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THE CRUCIFIXION OF PHILIP STRONG.

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Author of "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" "Malcom Kirk," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," Etc.

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The callers at the door were three men who had been to see Philip several times to talk with him about the mill troubles and the labor conflict in general. They wanted to see Philip. Mrs. Strong was anxious about the condition of Philip's health. She asked the men to come in and went up stairs again.

"Can you see them? Are you strong enough?" she asked.

"Yes; tell them to come up. I am comfortable now."

Philip was resting easily, and after a careful look at him Mrs. Strong went down stairs.

To her surprise two of the men had gone. The one who remained explained that he thought three persons would excite or tire the minister more than one. He had staid and would not trouble Philip very long. But the business on which he came was of such an important nature that he felt obliged to see the minister if he could do so without danger to him.

So the man went up, and Philip greeted him with his usual heartiness, excusing himself for not rising. The man took a chair, moved up near the couch and sat down. He seemed a good deal excited, but in a suppressed and cautious way.

"I came to see you, Mr. Strong, to tell you about a thing you ought to know. There is danger of your life here."

"Where?" asked Philip calmly.

"Here, in this neighborhood."

"Well?" Philip waited for more explanation.

"I didn't want to tell your wife for fear of scaring her, but I thought you ought to know, Mr. Strong, and then you could take steps to protect yourself or get away."

"Go on. Tell me the worst," said Philip quietly as the man paused.

"Well," the man went on in a low tone, "two others and me overheard a talk last night by the men who run the Star saloon and den down by the Falls. They have a plan to waylay you, rob you and injure you, sir, and do it in such a way as to make it seem a common hold up. They seemed to know about your habit of going around through the alleys and cross streets of the tenements. We heard enough to make us sure they really and truly meant to deal foully by you the first good chance, and we thought best to put you on your guard. The rummies are down on you, Mr. Strong, you have been so outspoken against them. And your lecture in the hall last week has made them mad, I tell you. They hate you worse than poison, for that's the article they seem to sell and make a living out of."

Philip had the week before addressed a large meeting of workingmen, and in the course of his speech he had called attention to the saloon as one of the greatest foes of the wage earner.

"Is that all?" Philip asked.

"All, man alive! Isn't it enough? What more do you hanker after?"

"Of course I don't 'hanker after' being held up or attacked, but these men are mistaken if they think to frighten me."

"They mean more than frighten, Mr. Strong; they mean business."

"Why don't you have them arrested, then, for conspiracy? If you overheard their talk, they are guilty and could be convicted."

"Not in Milton, Mr. Strong. Besides, there was no name mentioned, and the talk was scatteringlike. They are shrewd devils. But we could tell they meant you plain enough. Not to prove anything in court, though."

"And you came to warn me? That was kind of you, my brother." Philip spoke with the winsome affection for men that made his hold on common people like the grappling vine with loving tendrils.

"Yes, Mr. Strong, I tell you the rummies will almost hold a prayer meeting when you leave Milton. And they mean to make you trouble enough until you do leave. If I was you"—the man paused curiously—"if I was you, I'd get up and leave this God forsaken town, Mr. Strong."

"You would?" Philip glanced at the letter which still lay upon the couch beside him. "Suppose I should say I had about made up my mind to do just that thing?"

"Oh, no, Mr. Strong, you don't mean that!" The man made a gesture toward Philip that revealed a world of longing and of hunger for fellowship that made Philip's heart throb with a feeling of intense joy, mingled with an ache of pain. The man at once repressed his emotion. It had been like a lightning flash out of a summer cloud.

"Yes," said Philip, as if continuing, "I have been thinking of leaving Milton."

"That might be best. You're in danger here. No telling when some harm may come to you."

"Well, I'm thinking I might as well leave. My work here has been a failure anyway."

