

At last it has come—the Globe-Democrat we mean.

If nothing that is axiomatic is to go into our constitution we will have no Bill of Rights.

The Black Hills adventurers are in trouble. Indians in front and the military in the rear.

Parliamentary law is the law of common courtesy. Deliberative bodies that ignore it are little short of a mob.

No danger, from present appearances, that the board now in Session in this city to fix the value of railroad property, will turn out a Board of Confiscation.

Globe-Democrat already begins to sound well, and it will not be long before the millions will be able to pronounce it trippingly on the tongue.—Globe-Democrat.

That depends upon how they take their whisky.

The publication of "Sherman's Memoirs" promises to create considerable discussion as to events of the war. It is thought that other prominent soldiers will tell some of the secrets heretofore hidden or suppressed, and that matters now in dispute will be settled for future history.

It seems strange that the internal revenue officials of St. Louis should have all taken it into their heads to resign or migrate at about the same time. Also that the resignations, which were accepted after they were all forwarded before the "scandal" about crooked whisky.

St. Louis has still further trouble with regard to her municipal affairs. With a Democratic city council and the office of mayor in doubt, there seems to be a fear in the minds of some that it will not do to have any kind of legislation now—especially if there is any money to be appropriated.

When taxation is for purposes outside of the legitimate objects for which taxes may be lawfully levied, to wit: The support of the Government, it becomes confiscation, and should be prohibited. We believe this a safe proposition for endorsement of the Convention.

Thus far the Convention in session at the Capital refuses to admit that the State of Missouri is anything short of an independent sovereignty, with unlimited political power. It looks very much as if it was the purpose to accomplish by indirection an absolute renunciation of the restraints of the constitution of the general government upon the powers of the State.

The Lexington Intelligencer says: We indulged a hope that the St. Jo Gazette under its new management, would prove a power in upholding and perpetuating Democratic supremacy in Missouri. But column after column of eulogies of Stilson Hutchins, and men of his ring, and stripe, are not calculated to be of much service in that direction.

Mr. Hale, of Carroll, has presented to the Convention a memorial of certain citizens of Livingston county asking that the new Constitution impose a property qualification on all, irrespective of age or sex, who seek to vote on measures involving the levy of taxes or the creation of indebtedness. To carry out the principal equitably, we do not understand why a person thus seeking to vote should not be entitled to as many votes as he has a hundred or a thousand dollar's worth of property. His interest in the measure will be large as the amount of his property is large; and it is on the theory of direct-interest that such a principal can be invoked.

Every paper we pick up has something to say about the grasshopper plague; and after reading the various reports published in our exchanges day by day, we really do not know whether to think there is much damage being done by the pests or not. We think it would be a good idea if some person not easily influenced and who could use his eyes and ears could be commissioned to visit the counties of Bates, Cass, Jackson, Henry, Johnson, and other counties, and ascertain and report their actual condition. We have no doubt some suffering exists; but either pride prevents all the facts from coming to light or shiftless and evil disposed persons are endeavoring to create a sympathy which is not well deserved. The whole matter should be thoroughly investigated, for the credit of the people of the counties as well as those of the entire State.

Mr. Gantt, and others of the Convention desire to have the constitution provide for making a man deliver up his property for the benefit of his creditors, when he refuses so to do. They think that if imprisonment is made the penalty of such refusal, that he will not hesitate to surrender at discretion and relinquish to his creditors all his possessions. Now we don't think that imprisonment is the best method of torture that can be employed for making a man disgorge his ill-gotten gains, or disclose their hiding place. Hanging would be much more effectual. When the highwayman wants your money, he don't threaten you with imprisonment. He chokes you until you are glad to fork over everything you've got. Besides, hanging will accomplish the object sought much more speedily than imprisonment. If anything will bring a fellow speedily to his senses it's hanging. We therefore suggest its substitution for imprisonment. Think of it gentlemen. Don't say that it would be barbarous. If you purpose compelling a person to do an act, there is no difference in principle what means you resort to to accomplish your purpose. Adopt that means which is most speedy and economical. For whether imprisonment, the whipping-post, the pillory or hanging is employed to extort a confession or punish contumacy, we apprehend they are alike uncivilized remedies for private wrongs.

