

Iron County Register  
BY ELI D. AKE.  
IRONTON, MISSOURI  
NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has been on a visit to Mentor.

GENERAL GRANT has accepted the Presidency of the World's Fair Commission.

FOLLOWING Secretary Sherman, Senator Allison, of Iowa, has been on a pilgrimage to Mentor.

THE Greenback members of Congress sent a congratulatory telegram to Governor Plaisted, of Maine.

ABOUT one thousand petitions for the passage of a National Bankrupt law have been filed in Congress during the present session.

THERE is a coal famine in some Iowa towns, the supply being entirely exhausted, and it seems impossible to get transportation for more. In Marshalltown the schools are closed for want of fuel.

THE latest intelligence from Peru is to the effect that the Chilean army is encamped nine miles from Lima, which is being defended by the Peruvian army and the citizens, native and foreign. A number of dynamite mines have been placed between the city and the invading army.

THE Supervising Inspector of the Tenth Steamboat Inspection District, comprising the Gulf States and the Lower Mississippi Valley, reports for the year ending December 31, that out of two and a quarter millions of passengers carried on steamboats, not a single life was lost.

THE Viskow girl, the only survivor of the recent Oshkosh (Wis.) tragedy, has so far recovered as to be able to make a statement. She says her father killed her mother with a club, supposed he had killed her, and then fired the house and barn, in which he perished. There is little doubt that Viskow was insane.

ANOTHER party of exiled German Socialists, thirteen in number, from Atlanta, arrived in New York on the 18th. They had only three days in which to make preparations for their departure, and as a consequence most of them were compelled to leave their families behind them, having only enough money to pay their own passage.

BRADSTREET estimates last season's acreage of cotton at 16,000,000, and the total crop at 5,900,000 bales, distributed as follows: North Carolina and Virginia, 417,000; South Carolina, 425,000; Georgia, 800,000; Florida, 55,000; Alabama, 600,000; Mississippi, 700,000; Louisiana, 650,000; Texas, 1,125,000; Arkansas, 880,000; Tennessee, 688,000.

ADDITIONAL Senatorial elections, held on the 19th, resulted as follows: New Jersey—General Sewell, Republican; Ohio—John Sherman, Republican; West Virginia—Johnson M. Camden, Democrat; Wisconsin—Philetus M. Sawyer, Republican. The Legislatures of Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Tennessee took a number of ballots without decisive results.

UPON motion of Senator Conkling, the Senate reported back to committee the nomination of Mr. Haskell to be Postmaster at Albany, N. Y., on the ground that the term of office of the incumbent, does not expire until after the 4th of March next. Haskell is an anti-Conkling man, and one of the recent appointments made by President Hayes in New York in opposition, as charged, to the Conkling influence.

An unprecedented snow-storm occurred throughout Great Britain on the 19th, completely blocking railway traffic and causing great damage to property. In London the greatest inconvenience resulted from the stoppage of omnibuses and cabs, and nearly all business was suspended. Heavy gale winds prevailed, causing great damage to shipping and the docks. The tide in the Thames was the highest ever known.

THE Home Rule members of Parliament continue their policy of obstruction and have so far defeated all legislation. O'Connor, Honorary Secretary, and O'Neill, Secretary of the Cork Land League, have been summoned on charges of intimidation in writing threatening letters. A number of members of the Tralee Land League have been arrested and committed for trial. At Maryborough six traders have been summoned on a charge of attempting to compel persons to join the Land League.

SENATORIAL elections held in various States on the 18th resulted in choice of the following: Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley, Republican; Delaware—Thomas F. Bayard, Democrat, re-elected; Indiana—Benjamin Harrison, Republican; Maine—Eugene Hale, Republican; Massachusetts—Henry L. Dawes, Republican, re-elected; Michigan—Omar D. Conger, Republican; Minnesota—S. J. R. McMillan, Republican, re-elected; Missouri—Francis M. Cockrell, Democrat, re-elected; New York—Thomas C. Platt, Republican.

THE great stock stable on Elizabeth farms, belonging to G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, and situated in the northeastern section of Lancaster County, Pa., was destroyed by an incendiary fire on the night of the 16th. The famous registered herd of Jersey cattle, many of them imported, fifty-two in number, were chained in their stalls, and when the fire was first seen it had attained such headway that not one of them could be saved. Thoroughbred dogs, goats and game chickens were also burned. Many of the cattle were highly valued, some of the bulls costing \$3,000. Total loss about \$30,000.