"What, a failure? Mr. Strong, you don't know the facts. There has never been a minister in Milton who did so much for the poor and the workingman as yourself! Let me tell you," the man continued, with an earnestness that concealed an emotion he was trying to subdue, "Mr. Strong, if you were to leave Milton now it would be a greater loss to the common people than you can imagine. You may not know it, but your influence among us is very great. I have lived in Milton as boy and man for 30 years, and I never knew so many laboring men attend church and the lectures in the hall as during the few months you have been here. Your work here has not been a failure; it has been a great success."

A tear stole out of Philip's eye and rolled down and fell with a warm splash on the letter which lay beside him. If a $2,500 call could be drowned by one tear, that professorship in sociology in Fairview seminary was in danger.

"So you think the people in this neighborhood would miss me a little?" he asked almost as modestly as if he were asking a great favor.

"Would they, Mr. Strong! You will never know what you have done for them. If the mill men were to hear of your leaving, they would come down here in a body and almost compel you to stay. I cannot bear to think of your going. And yet the danger you are in, the whisky men"—

Philip roused himself up, interrupting his visitor. The old time flash of righteous indignation shot out of his eyes as he exclaimed: "I am more than half minded to stay on that account! The rummies would think they had beaten me out if I left!"

"Oh, Mr. Strong, I can't tell you how glad we would be if you would only stay! And yet"—

"And yet," replied Philip, with a sad smile, "there are many things to take into the account. I thank you out of my heart for the love you have shown

"Your work here has not been a failure; it has been a great success."

me. It means more than words can express." And Philip leaned back with a wearied look on his face, which nevertheless revealed his deep satisfaction at the thought of such friendship as this man had for him.

He was getting exhausted with the interview, following so soon on his illness of the night before. The visitor was quick to notice it, and after a warm clasp of hands he went away. Philip, lying there alone while his wife was busy down stairs, lived an age in a few minutes. All his life so far in Milton, the events of his preaching and his experiences in the church, his contact with the workmen, his evident influence over them, the thought of what they would feel in case he left Milton to accept this new work, the dissatisfaction at the thought of an unaccomplished work abandoned, the thought of the exultation of the whisky men—all this and much more surged in and out of his mind and heart like heavy tides of a heaving ocean as it rushes into some deep fissure and then flows back again with noise and power. He struggled up into a sitting position and with pain of body almost fell from the couch upon his knees and with his face bowed upon the letter, which he spread out before him with both hands, he sobbed out a yearning cry to his Master for light in his darkness.

It came as he kneeled down, and it did not seem to him at all strange or absurd that as he kneeled there came to his thought a picture of the Brother Man. And he could almost hear the Brother Man say: "Your work is in Milton, in Calvary church yet. Except a man shall renounce all that he hath he cannot be his disciple." It mattered not to Philip that the answer to his prayer came in this particular way. He was not superstitious or morbid or given to yielding to impulse or fancy. He lay down upon the couch again and knew in his heart that he was at peace with God and his own conscience in deciding to stay with Calvary church and refuse the call to Fairview.

CHAPTER XVIII.

When a few minutes later Mrs. Strong came up, Philip told her exactly how he had decided.

"I cannot leave these poor fellows in the tenements yet. My work is just beginning to count with them. And the church—oh, Sarah, I love it, for it has such possibilities, and it must yield in time. And then the whisky men—I cannot bear to have them think me beaten, driven out, defeated. And in addition to all the rest I have a feeling that God has a wonderful blessing in store for me and the church very soon, and I cannot banish the feeling that if I accept the call to Fairview I should always be haunted by that ghost of Duty murdered and run away from which would make me unhappy in all my future work. Dear little woman," Philip went on as he drew his wife's head down and kissed her tenderly, while tears of disappointment fell from her—"little woman, you know you are the dearest of all earthly beings to me. And my soul tells me the reason you loved me enough to share earth's troubles with me was that you knew I could not be a coward in the face of my duty, my conscience and my God. Is it not so?"