The Constitutional Convention in Committee of the Whole on the Bill of Rights, has indicated its purpose to strike from the Constitution, under which we are now living, so much of the same as declares that the right of altering or abolishing our Constitution and form of government "should be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the Constitution of the United States." This is peculiarly significant; particularly when the indication of the purpose was accompanied with the broad assertion, by such men as Jas. O. Broadhead, that the "right of revolution" belongs in the declaration of the constitutional rights of the people. What does it mean? We are profoundly moved when we contemplate its meaning. It means a constitutional license upon lawlessness and disorder. It means a justification in a new Constitution of the State, of secession, and the establishment of a confederate or other form of government. It can mean nothing else. It is useless to say that no one wants disunion or a confederate form of government, and that therefore the prohibition is unnecessary. It leaves an open door for the turbulent and revolutionary, reactionists and disorganizers. The good, law-abiding and orderly citizens of Missouri don't want an opening left for a renewal of the disturbing issues of the past, and will bury a Constitution with such an opening in it, and the men who made it, so deep that the resurrection horn will never reach them.

But what, we ask, should be said of the man who teaches that the lawless change of our form of government should be a constitutional right? Jas. O. Broadhead. Pshaw! The political grave he has found is certainly merited.

Britton A. Hill Esq., writes an open letter to the Convention, in which, in view of the rapid increase of debts in St. Louis, Kansas City, and other cities of the State he suggests the propriety of a constitutional ordinance prohibiting the further issue of the city bonds, and restricting the right to vote at municipal elections to taxpayers. He argues that it is but just that the persons who support the city governments by their contribution in taxes should have the control of the administration of the moneys they have made to carry on such governments. That cities are municipal corporations and should be managed, like other corporations, by the parties who hold the property therein, or pay taxes or assessments to maintain them. The debts of cities are rapidly increasing and therefore he sees no other remedy than the one proposed "to prohibit the issue of new bonds except to renew those falling due—and to limit the voting at municipal elections to taxpayers, including the ladies necessarily." Following out this theory it would seem that every voter should have as many votes as he has dollars worth of property—the same as in other corporations where every stockholder has as many votes as he has shares of stock.

Thomas W. Piper, the alleged murderer of Mabel Young, at Boston, was arraigned Tuesday. The person who passed the Warren street church about the hour of the murder identified Piper as the man he saw climbing from the belfry window to the ground. Several little girls have stated that Piper has endeavored to entice them into the church at various times. The prisoner confessed this morning that he was not in his right mind Sunday, but maintains his innocence.

For the State Journal. EXPERIMENTS WITH A GRASSHOPPER. Different Forms of Prayer and Their Results. Too Much Wind and too Little Hamstringing.

MR. EDITOR:—"The voice said, try. And he said, What shall I say? All flesh is grass, and all the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the grass: The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; because the spirit of the Lord bloweth upon it; surely the people is grass.—Isaiah 40—6 and 7." How much less man, that is a worm? and the son of man which is a worm?—Job 25—6." The undersigned is therefore a worm; the undersigned is therefore a blade of grass; and the undersigned blade of grass is called upon by the Governor to pray against the grasshoppers. Grass against the grasshoppers, with the odds in favor of the hoppers. The grass are summoned to a fearful contest; and unless they prepare themselves for the fray, they must meet with a fatal overthrow. The undersigned blade has sounded the note of preparation, hence this letter.

The Governor expects every blade of grass to do his duty; and as the day of action is near at hand, it behooves the grass to put themselves promptly into training, to the end that they may acquit themselves intelligently as well as valiantly, and leave no stone unturned to send the grasshoppers to grass. If we, the grass, assume the offensive, armed with the powerful weapon of prayer, and precipitate ourselves on the foe without any previous practice in the handling of our weapons, we shall certainly be vanquished. We must understand exactly what to pray for and how to do it; for if we pray blindly and disorderly we shall waste our energies and most likely pray in vain. We must be a disciplined army, and not a tumultuary mob, of praying grass, if we would succeed.

It will be wise as well as modest for the grass to request the least exercise of Divine power necessary to accomplish their purpose; and the precise amount to be asked for ought to be ascertained by practice. The grasshoppers can be exterminated either by transporting, disabling or killing them—the first being the easiest method, and the last the most difficult. Let each individual blade of grass obtain a grasshopper, and practice on him for each method; then let us hold a public meeting, compare notes, and adopt that form of invocation which has proved the most damaging to the grasshoppers; meantime it may not be out of place for the writer to detail his own experience. He has been operating on a grasshopper for a week, and has made some progress in shaping up a prayer for use on third proximo.