A STEAM heating boiler in the basement of James McCreery & Co.'s store, Broadway and Eleventh Street, New York, exploded on Sunday, the 18th. It was located under the sidewalk on Eleventh Street, and the explosion scattered the fragments and heavy iron beams by which they were supported in all directions. The dome of the boiler was carried through the plate-glass window of a fine residence on the opposite side of the street, demolishing much valuable furniture. Fortunately the family were all congregated in a rear room and escaped injury. Strange as it may appear, not a single person was hit by the flying debris, although there were several narrow escapes.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

A FEW days since a woman obtained employment as nurse at the institution of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Fifty-seventh Street and First Avenue, New York. During the night she went down into the kitchen and kindled a fire of wood and shavings on the middle of the floor, with the evident design of burning herself to death, as when discovered by the Superintendent, who had been awakened by the smell of fire, the woman stood in the center of the pyre, her clothing all aflame. He speedily rescued her from her terrible position, but not before she had received fatal injuries, from which she died a few hours later. The fire communicated to the woodwork of the building, and it was with some difficulty at the time sleep-children and eight grown people. It was subsequently ascertained that the woman was partially insane, and had wandered from the house of her brother on Forty-first Street. She is said to be the wife of Morris Kerstine, of Ashley, Ill., and has a brother and sister living at Marion, Ill.

A SERIOUS explosion occurred at the Army in Salford, England, which is charged to Fenianism. One boy has died from injuries received.

A RAILWAY accident at Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, caused the death of seven persons. The injured number thirty or forty.

JOSEPH DEROCHE, a French Canadian miner, was hanged by a vigilance committee near Bodie, Cal. He had shot and killed Thomas Treloas, because the latter objected to Deroche dancing with his wife.

A SINGULAR and unaccountable crime is reported from Lapeer Village, Mich.: While people were at church, Mrs. Barnard went to the house of Rev. E. Curtis, the Baptist pastor, attacked his wife, an old lady about 65, threw her down, poured gasoline over her clothing and set it on fire. The poor woman was so shockingly burned that she lived but a few hours. Mrs. Barnard is about 40 years old, the wife of a prominent citizen, and has been conspicuous in her attention to church affairs. Some think she was crazed by religious excitement. She was arrested.

J. PHILIP KRIEGER, the defaulting Cashier of the defunct Broadway Bank, St. Louis, committed suicide on the 17th. He was on trial for embezzlement.

A HORRIBLE triple murder was committed during the night of the 17th, near Plain City, in Madison County, O., the victims being Mrs. Matilda Scott, a colored widow, her daughter, aged 22, and adopted son, aged 14, named Charles Goode. All three had their brains beaten out with a club. Information of the crime was first ascertained from a colored man named Robert Garnett, who came into town and reported the affair in an excited manner. He was at once suspected of being the murderer and placed under arrest. Garnett formerly worked on the Scott place, and three months ago left in anger because the widow would not rent him the farm.

In Guilford Township, Jo Daviess County, Ill., the other morning, a 17-year-old son of Martin Ehdred, a prominent farmer, took up a rifle, supposed to be unloaded, and pointing it at his elder brother, in bed, ordered him in a joking manner to get up or he would shoot him. The latter, entering into the spirit of the joke, told his brother to fire away. He did, taking deadly aim, and a bullet penetrated his brother's neck, passing through and lodging in the base of the brain, causing instant death.

THE boiler of J. F. Ball's brickworks, opposite Cumberland, W. Va., exploded, demolishing the engine-house and wounding three persons, one fatally—Cooper Stillwell, the engineer.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. CHILSON, Eighth Cavalry, U. S. A., committed suicide on the 18th, at Fort Duncan, Tex. Cause not stated. He was a native of Michigan.

MR. W. H. GARDNER, of the Louisville (Ky.) Sunday Argus, died at Socorro, New Mex., on the 15th.

SITTING-BULL is reported to be again on the war-path.

A DAUGHTER of Mr. Charles Kinslor, nine years old, of Alton, Ill., was fatally burned the other evening by her clothes taking fire from an open grate.