The answer came in a sob of mingled anguish and happiness:

"Yes, Philip, but it was only for your sake I wanted you to leave this work. It is killing you. Yet"—and she lifted her head, with a smile through all the tears—"yet, Philip, 'whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people and thy God my God. Where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me and more also if aught but death part thee and me.'"

There were people in Milton who could not understand how a person of such refined and even naturally expensive and luxurious habits as the minister's wife possessed could endure the life he had planned for himself and his idea of Christian living in general. Philip could have told them if he had been so minded. And this scene could have revealed it to any one who knew the minister and his wife as they really were. That was a sacred scene to husband and wife, something that belonged to them, one of those things which the world did not know and had no business to know.

When the first Sunday of another month had come, Mr. Strong felt quite well again. A rumor of his call to Fairview had gone out, and to the few intimate friends who asked him about it he did not deny, but he said little. The time was precious to him. He plunged into the work with an enthusiasm and a purpose which sprang from his knowledge that he was at last really gaining some influence in the tenement district.

The condition of affairs in that neighborhood was growing worse instead of better. The amount of vice, drunkenness, crime and brutality made his sensitive heart quiver a hundred times a day as he went his way through it all. His study of the whole question led him to the conviction that one of the great needs of the place was a new home life for the people. The tenements were owned and rented by men of wealth and influence. Many of these men were in the church. Discouraged as he had so often been in his endeavor to get the moneyed men of the congregation to consecrate their property to Christian uses, Philip came up to that first Sunday with a new phase of the same great subject which pressed so hard for utterance that he could not keep it back.

As he faced the church this morning he faced an audience composed of very conflicting elements. Representatives of labor were conspicuous in the galleries. People whom he had assisted at one time and another were scattered through the house, mostly in the back seats under the choir gallery. His own membership was represented by men who, while opposed to his idea of the Christian life and his interpretation of Christ, nevertheless continued to go and hear him preach. The incident of the sexton's application for membership and his rejection by vote had also told somewhat in favor of the minister. Many preachers would have resigned after such a scene. He had said his say about it and then refused to speak or be interviewed by the papers on the subject. What it cost him in suffering was his own secret. But this morning, as he rose to give his message in the person of Christ, the thought of the continued suffering and shame and degradation in the tenement district, the thought of the great wealth in the possession of the church which might be used almost to transform the lives of thousands of people if the men of riches in Calvary church would only see the kingdom of God in its demands on them—this voiced his cry to the people and gave his sermon the significance and solemnity of a prophet's inspiration.

"See!" he exclaimed as he went on after drawing a vivid picture of the miserable condition of life in the buildings which could not be called homes, "see what a change could be wrought by the use of a few thousand dollars down there. And here this morning in this house men are sitting who own very many of those tenements, who are getting the rent from them every month, who could, without suffering one single sorrow, without depriving themselves of one necessity or even luxury of life, so change the surroundings of these people that they would enjoy the physical life God gave them and be able to see his love in the lives of his disciples. Oh, my brethren, is not this your opportunity? What is money compared with humanity? What is the meaning of our discipleship unless we are using what God has given us to build up his kingdom? The money represented by this church could rebuild the entire tenement district. The men who own these buildings"— He paused as if he had suddenly become aware that he might be saying an unwise thing. Then, after a brief hesitation, as if he had satisfied his own doubt, he repeated: "The men who own these tenements—and members of other churches besides Calvary are among the owners—are guilty in the sight of God for allowing human beings made in his image to grow up in such horrible surroundings when it is in the power of money to stop it. Therefore they shall receive greater condemnation at the last, when Christ sits on the throne of the universe to judge the world. For will he not say, as he said long years ago, 'I was an hungered and ye gave me no meat, naked and ye clothed me not, sick and in miserable dwellings reeking with filth and disease and ye drew the hire of these places and visited me not?' For are these men and women and children not our brethren? Verily God will require it at our hands, oh, men of Milton, if, having the power to use God's property so as to make the world happier and better, we refuse to do so and go our ways careless of our responsibility and selfish in our use of God's money."