The undersigned began with transportation, as according to the only precedent, this is the Lord's favorite agent in dealing with grasshoppers. "And the Lord turned a mighty strong west wind, which took away the locusts and cast them into the Red sea; there remained not one locust in all the coast of Egypt."—Exodus 10 19. The undersigned placed his grasshopper on a stump, and prayed that a wind might arise and sweep him into the Missouri river. A gentle breeze at once sprang up, which rapidly increased to a gale, as the prayer gained in fervor. The prayer was repeated frequently and rapidly, until the wind became a hurricane. It increased in violence until the undersigned was suddenly blown upon the stump, and the grasshopper rose with a chirp and playfully flew one hundred yards right in the teeth of the tornado. Here that experiment ended. It became evident that the removal of the grasshoppers by wind-power is impracticable. It might work in Egypt, but in a land of timber, fences, and buildings of less than pyramidal strength, it won't pay. It may be possible to produce a wind strong enough to move them, but they would be the very last thing in the country to move. Everything else, including fences, timber, houses, and grass, would go first.

The undersigned feels happy in having averted a greater calamity than the grasshoppers by this experiment. It is fearful to contemplate what might occur were the entire grass power of the state turned loose on a prayer for a locust moving wind on the 3d prox. It would result in a complete and instantaneous devastation of the State of Missouri. The undersigned feels confident that his fellow-grass-blades will be cautious how they pray for wind on that day, after the publication of the results of his own experiment. It is not so easy to change the existing order of things as some folks imagine; and the undersigned now perceives that prayer-like everything else, may be overdone.

The next experiment was in the line of disability. It was thought best to try for blindness, as a blind grasshopper would be as harmless as a blind Samson, unless he had some one to lead him to grass. The well known invocation "blast his eyes" was shouted in his ear for four consecutive hours without any perceptible effect. In the words of an assistant who was watching him closely "he never winked." This seems to show conclusively that a grasshopper's eyes can not be prayed out. The undersigned is aware that this sounds strangely; but truth is stranger than fiction, as has been well remarked. He will pay three dollars to any individual who will pray the eyes out of a grasshopper, on the square, and no sand to be prayed into them.

It next occurred to the undersigned that the power which brought the grasshopper into being might be persuaded to hamstring him. The experimental grasshopper was placed standing on an inclined plane with his head up hill, so as to show his supporters well behind him, in a good position to receive a disabling cut. The undersigned then prayed vigorously and persistently for a Divine slash, to the evident discomfort of the grasshopper, who became restive and made frequent attempts to get his head down hill. He was as often coerced back to his prescribed position, and made to listen to the pious efforts put forth in his behalf; but owing to an unfortunate accident the desired result was not reached. A cunning cat bird, taking advantage of a moment of ecstasy on the part of the undersigned, swooped down and gobbled up the grasshopper. He was no doubt pretty effectually hamstrung, but the cat bird

cannot be considered a divine hamstringer, nor his appearance than an answer to the prayer. There will not be cat birds enough on the 3d prox to hamstring all the grasshoppers. A continuation of this experiment is therefore necessary, and the undersigned has ordered another "hopper" by express, and will resume operations immediately on his arrival. During the progress of the experiments, the following hymn, prepared by the undersigned, expressly for the occasion, was sung by an assistant whenever a pause in the prayer became necessary:

I. Oh Lord! a humble blade of grass, A suppliant for thy grace, Invokes thy strong right arm to mash The dread grasshopper's face.

II. Before his wingless, hopping march He further shall pursue; We do implore thee, hurt his feet, And eke hamstring him too!

III. Ere next he spreads his gaudy wings, And fast destroying flies; We do beseech thine awful power To knock out both his eyes!

IV. We pray thee make him lame and blind, That grass may grow again! For grass is flesh, and flesh is grass! Amen! Amen! Yours truly, BLADEOFGRASS.

A SAD CASE.

An Old and Prominent Eastern Citizen Arrested at the Lindell on a Criminal Charge.

About a week ago a white-headed, feeble old gentleman arrived at the Lindell Hotel from Hot Springs, Arkansas, and made arrangements for staying a few days. Two days later a deputy sheriff from Hot Springs also arrived, and a short time after his arrival gave the old gentleman notice that he was under arrest, and was wanted at the Arkansas town. He was not removed, but a close watch has been kept upon him during the past five days, and it is the expressed intention to remove him to Hot Springs as soon as certain papers, which are now on the way, arrive.