MRS. FANNY BRAY, of Chatham, N. C., went away from home leaving her two children alone in the house. During the mother's absence the house took fire and burned to the ground, the two helpless children being consumed.

GENERAL GRANT'S visit to Albany, N. Y., was made the occasion of a grand public demonstration.

FIVE boys coasting at Paterson, N. J., were all badly injured by running into a telegraph pole at the foot of the hill. One or more of them it was thought could not live.

THERE has been several days' hard fighting between the Russians and Turcomans at Gook Tepe, without decisive results.

A FIGHT between Americans and Mexicans took place at a ball at Las Mila, N. Mex., on the night of the 17th. "Doc" Hodges and Frank Smith were killed and one Mexican was killed and several were wounded. Further trouble is anticipated.

CAPTAIN HENRY M. SHREVE, of St. Louis, in 1829 invented and put in operation the steam snag-bow now in use upon the Mississippi and tributaries. In 1834 he applied to the Government for compensation for the use of said patent, and since that time the claim has been energetically pressed, and nine different Congressional committees have reported favorably on the claim. Captain Shreve died in 1851. His heirs have just received the sum of \$50,000 awarded upon the claim by the present Congress.

MARTIN'S morocco factory and Lancaster's carriage factory at Lynn, Mass., burned on the 19th. Losses about \$150,000. Several hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

A BIG lumber fire occurred at Michigan City, Ind., on the 19th. The principal losers are Peck & Son, \$70,000, and Wilson, Martin & Co., \$13,000—the former insured for \$35,000, the latter for \$12,000.

THE young wife of Adolph Buettner, of Detroit, Mich., being advised to take an alcoholic sweat bath, placed a saucer full of alcohol on the floor and deliberately stood over it without taking any precautions relative to her clothing, which took fire. The unfortunate woman was terribly burned, and alive at last accounts, but in a critical condition.

MISS BESSIE WERTS, daughter of William Werts, living near Prosperity, Newberry County, S. C., was brutally assaulted and murdered the other evening while going from her brother's house to her home. Two negroes were arrested on suspicion, and lodged in the guard-house. They confessed

their guilt, and at night a large body of men took them out to Lynch them. One was shot to death where the crime was committed; the other made his escape, but was subsequently recaptured and hanged near Prosperity by a crowd of whites and blacks.

A MEMORIAL, signed by every Republican member of the Ohio General Assembly, recommending Governor Foster for a position in the Cabinet under the new régime, has been forwarded to Gen. Garfield. Governor Foster and his most intimate friends, it is said, were not consulted in this matter, and are much chagrined at what they term this "work of ill-advised friends."

THE diphtheria is raging in an epidemic form in the western part of the town of Wayne, Washington County, Wis. Whole families of children have been swept away. The schools have been closed all winter in consequence of the malady.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

JAN. 14.—The Senate passed the Army Appropriation bill and adjourned till Monday. Under the House rules the session of that body was confined exclusively to the consideration of private bills in committee, and the Funding bill had a rest.

JAN. 15.—There was no session of the Senate. The debate on the Funding bill was further continued in the House, a large number of amendments being proposed and mostly rejected.

JAN. 17.—In the Senate, the Indian Appropriation bill was reported. The bill passed appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of certain real estate of the Freedmen's Savings & Trust Company at Washington, and all for the relief of Gen. Ord. A motion to lay aside the regular order, the Ben Halliday bill, was carried in committee, reported by the Republicans, and enough Democrats voted in the negative to defeat the proposition. The bill was not reported.

JAN. 18.—The Ben Halliday Claims bill came up in the Senate as the regular order. It was passed by a vote of 54 to 42, and is now being fixed at \$100,000, which was the lowest amount of the various sums named, the highest being \$200,000. In the House, Mr. Sparks (D., Ill.), Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back adversely a bill to place U. S. Grants in the retired list of the Army. Mr. McCook (R., N. Y.) submitted a minority report which, together with the bill, was referred to the committee on the private calendar. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported. The Funding bill was reported by the House, and the main question ordered on the bill and amendments. Without comment, interest, or discussion, it was passed by a vote of 100 to 80, and is now being fixed at \$400,000,000, bearing three per cent interest, redeemable after five and payable ten years from date of issue; also certificates to the amount of \$300,000,000, bearing three per cent interest, redeemable after five and payable ten years from date of issue; also certificates to the amount of \$300,000,000, bearing three per cent interest, redeemable after five and payable ten years from date of issue. The Secretary of the Treasury is ordered to pay on bonds accrued during the year 1881 all silver and gold, and all gold over \$50,000,000 now held in the Treasury for redemption purposes. The Secretary is also ordered to issue the same to be the only bonds receivable as security for national bank circulation.