Philip closed his sermon with an account of facts concerning the condition of some of the people he himself had visited. When the service closed, more than one property owner went away secretly enraged at the minister's bold and, as most of them said and thought, "impertinent meddling in their business." Was he wise? And yet he had been to more than one of these men in private with the same message. Did he not have the right to speak in public? Did not Christ do so? Would he not do so if he were here on earth again? And Philip, seeing the great need, seeing the mighty power of money, seeing the indifference of these men to the whole matter, seeing their determination to conduct their business for the gain of it without regard to the condition of life, with his heart sore and his soul indignant at the suffering he had witnessed, came into the church and flung his sword of wrath out of its scabbard, smiting at the very thing dearest of all things to thousands of church members today—the money, the property, the gain of acquisition—and he smote perhaps with a somewhat unwise energy of denunciation, yet with his heart crying out for wisdom with every blow he struck, "Would Christ say it? Would he say it?" And his sensitive, keenly suffering spirit heard the answer, "Yes, I believe he would." Back of that answer he did not go in those days so rapidly drawing to their tremendous close. He bowed the soul of him to his Master and said, "Thy will be done!"

The week following this Sunday was one of the busiest Philip had known. With the approach of warmer weather, a great deal of sickness came on. He was going early and late on errands of mercy to the poor souls all about his own house. The people knew him now and loved him. He comforted his spirit with that knowledge as he prayed and worked.

He was going through one of the narrow courts one night on his way home, with his head bent down and his thoughts on some scene of suffering, when he was suddenly confronted by a young man who stepped quickly out from a shadowed corner, threw one arm about Philip's neck and placed his other hand over his mouth and attempted to throw him over backward.

It was very late, and there was no one in sight. Philip said to himself, "This is the attack of which I was warned." He was taken altogether by surprise; but, being active and self possessed, he sharply threw himself forward, repelling his assailant's attack, and succeeded in pulling the man's hand away from his mouth. His first second's instinct was to cry out for help; his next was to keep still. He suddenly felt the other giving way. The strength seemed to be leaving him. Philip, calling up some of his knowledge of wrestling gained while in college, threw his entire weight upon him, and, to his surprise, the man offered no resistance. They both fell heavily upon the ground, the man underneath. He had not spoken, and no one had yet appeared. As the man lay there motionless Philip rose and stood over him. By the dim light that partly illuminated the court from a street lamp farther on he saw that his assailant was stunned. There was a pump not far away. Philip went over and brought some water. After a few moments the man recovered consciousness. He sat up and looked about in a confused manner. Philip stood near by, looking at him thoughtfully.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Keeping Sheep.

It has always been a tolerably well fixed opinion with us that every farmer should keep a few sheep, regardless of the price of wool or the state of the mutton market. The sheep is one of the best kinds of stock for saving feed on the farm that would otherwise go to waste. No other stock will consume so large a variety of the commoner products of the farm and convert them into a marketable shape more readily. No class of stock can be turned out so early in the spring or left out so late in the fall and still do well. No class of stock can make as good use of those rough, broken pieces of land that are found on every farm, which are perfectly useless for every purpose unless a few sheep are kept. No animal is so good a weeder or will keep pasture lands so free from plants out of place as the sheep. No animal will do so well on pasture alone during the pasture season and on light feeding in winter provided they be well sheltered from storms. No animals enrich the fields on which they graze to so great an extent or so completely give back to them all that they take, and no animal furnishes so reliable a source for the farm supply of summer meat.—"Modern Sheep," by F. D. Coburn.

Unwelcome Suitor.

"Well, Miss Grace, time was, time is, but time shall be no more."

Miss Grace—Why, Mr. Stacy, I hope you don't intend to remain till the clock runs down! It's an eight day timepiece!—Jewelers' Weekly.

Actually Insulting.

Conductor (hastily)—How old is that child?

