been overruled at last ses- sion by the committee of the whole on the ground that reference of a bill to a committee was not a waiver of any ob- jection which might be raised to the juris- diction of the committee on rivers and harbors.

Oates said that a decision had been based on the fact that at the time of reference the points of order had not been raised against a bill, which was not the case with the present bill, that objection was waived by the House, when it referred a bill to the committee of the whole.

Murphy said that the committee had proper jurisdiction over the subject, he himself having referred numerous peti- tions, asking for this legislation, to the committee. If the Hennepin canal wa- an improvement in the interests of com- merce, it was entitled to legitimate con- sideration at the hands of the committee. After further debate the Chair reserved his decision on the point of order, and the committee then rose.

THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Postoffice Appropriation bill was laid before the Senate and referred.

Morrell reported favorably the bill authorizing the erection of a public build- ing at Keokuk. Calendared.

The bill to quiet the title in settlers on the Des Moines river lands was laid be- fore the Senate as unfinished business. Lapham having the floor.

Sherman said it was interfering with other more important matters.

feld, Ill., when these gentlemen in nomination their dates for United States

Senator Mason declared the man elected to the office who was not on the list from South Carolina not applaud the sentiment of Jefferson Davis, was a patriot. This sally was met with tumultuous cheers by the audience on the floor and in the galleries. The Speaker vainly attempted

the meantime, had risen to a boiling over with rage, and within a few paces of the speaker. When the noise had subsided:

ask the Senator from Cook county a gentleman from Jackson county a gentleman from Monroe county first discovered that Davis

the revival of the old general Logan was a rebel during the early days of the war. He let out a howl, which was repeated when Senator Mason re-

now which of these gentlemen discovered that Davis in point of time, but I have not the one forgot it first."

cheer went up from the audience who threw their books and hats in the air, and shouted themselves in honor of Mason's reply.

Mason said he was not far from the exact time on which the Senator discovered that Davis was a traitor. On the democratic side that Morrison was first, on the republican side that Logan was preferred to believe his did know that Logan was a traitor that he did not leave his army to go to Congress; that he went from a seat in the saddle to a seat in the House of Representatives. He then written by General Logan was offered a seat in Congress. Logan said: "I will never sheathe my sword until I have raised against my country."

A tumultuous applause in honor of the speaker, and for five minutes he proceeded. The audience was again roused to the highest pitch of anger. Advancing toward the speaker he declared that no such thing as one referred to could be seen in General Logan's handwriting. He said in a letter, returned to him, was told it was written by

ber-ton's army.

Franklin turned up at Memphis after the war, where his daughter was married; while there he wrote some letters to Ottumwa people, announcing his hostility to the Bourbon obstructionists, and intimating his adherence to the Republican plan of re-construction, but it seems that this was merely one of Franklin's temporary freaks of sanity, for it appears that he directly went back to his vomit. The last we heard of this strange and unfortunate being, before this death notice, was the information given by Major Creamer, to-wit: That he had separated from his wife and family, and was living a hermit in a dug out in Harrison county, Iowa, not far from Sioux City.

We have written these hasty recollections of Franklin hoping that they may interest, at least, the old settlers of Wapello county, and without any personal feeling or animosity against him, and having in mind due respect for the good old latin maxim: "To say nothing but good of the dead."

Inexorable justice to the living and dead, requires us to say, however, in conclusion, that no man ever had less excuse for being a traitor than Cyrus Franklin. He had no personal southern affiliations, and was northern born and bred. He had no human chattels in peril. His propinquity was loyal, and if he had acquired a taste for military glory in the Mexican war, his way for promotion was far clearer on the loyal side and among his own people, for those were the times when the wavering and doubtful were the first to be rewarded. But he was an intensely pro-slavery democrat. He had an exaggerated notion of the superiority of the southern people, and of their courage on the battlefield. He believed in the divine and constitutional right of slavery. He believed in men and women buying, selling, walloping, and debauching. He believed in a great southern pro-slavery empire, including all the territory south of Mason and Dixon's line, with Mexico and Cuba added, and unlimited slave trade on the high seas, with slavery as the corner stone of his fabric. He had the courage of his convictions and to die in fighting for so despicable a cause.

Morren reported favorably the bill authorizing the erection of a public building at Keokuk. Calendars.

The bill to quiet the title in settlers of the Des Moines river lands was laid before the Senate as unfinished business Lapham having the floor.

Sherman said it was interfering with other more important matters, and he moved to lay it on the table.

Allison said this bill was as important as any other measure before the Senate. Plumb thought it would take no more time to vote on the passage of the bill than to lay it on the table. Sherman's motion was defeated 17 to 23.

It was then agreed to lay the bill temporarily aside in order that the Senate might proceed with the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. Sherman asked the chair whether the Des Moines bill would still continue unfinished business of the morning hour. The chair replied affirmatively. Sherman said then no business can be done in this Senate except that from the appropriation committee and this Des Moines bill. Allison said that it is disposed of.

Sherman: Then we may as well give up and take it easy for the remainder of the session. I don't think that is fair play in legislation consideration.

The Indian appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

Vest read a letter from the Governor of Montana saying that notwithstanding the relief offered by the government Indian in parts of Montana were suffering extremely from exposure and starvation. Vest made a long speech pleading for more effectual aid for them.

Dawes, in a speech, supported the bill. After further debate Vest's amendment to increase the emergency fund to \$500,000 was agreed to.

The anti-foreign contract labor bill was then placed before the Senate but was laid aside to continue the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

THE HOUSE.

The house met in continuation of Friday's session and immediately went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. Considerable progress was made in reading the bill when the committee rose and the session Monday began.

Reagan offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit information in regard to range and range cattle traffic in the western states. It was referred.

The Senate amendments to the appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a conference committee appointed. The House then proceeded to consider

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That he lost all and died broken-
hearted, and ashamed to visit the people
who had once honored him, ought not to
be an unprofitable public lesson.

PIONEER.

Horses to be Watered Before Fed.
From the London Field.

horse is small in proportion to the size of

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Slocum under instruction from t-
military committee moved to suspend a
pass the Senate bill for the retirement
Gen. Grant. This is the first bill pas-
by the Senate and specifically names t-
officer to be retired.

Hoar and Warner, of Oh-
demanded a second moti-
to suspend the rules. Second
by 110 to 72. Thirty minutes debate v-
allowed under the rules and was oper-