JAN. 19.—In the Senate, a bill to relieve the political disabilities of Richard Fothery, who was Military Storekeeper at Little Rock, Ark., at the breaking out of the rebellion, was rejected by a vote of 30 to 16—not the necessary two-thirds. The bill was referred to the committee on the private calendar. The various bills introduced relative to the pleuro-pneumonia epidemic were reported by the committee. In the House the various amendments to the Funding bill were disposed of, and the bill was passed by a vote of 100 to 80, and is now being fixed at \$400,000,000, bearing three per cent interest, redeemable after five and payable ten years from date of issue; also certificates to the amount of \$300,000,000, bearing three per cent interest, redeemable after five and payable ten years from date of issue. The Secretary of the Treasury is ordered to pay on bonds accrued during the year 1881 all silver and gold, and all gold over \$50,000,000 now held in the Treasury for redemption purposes. The Secretary is also ordered to issue the same to be the only bonds receivable as security for national bank circulation.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

FIFTY lodges of Sitting-Bull's band, under Chief Crow-King, are en route to Fort Buford to surrender. Sitting-Bull himself, with the remainder of the hostiles, about forty-one lodges, has started back north across the boundary line.

A FIRE at Wilton, N. H., on the 20th, destroyed thirteen stores, a bank and other business buildings. Loss about \$40,000.

TWO more fatal coasting accidents were reported on the 20th. At Woodruff, N. J., a boy was killed and another injured by his sled striking a stump; and at Port Jefferson, Long Island, Frank Tooker, a college student, and J. Samuel Ackerly, a printer, were both seriously injured by a similar accident. It was not thought either could recover.

By the explosion of a boiler at Dewbury, York County, England, eleven persons were killed and sixteen injured.

A TELEGRAM from Valparaiso reports a great battle has been fought near Chorillos, nine miles south of Lima. The Peruvians were defeated and driven from their positions with heavy loss. The Chileans hold Chorillos.

THE Oklahoma colonists at Caldwell have finally broken camp and departed in various directions.

THE young son of a farmer named Longwell, who lives eight miles from Hannibal, Mo., shot a companion named Harvey with a revolver with which he was playing, causing death almost instantly.

RUSSIAVILLE, Harvard County, Ind., had a \$25,000 fire on the night of the 19th, supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

THE regular Milwaukee passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, on the night of the 19th, ran into a delayed accommodation train near Glen Oaks.

THE most seriously injured of the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of Libertyville, Cook County, Ill., and Mr. B. B. Cook, of Chicago, neither of whom was likely to recover.

THE Lancashire (Eng.) coal miners to the number of 50,000 are on a strike. Disturbances are feared, and a regiment of Hussars has been dispatched to the scene of the strike, to be ready for any emergency that may arise.

In the Senate, on the 20th, Mr. McDonald called up the resolution offered by him last session for the appointment of a standing committee on the rights of women citizens, and made a speech in advocacy thereof. The matter was referred to the Committee on Rules. The proceedings were witnessed by a large delegation from the Woman's Suffrage Association, who occupied seats in the gallery. The House considered the Naval Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole.

OCCURRENCES OF INTEREST.

NEW YORK, January 13. Prof. GEORGE HENRY FOX, in a lecture on skin diseases at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, exhibited as an illustration the "Leopards Boy." After the Professor had explained that the color of different races depended on the amount of pigment contained in the skin, the boy, a young negro about eleven years old, was let in. He was scantily dressed. His body was mottled with a patch of white skin. Prof. Fox said that the white spots had enlarged considerably since his first examination of the boy three years ago, and it was safe to predict that the process would go on until transformation would be completed. The lad, in response to questions, said that he was black and that white spots began to appear when he was three years old. He suffered no pain.

As Overwhelmed by Rain Storm.