Young Mother (indignantly)—Do I look old enough to have a child old enough to pay fare?—New York Weekly

MADE INTO LAWS

Work of Ohio General Assembly Tersely Reviewed.

NEW ACTS IN A NUTSHELL.

Measures Good, Bad and Indifferent Enacted by Statesmen.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE WHOLE.

While the Statutes Have Been Swelled by a Number of New Laws and Amendments to Old Ones, Some of the More Important Bills In Reference to Temperance and Municipalities Were Defeated In One House or the Other.

Columbus, O., April 16.—The legislative session, which ended when the gavel of Lieutenant Governor Caldwell and Speaker Reynolds' gavel fell at noon, with emphasis upon their declarations of sine die adjournment, lasted exactly 15 weeks.

There were in that time only 71 days of actual legislative work put in. But five days a week were taken in this work, and in all four days were lost, as follows: Washington's birthday, Lincoln's birthday, election day, and last Monday, the latter day being lost in order to show respect to the late Representative Clement, whose death occurred on that day.

The lost time was more than made up, however, by night sessions, which were held frequently by the house and a number of times by the senate.

After struggling with the Ohio centennial bill till the very last minute of the session, it was defeated, owing to differences between the house and senate.

The two measures in which the most time and effort and money were used failed to become laws—the municipal code bill and the Clark local option bill—both of which were issues in the preceding campaign.

While measures directly affecting large interests were under consideration, and there was plainly to be seen a large and vigorous "lobby" at work, nothing like a direct charge of the use of money for or against any measure was made—an unusual thing, as the history of recent legislatures runs.

Not having a United States senator to elect, the legislature failed to catch the attention from outside the state that generally comes from such an election. The next legislature, and the one that follows that one will have the advantage in that respect. Both of them elect senators.

It is an indication of the growing sentiment against "ripper" legislation that, while the legislature was overwhelmingly partisan, but one decidedly "ripper" bill was presented, and that could not get through until the "ripper" feature of it had been eliminated. The Cincinnati bill is referred to, and in that case, at the subsequent municipal election, the party pushing the ripper bill carried the city by a decided vote, showing that there was a decided preponderence of public sentiment in favor of the object of the ripper. It was the general opinion of legislators, after the result on the Nippert bill was reached, that the end of ripper legislation in Ohio had come.

The following are the principal bills passed by the legislature at this session:

Military Affairs.

Establishing the office of state commissioner of soldiers' claims, the office to draw a salary of $1,800 per annum.

A bill giving to the adjutant general of the state the rank of brigadier general.

A bill authorizing the Shiloh battlefield commission to contract for the erection of suitable monuments to mark the positions occupied by Ohio troops in the battle. The bill carries for this purpose an appropriation of $65,000.

A bill requiring the township and ward assessors to collect, also, statistics of soldiers of the Spanish war as a part of their duties.

A bill, by Mr. Collier, adding soldiers of the Spanish war to the beneficiaries of the indigent soldier law and the law giving soldiers the preference in public employment.

A bill to authorize the admission to the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' home at Xenia of children of the soldiers, etc., of the war with Spain.

A bill by Mr. Howard making the indigent soldiers' burial act apply to Spanish war soldiers.

A bill by Mr. Brorein providing for a commission to mark the place of Ohio troops at the siege of Vicksburg.

By Mr. Cole, creating the office of state commissioner of soldiers' claims.

By Mr. Harding, creating the regimental office of signal officer.

My Mr. Willis, apportioning appropriations in accordance with the new brigade formation of the national guard.

A bill providing for the erection of an Ohio monument to the Ohio soldiers who died or survived the horrors in Andersonville prison.

Municipal Matters.

A bill giving general power to municipalities to transfer the portion coming to any fund under its government from the liquor tax to any other fund that is a beneficiary from that tax, when there is need for such change to be made.

A bill by Senator Marchant reducing the minimum amount of the bonds of trustees of water works of villages to $1,000.

