

Senator Shane move to take up joint resolution in relation to the salaries of officers of State institutions, which motion prevailed.

On the question "Shall the Senate concur in the House amendments?"

The yeas were--

Senators Atkins, Beardale, Boomer, Burke, Campbell, Chambers, Claussen, Converse, Crary, Dagne, Dysart, Fairall, Fitch, Gault, Havens, Howland, Hurley, Kephart, Kinne, Larrabee, Leavitt, Lowry, Maxwell, McCoid, McCormack, McCulloch, McIntyre, McKean, McNutt, Merrill, Miles, Murray, Read, Richards, Russell, Shane, Smith, Stuart, Taylor, Vale, West, Willett, Wonn, and Young--44.

The nays were none.

Absent or not voting--

Senators Allen, Bemis, Dashiell, Ireland, Ketcham, and Stone--6.

So the Senate concurred in the House amendments.

Senator Richards called up the House resolutions in relation to the death of Hon. Martin Kaier, late Representative from the county of Dubuque.

The resolutions were read by the Secretary, as follows:

WHEREAS, Intelligence has been received by this House of the death of Hon. Martin E. Kaier, Representative elect from the 49th district; therefore

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That with deep and unfeigned sorrow we sincerely deplore the sad dispensation of Providence that has taken from this General Assembly, in the person of our deceased brother, an honest and efficient citizen, an able, honest and upright Representative.

Resolved, That to the widow and family so deeply bereft, we extend our warmest sympathies, and hope they may find the balm of consolation by looking to Him who is, indeed, the God of the widow and fatherless.

Resolved, That these proceedings be ordered spread upon the journal, and that the clerk be instructed to forward an engrossed copy of these resolutions to the relict of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the Senate, and as further indicating our esteem that this House do now adjourn.

Senator Richards addressed the Senate as follows:

By parliamentary usage I might properly vote for these resolutions and let them pass in silence, and do all that my duty demands; but it is my pleasure and privilege to do more to pay a parting tribute of respect to the memory of one whom I mourn as a friend and honor as one of the chosen members of this General Assembly. I saw our brother for the last time on the fatal day on which he was frozen. He made a remark upon the severity of the cold, but promised to be with us at the opening of the session to do

what he could for such legislation as would contribute to the prosperity and honor of his adopted State. We little thought then that his seat in this Assembly would be, as to him forever vacant. And what is of far greater moment, and moves to a deeper sadness, that there would be in another circle a vacant seat to which a faithful wife would look in vain for the loving companion and the honored husband; and to which tender childhood would go in vain for that affection and aid that a kind father had so often bestowed. These vacant chairs are woeful things to us who remain, whether they have once been filled by prattling infancy or mature age. The deceased was in the broadest sense an American. We are all Americans. He had the free spirit, the liberal principles, the characteristic self-reliance and energy of the American of the better class. He loved our institutions and our people. All his future hopes for himself and his children were identified with the success of the American nation. And I cannot give him higher praise or bestow upon him a worthier tribute than to say that he was a fair representative, a fit type of that strong race, that great people—a race that gave to our own comprehensive language its poetic beauty and its Saxon strength; that furnished to the British people much of its sturdy vigor, its patient industry, and its active brain; that gave to Britain and to Russia its rulers; that in its own home dominates to-day as the foremost power in modern Europe. Better than all this, a race whose peaceful victories in the domain of literature, law, theology, science, and art, are second to none in the brilliancy of achievement or in beneficent results to mankind; a race that furnished to our revolutionry struggle a hero, a companion and friend of our own Washington, and that has ever since been sending us a volunteer army to assist in subduing a continent, founding a nobler empire and building a better civilization than the world has ever before known. That army of emigrants from the fatherland, by their patient industry, their universal thrift, their intelligence and probity have won a high place in the esteem of our nation, and have made lines upon that nation that can never be effaced. The German is somewhat less a German for his residence and associations in America, and America is somewhat more German on account of that residence and these associations, and it is pleasant to believe that both are improved by the contact. Certain it is that no people are more warmly welcomed to our shores than those who speak the language of Goethe and Schiller. One volunteer in that army has won so high a place among us for his learning and eloquence that it has even been proposed to remove the constitutional prohibition to enable him to occupy the highest seat of honor and power in the nation. I refer of course to no other than the distinguished Senator from Missouri—Carl Schurz. I cannot, therefore, pass a higher encomium upon our departed brother than to say that he was a worthy representative of the noble race from which he sprung. Peace to his ashes, and may

God, in his mercy, kindly care for his widow and his little ones, and may the lesson of his life and death not be lost upon us who survive.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Senator Richards moved as a further mark of respect that the Senate adjourn.

The motion prevailed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, DES MOINES, IOWA, }
February 19, 1872. }

The Senate convened pursuant to adjournment, President in the chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Miles.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

Senator Kinne asked and obtained leave to record his vote in favor of S. F. No. 28, A bill for an act to prevent frequent changes in school books, passed on Saturday.

Senator Lowry moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate concurred in the House amendments to substitute for S. F. No. 1, A bill for an act to repeal an act entitled an act to enable townships and incorporated towns and cities to aid in the construction of railroads, passed March 29th, 1868, being chapter 48, of the acts of the Twelfth General Assembly, and also to repeal an act entitled an act, to enable townships, incorporated towns and cities, to aid in the construction of railroads, approved, April 12th, 1870, being chapter 102, of the acts of the Thirteenth General Assembly."

Senator McCoid moved to postpone the further consideration of the motion until Wednesday next, which was not agreed to.

Senator Lowry's motion prevailed.

Senator Larrabee moved to refer the House amendments to the committee on ways and means.

Senator Converse moved to amend by striking out the words "ways and means" and inserting "railroads."

The amendment was adopted and the motion as amended prevailed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Senator Claussen presented a petition from Jephtha Long and other citizens of Benton county, remonstrating against the present