The Grand colony of Blumenthal, largely peopled by settlers from Germany, has met with serious disaster in the shape of an overwhelming tropical rain storm. Dr. Blumenthal writes to the Star and Mosaik Zeitung that a deluge burst upon the settlers at three o'clock on the morning of the 23d of September, and lasted until eleven at night. Forty-two persons were drowned or lost their lives otherwise during its continuance. In a neighboring settlement, eighteen lives were lost, and doubtless many more in other places. Hundreds of houses were destroyed, bridges washed away, and streets and roads so utterly devastated as hardly to leave a trace of their previous existence. Dr. Blumenthal's valuable library and private papers and manuscripts were irreparably damaged, and his botanical garden, that had been carefully cultivated for twenty-five years, was utterly ruined and destroyed, and buried in mud. Most of the colonists are destitute.

The Funding Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 19. FOLLOWING is the text of the Funding bill as finally passed by the House to-day:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc. That all existing provisions of the law authorizing the refunding of the National debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 4 1/2 per cent per annum which may hereafter become redeemable; provided that, in lieu of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the National debt," and acts amendatory thereto, there shall be issued, in and to the amount of \$200,000,000, denominated "United States bonds," which shall bear interest at the rate of three per cent per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable ten years from date of issue, and also certificates to the amount of \$300,000,000, denominated "United States bonds," which shall bear interest at the rate of three per cent per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year, and payable in ten years from date. The bonds shall be issued in all denominations, and shall be like character, and subject to the same provisions as the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the National debt," and acts amendatory thereto; provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as to authorize an increase of the public debt; and provided, further, that interest upon the six-per-cent bonds hereby authorized to be refunded shall cease at the expiration of thirty days after notice that the same have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in process of refunding the National debt, to exchange, at not less than par, any bonds or certificates herein authorized to be issued, for any bonds or certificates outstanding and uncalled bearing a higher rate of interest than 4 1/2 per cent per annum, and on bonds so redeemed the Secretary of the Treasury may allow to holders the difference between the interest on such bonds from the date of exchange to the time of maturity, and the interest for a like period on the bonds or certificates issued; but none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the redemption or exchange of any of the bonds issued to the Government by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the National debt," and acts amendatory thereto, or to the redemption or exchange of any of the bonds issued to the Government by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the National debt," and acts amendatory thereto.

SECTION 3. Authority to raise bonds and certificates to the amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby granted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable rules and regulations to carry this act into effect; provided, that the expenses of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the bonds and certificates authorized by this act shall not exceed one-fourth of one per cent.

SECTION 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, if in his opinion it shall be necessary, to use not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the standard gold and silver coin in the Treasury in the redemption of the five and six per cent bonds of the United States, authorized to be refunded by the provisions of this act, and he may, at any time, apply the surplus money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of "United States bonds" or certificates; provided, that the bonds and certificates so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be canceled.

SECTION 5. From and after the first day of May, 1881, the three-per-cent bonds authorized by the provisions of this act shall be authorized to be refunded by the provisions of this act, and he may, at any time, apply the surplus money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of "United States bonds" or certificates; provided, that the bonds and certificates so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be canceled.

SECTION 6. That this act shall be known as "The Funding Act of 1881," and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

—The Episcopalians of St. Louis clubbed together lately, hired a theater for a week, paid the manager the salary of the play, and, electing, of course, a moral play, and at the close turned over the profits to the local charity for the sake of which this new departure was made.

—A nest of little gray mice with shiny life-like eyes of jet was lately seen upon a black gray plank board torn by a well-known lady milliner in Paris.

—Venor has been offered a position in the Weather Bureau at Washington.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Friday, Jan. 14. Senator Heaton presented a bill authorizing the issue of 4 1/2 per cent bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000. Major John B. Waddill, of Springfield, has been appointed Adjutant-General; Jasper N. Burns, of St. Francis County, Tobacco Inspector; St. Louis, and Granville G. Adkins, Coal Oil Inspector at St. Joseph. Adjourned till Monday.

Among the numerous matters before the House may be mentioned a resolution concerning salaries of State officials, one to exempt crops from taxation one year, and one opposed to the destruction of rats.

MONDAY, JAN. 17. The Senate considered the Governor's appointment for St. Louis Police Commissioners, but deferred action until Thursday.