Providing for the incorporation of villages and hamlets that lie in parts of several townships.

Taxation.

A bill providing for the appraisement by the decennial appraisers of land which has been sold for taxes for more than two years without being redeemed by the nominal owner.

A bill providing that the collateral inheritance tax law shall not apply to bequests made to institutions of learning.

A bill by Senator Cohen providing that where property is omitted from the tax list by error, and not by connivance of the owner, the owner may report it and have it put on the list without being made to suffer the penalty for back taxes.

A bill by Mr. Cole to allow the listing of credits for taxation at their real, instead of face, value.

By Mr. Kreis, refunding beer tax ($30,000) to brewers who keep depositories in other counties.

A bill by Mr. Finck requiring persons of uncertain residence to list their personal property where they have lived for the next six months preceding.

A bill by Mr. Sieber providing for the taxation of foreign corporations owning property in Ohio.

A bill by Mr. Royer providing that county boards of equalization shall complete their work by the first Monday in October, and state boards by the first Monday in May following.

A bill by Mr. Middleton providing that complaints of failure to pay Dow taxes may be made to the probate court and tried there.

Miscellaneous.

A bill re-enacting the state fish and game laws so as to meet with a recent decision of the supreme court holding parts of them invalid.

Creating a commission for the state to erect a building at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and to have charge of the state exhibit therein. It carries an appropriation of $30,000.

A bill amending the law protecting the owners of valuable dogs, so that it shall be unlawful to kill any dog that pursues, worries, kills or maims any live stock or poultry.

Providing that hotelkeepers need not keep posted on every door in their hotels copies of the laws of the state in regard to hotels, in order to receive the benefit of those laws.

Extending the time in which a hotelkeeper may file claim against the property of a defaulting guest to 10 days.

A bill by Senator Harding to authorize the incorporation of hygienic and sanatorium institutions.

A bill by Senator Harding to authorize the payment of $900 to James Ewing of Hardin county for land taken by the state for reservoir purposes.

A bill to allow ordinary storekeepers and merchants generally to sell such commercial drugs, as coperas, vitrol, saltpetre, paris green, sulphur, licorice, senna, castor oil, turpentine, glycerine, camphor, salts, etc., without taking out a pharmacist's license.

A bill laying special levies for two years on all the taxable property of the state, to raise money with which to erect a law and physical building on the grounds of the state university.

A bill authorizing the trustees of the Ohio university at Athens to refund a debt of $55,000.

A bill by Senator Patterson providing that the electors of any civil division may adopt and purchase, and use any voting machine that they may choose.

A bill by Mr. Royer giving water companies the right of eminent domain.

By Senator Cohen, making it a misdemeanor for any one to represent himself to be an astrologer, clairvoyant, etc.

A bill by Mr. Wirt requiring the careful plugging of abandoned gas and oil wells.

A bill by Mr. Griffin authorizing the consolidation of gas and electric light companies.

A bill by Mr. Price extending the lease of the abandoned Hocking canal to the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Athens Railroad company.

A bill by Mr. Dunham reducing the distance from a dwelling in which nitroglycerin may be stored to 80 rods.

A bill by Mr. Gear re-enacting the state game and fish laws recently set aside by the supreme court, and providing for the appointment of wardens, who shall have police powers anywhere in the state.

A bill by Mr. Willis requiring passenger waiting rooms at all railway stations.

Labor.

A bill extending the time in which railroad companies must equip their freight cars with automatic couplers, and 30 per cent of them with airbrakes, to Aug. 1, 1900.

Requiring street railway companies in all the larger cities to have conductors on all their cars. This bill was known as the anti-bobtail car bill, and had special application to the city of Dayton.

A bill requiring steam engineers to be licensed and establishing a state board of examiners, consisting of a chief examiner and six district deputies appointed by the governor.

A bill by Mr. Snyder requiring employers to give their employes two hours' time on election day to vote with no reduction of wages.