In the House, W. H. Norris, of Ozark, was sworn by the Speaker. St. Louis railroad matters received considerable attention, and finally House bill No. 1 was ordered to be printed. Warden White's report shows the Penitentiary earnings for two years to be \$38,000 over expenses, exclusive of salaries, and a decrease in the number of prisoners of 72. The report, which is considered a model document, was referred.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Messrs. Major, Ewing, Wiley, Peck, W. H. Norris, Carter, Fry, and Waddill. Ways and Means—Messrs. Dawson, Berryman, Harmon, Riley, Priest, Hamilton, Smith of St. Louis, Wright and Provencher. Banks and Corporations—Messrs. Ewing, Wiley, Love, Allen, of St. Louis, Morryman, Woodson and Bigzer.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Thompson, McClain, Cox, Harvey, Tracer, Craig, Fry, and others. Wray of St. Louis, McGregor, Mott, Crawford, Wisdom and Kerr.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Wiley, Wood, Carleton, Meyers, Jones, Bell and Limbird. Constitutional Amendments—Messrs. Farber, Nagle, Sears, Yantis, Major, Cramer and Mackey.

Education—Messrs. Nagle, Wallace, Garver, Houston, Harvey, Bile and Harney. Agriculture—Messrs. Dale, Shelton, Russell, Walton, Randall, Taylor and Harper.

Criminals—Messrs. Johnson, Bailey, Williams, Daniels, McManus, Woodson and Limbird.

Justices of the Peace—Messrs. McManus, McHenry, Hughlett, Southard, Brown, Allen and Upton.

Libraries—Messrs. Sears, Herford, Holt-schneider, Brady, Brown, Morrow and Lee. Accounts—Messrs. Cox, Carter, Hyer, Wallace, Ross, Loomis and Audick.

Claims—Messrs. Pollard, Mackey, Kneisley, Liles, Miles, Wade, Bonham.

Immigration—Messrs. Harmon, Wright, Ballard, Howard, Frazier, Shelton, Thompson of Clay, Wiley, Pollard, Donovan, Grabenhorst, Allen, Taylor.

Manufactures—Messrs. Donelan, Buzard, Smith of Lafayette, Anthony of Madison, Dodson, Pickcock, Smith of St. Louis, R. Roads, and Highways—Messrs. Mackey, Ridgeley, Chittwood, Jones, Reed, Webb, Deatherage, Deal, Herford, Wisdom, Allen of St. Louis.

Elections—Messrs. of Scotland, Hughlett, Kneisley, Braswell, Daniels, Norris, Langenberg, Deal, Richardson, Harkey, Bryant, Langenberg.

Deaf and Dumb and Lunatic Asylums—Messrs. Riley, Bailey, Richardson, Kneisley, Webb, McManus, Smith of Cedar.

Blind Asylums—Messrs. Gray, Brady, Davis, Priest, Daniels, Langston, McClain, McHenry, and Beneficial and Scientific Institutions—Messrs. Truax, Allen of Jackson, Anderson, Meyers, Wallace, Workman, Nagle.

Immigration—Messrs. Meyers, Johnson, Seymour, Gaither, Thompson, Biggar, Preston.

Penitentiary—Messrs. Berryman, Dawson, Ewing, Anthony, Buzard, Garver, McGinnis, Printing—Messrs. Wallace, Garver, Jones of Clinton, Liles, McGinnis, Cochran, Caldwell, County Boundaries—Messrs. Drum, Stapleton, Ross, Rouner, Peck, Ritchey, Donovan.

Mineral and Mining—Messrs. Harkey, Sherman, Howard, Carter, Sears, Preston, Hayhurst.

Insurance—Messrs. Wood of Clark, Hughlett, Rouner, Houston, Smith of Lafayette, Mott, McGarry.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Wright, Carter, Rippey, Holt-schneider, Bennett, Dale, Donelan, Deatherage, Donovan, Smith of Livingston, Smith of Cedar.

Permanent Seat of Government—Messrs. Bailey, Ewing, Truax, Harrington, Anthony of Madison, Buzard, Priest.

State University—Messrs. Kneisley, Parker, Riley, Anderson, Sears, Daniels, Workman.

Township Organization—Messrs. Caldwell, Jones of Henry, Love of Webster, Brown of Ray, Pollard, Lee, Austin.