A bill by Mr. Davis of Cleveland requiring the complete covering of dangerous machinery, in the interest of employes who work in the vicinity of it.

A bill by Mr. Davis fixing the day for work on all contracts for the state at eight hours, excepting only present contracts.

A bill by Mr. Saffin providing for a commission to inquire into the condition of prison contract labor.

Schools.

A bill appropriating $5,650 for the deaf mute schools of Cleveland and $7,975 for the deaf mute schools of Cincinnati.

The usual appropriation bill for the use of the common schools of the state, carrying $3,570,900.

A bill making a general provision for submitting to the voters of any school district the question of purchasing a new school site.

A bill to authorize and require the separation of school funds when new village and special school districts are established.

A bill by Senator Nippert authorizing the school examiners of Hamilton county to issue life certificates to teachers of long experience—good, of course, only in the schools of that county.

A bill providing for the consolidation of the schools of any township by transporting the pupils to other districts.

A bill making the payment of Boxwell law graduates' tuition by the board of education compulsory.

A bill by Mr. Harbaugh making it mandatory to teach in the public schools the effect of the use of liquors and narcotics, just as any other required branch.

By Mr. Brorein, authorizing the employment of special music teachers in rural schools.

A bill by Senator Howard enabling the state school commissioner to examine school affairs on his own motion.

The Courts.

A bill by Senator Wightman creating an additional judgeship in second subdivision of the Fourth judicial district.

A bill providing that the verification of a petition in a law suit may be made before an attorney interested in the proceeding.

A bill creating an addition common pleas judgeship in the second subdivision of the Ninth judicial district.

A bill by Senator Royer making the Revised Statutes now in use evidences to what the law provisions are, instead of securing a certified copy of the law from the secretary of state.

A bill adding the fact of nonresidence to the list of grounds for allowing attachment of property.

A bill increasing the salary of the official stenographer of the supreme court to $1,200 per annum.

A bill by Mr. Marchant providing for the retention of attorneys to resist motions to set aside disbarment decrees.

A bill by Mr. Dunham providing a way by which the statutory liability under Ohio laws may be enforced against stockholders living in other states.

My Mr. Harding, allowing the sale of homesteads on consent.

A bill by Mr. Harding to require malice to be proved in libel cases.

A bill by Mr. Roudebush providing that jury fees in change of venue cases be paid by the county in which the cases originated.

A bill by Mr. Royer requiring judges to state in writing their reasons for refusing to sign bills of exceptions.

State Boards.

A bill reorganizing the state board of medical examiners so as to exempt the osteopaths except so far as to require them to stand examination in physiology and anatomy.

A bill to authorize the state board of agriculture to issue $120,000 of bonds to procure money with which to erect new buildings on the state fair grounds.

A bill to establish a state crop and stock service, the United States being unwilling to longer co-operate with the state in this work.

County Matters.

A bill by Senator Lawrence requiring probate court notices to be printed in two papers of opposite politics.

Authorizing trustees of townships to construct on their own authority footpaths, sidewalks, foot bridges, etc., using a certain part of the levy for road purposes for this purpose.

A bill authorizing township trustees to employ and pay police constables.

A bill giving township trustees unlimited power in purchasing for the use of their townships in road making such tools and implements as their judgment may deem necessary.

A bill fixing the annual remuneration which road supervisors may receive annually, varying with the number of persons residing in their districts liable to service on the roads. The amount runs from $12 to $100 per annum.

A bill by Mr. Riegel providing that in appropriating the costs of a ditch construction whether county or township, no assessment shall be made for a natural right as of water to run from over-incumbent land down upon lower land.

A bill providing for the construction of improved roads under the direction of the county commissioners on petition of property owners within one mile of the same and at their costs under special assessment.

A bill by Senator Sheppard adding costs, not exceeding $4, to the amount that can be garnisheed from a laboring man's wages for necessities of life.

A bill by Mr. Harding requiring the reports of the county commissioners as published to be itemized.

A bill by Mr. Middleton adding county surveyors to those whose bondsmen may be released on request.

By Mr. Raub, to compel commissioners to go over the whole course when viewing a ditch.

A bill by Mr. Hanna providing that a public officer may be interested in a public contract that is let by competitive bidding.

A bill by Mr. Wightman fixing the minimum fine for a public officer who becomes interested in a public contract at $50.

Insurance.

A bill providing that fire insurance companies of this state doing business in other states, shall be exempt on their foreign business from the Ohio law requiring them to have a reserve fund of 2 per cent.

A bill providing that bond and investment companies must make their deposits with the state as required for the security of their patrons, out of their capital stock and not the deposits of their patrons.

A bill by Senator Middleton providing that before an Ohio insurance company reinsures its risks in any other companies the state insurance commissioner must be notified, make an examination of the companies and the contract and approve it.

A bill by Senator Long providing for the insurance of property in transit.

A bill by Senator Royer providing that investment companies must make their security deposits with the state out of their capital stock.

A bill by Mr. Painter forbidding the combination of insurance companies to fix the commission rates of agents.

A bill by Mr. Hanna creating the office of state fire marshall.

Crime.

A bill providing that the governor remove from the state prison to the girls industrial school girls sentenced to the state prison who are under 17 years of age.

A bill by Mr. Griffin providing that junk dealers who buy and sell from wagons shall be exempt from the law which requires such dealers to hold the goods they purchase for 30 days before selling it.

Authorizing the payment of attorneys fees out of the county treasury in cases of prosecution by the humane societies for cruelty to children.

A bill by Mr. Arthur making it a misdemeanor to hunt or fish on private ground or waters without consent of the owner.

Joint Resolutions.

The following joint resolutions of general interest were adopted:

Authorizing the adjutant general to loan to the Grant Monument association of New York the colors of the Seventy-second O. V. I.

Admitting to the State Home for Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors of Cornelio Vargo, a Porto Rican boy, who accompanied the Fourth O. V. I. home from Porto Rico.

Authorizing the governor to appoint a state commission to the Paris exposition.

Ceding the right of way in front of state property in Columbus for the construction of a street railway loop for the use of the inter-urban railroads.

Memorializing congress in regard to certain desecration of the United States flag.

Authorizing the publication of 12,000 sets of Howe's Historical Recollections of Ohio.

Authorizing the printing of the roster of members of the legislature and the committees of the two houses.

By Senator Mitchell for a commission to fix the damages to fishermen under the late fish laws.

Defeated Measures.

Several of the most important measures under consideration in the general assembly at this session did not become laws. Among the well known bills that failed to receive the required constitutional majority were the Clark bill to give to wards and municipalities the right of local option in the sale of intoxicating liquors—defeated by but a single vote in the senate after having passed the house by a substantial majority. The municipal code bill prepared by a commission appointed by the governor under a resolution of the last general assembly, which was first passed by the senate, the branch in which it originated, and then on reconsideration of the vote defeated, and the Brorein primary election bill which was lost in the house after easily passing in the upper branch.

Probably no other measure excepting only the Clark local option bill called out so many letters and petitions from the people as the cigarette bill.

Among other bills of interest that failed were these:

Senator Cohen's bill to punish any one fraudulently representing himself to be a Spiritualist medium.

Representative McClinchey's bill to give the state board the power of compulsory arbitration.

Senator Madden's bill to authorize inverted life insurance.

Senator Marchant's bill to secure family and firm mileage books at 2 cents per mile.

Senator Middleton's bill to stop child insurance.

Senator Sheppard's bill to authorize the leasing of the berme banks of the canals.

Senator Patterson's bill reorganizing the state board of pardons.

Senator Brorein's bill wholly changing the state primary election laws.

Senator Myers' bill to prevent the manufacture and sale of cigarettes.