TUESDAY, JAN. 18. On motion of Mr. Hutt, the Senate proceeded to elect a United States Senator. Mr. Morrison urged the name of Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, and the nomination was seconded by Senator Cabell with eulogistic remarks. Senator Dungan (Rep.) warmly advocated the claims of Col. D. P. Dyer. Senator Caldwell (D.), nominated G. C. DeBernard, of Jackson County. The ballot gave Cockrell 24, Dyer 5, and DeBernard 2. Mr. Cockrell was declared the choice of the Senate. Senator D'Armond introduced a bill making whipping a legal punishment for crime, the number of strokes to be determined in the verdict or judgment, not to exceed thirty-nine, well laid on a bare back. The committee on the reports reported in favor of Senator Allen, and he will probably be sworn in this week. The equal division matter being discussed, a resolution requesting the Attorney-General's opinion was adopted and both bills were ordered printed.

THE House being ready to elect a United States Senator, Mr. Ewing, of Cole, nominated Hon. F. M. Cockrell; Mr. Upton, of Polk, nominated Hon. David P. Dyer, and Mr. Cannon, of Livingston, nominated G. B. DeBernard. The ballot giving Cockrell 19, Dyer 37, and DeBernard 4. Senator Cockrell was declared the choice of the House. The first bill to pass was one amending the Revised Statutes relating to bonds, making it necessary to carry out under oath.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19. After the consideration of several bills, the Senate proceeded to the House, where, in joint session, Francis M. Cockrell was declared duly elected United States Senator to serve six years. The joint session then dissolved.

In the House, a committee was appointed to thank Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, for a proffered portrait of Hon. C. A. Stephens, Missouri Territory's first delegate to Congress, in 1812. A resolution opposed to exemption of State or Government bonds from taxation was tabled. Mr. Love of Webster, presented a bill providing for the appointment of Gen. E. G. Mitchell as State Agent to collect some \$200,000 from the Government for supplies furnished the militia during the War. Mr. Randall offered a joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to make an effort to receive a pension for Mexican war veterans. Before the House, among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Ewing, of Cole, amending the Constitution so as to change the manner of vote at an election from ballot to viva voce, and one by Mr. Anthony, of Nowata, providing that in case of killing of animals in any public crossing, the railroad company shall have the right to show that it was not done by any negligence, carelessness or lack of skill on the part of employees.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS. The Republican caucus met in the Senate chamber on the evening of the 17th and selected for a candidate for U. S. Senator, in formal ballot gave R. T. Van Horn 4 votes, Judge David Wagner 2, 37 remaining being equally divided between Chauncey F. Filley and David P. Dyer. On the second ballot Dyer received 23 and Filley 20 votes. There was no speech-making and the caucus adjourned.

—The Providence Journal says that the great blast under Hell Gate will be made in 1883. Four acres of rock are honeycombed. Extending across the river are twenty-two headings, and at right angles to these thirteen cross headings seven feet high, ten feet wide, and twenty feet apart. During the past year 54,000 cubic yards of rock were removed, 43,000 blasts were made, and 58,000 drills were sharpened. The work advances 600 feet per month, and 200 blasts are made nightly.

—A magnificent new hotel, grander than anything on the continent, is talked of for Washington.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

There is a new electric battery, and it is said to be a good substitute for leather.

In a new electric battery, one of the elements is composed of sheet iron less than the 10,000 of an inch in thickness.

Dr. MULLER, of Geneva, has made a calculation in which he estimates the number of plant species existing on the globe to reach a minimum total of 250,000.

An English chemist was troubled with an escape of gas, and on removing a large vinegar barrel he found that the vinegar had leaked, and recirculating through the floor had eaten a large hole in the lead gas pipe.

This color-blind business is to be followed up by some other. A learned professor at Heidelberg has now published statistics "showing that engineers on railways are peculiarly subject to affections of the ear which might compromise the safety of travelers."

The deepest artesian well in California, near Stockton, has struck water at 976 feet, and flows 300,000 gallons daily. This gives hope that the higher lands near the foot-hills, which are now only useful for sheep pasture a few weeks after the rainy season, will be redeemed by deep borings.

An important invention is announced to have been made by Joseph Albert, the Munich photographer. By combining the ordinary photographic process with that pertaining to a peculiar printing press of his own invention, he is said to have produced images of objects with the finest shades of their natural color.

A St. Louis photographer