Some parties who knew the old gentleman took an interest in him, and after hearing the case employed Messrs. J. G. Lodge and G. W. Cummins to act as counsel, and secure, if possible, his release.

Yesterday evening a petition for a writ of habeas corpus was made to Judge Colvin and granted, and this morning the prisoner will be brought into court, and the authority by which he is held will be tested.

It is stated that the old gentleman is Gen. J. B. Gates, whose headquarters is in New York city and whose home is in New Jersey. He was the founder of the United States Life Insurance Company, but was compelled a couple of years ago by feebleness and ill-health to retire from business. He is quite wealthy, and owns property in both New York and New Jersey. Hoping to be benefited in good health, he made a trip some time ago to Hot Springs, Arkansas. He has of late given evidences of unsound mind, and owing to this falling, the trip was very unfortunate. Having money on deposit with the Union Trust company of New York, he always drew on that institution when he ran short. It is said that several parties at Hot Springs took advantage of his condition, and victimized him to a considerable degree. At all events, he overdraw his deposit with the Union Trust company, and after he had started for St. Louis some of his drafts on which he had already obtained money came back protested. The parties who had advanced the money on the drafts immediately procured a warrant, and Deputy-Sheriff Kinnahan started in pursuit, with the success stated.

The friends of the old gentleman dislike to see him taken back there, as they fear he will be victimized worse than before. They also suspect that the arrest is not regular, and that the sheriff has no papers on which to remove him. These matters will be tested in the court of criminal correction this morning.—Republican.

The End of the World.

TO THE EDITOR: Whilst glancing over an old scrap book I read the accompanying poetic prophecy. Thinking it might be of interest to the numerous readers of the Dispatch, I take the liberty of sending you a copy of it for publication. Mother Shipton, whose prophecy was first pronounced in 1448, is quite frequently quoted as evidence of the seer's power to prophecy future events. If, according to Mother Shipton, "The world will to an end come in eighteen hundred and eighty-one," only six years of life are allotted the inhabitants of this mundane sphere; so believers in prophecy may begin to be good! This old prophecy reads thus: Carriages without horses shall go, And accidents fill the world with woe; Around the world man's thoughts shall fly In the twinkling of an eye. Waters shall yet more wonders do, How strange! but yet shall be true. The world upside down shall be, And gold be found at the root of a tree. Through hills man shall ride, And no horse, or ass, be at his side. Under water men shall walk, Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk. In the air men shall be seen In white, in black, in green. Iron on the water shall float As easily as a wooden boat. Gold shall be found, and shown In lands not now known. England shall at last admit a Jew, And fire and water shall wonders do. The world to an end shall come In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

WARREN.

St. Louis, May 23, 1875.

A BOSTON HORROR. A Little Girl Murdered in a Church.

Boston, May, 23.—Another murder, even more horrible in its details than that of Mrs. Bingham a few weeks since, was perpetrated in this city this afternoon. A bright little girl five years of age was murdered in a church, and bruised and mutilated, carried up into the tower, and thrown upon the floor of the loft. The victim of this cruel tragedy was Mabel H. Young, who resided with her grandfather at 50 East Chester Park. The latter, Mr. Jas. Hobbs, is a well known and highly respected merchant, senior of the firm of Hobbs, Pope & Co. This afternoon little Mabel, in company with an aunt, attended the Sunday school anniversary exercises of Warren Avenue Baptist Church. In coming out of the church at 3:30 the aunt remained in the vestibule about ten minutes conversing with some friends, and on starting home missed the child, who a few minutes before was at her side. At first it was supposed she had gone back into the church, but when she was not found inside, and persons outside declared she had not come out, the aunt became alarmed, and search was commenced in every direction. About four o'clock some ladies at an open window across the street heard faint cries of the child apparently from the church tower, and noticed an unusual commotion among the doves that swarmed in and out of the windows. Some young men who had joined in the search started at once to ascend the tower. They found the door leading up from the organ loft locked, and on forcing it open, were started to see fresh blood upon the floor and steps leading up to the next landing. They also found a strip of board covered with blood at one end, and heard low moanings from above. Ascending a long, steep flight of stairs and raising a scuttle which resisted the strength of a strong man, they found the mangled body of a child lying near the edge of the scuttle, as though it had been carried up-stairs and hastily thrown down there. Carefully they carried her down into the church, where a large number of persons had congregated, and into the presence of her agonized friends. From the top of her head, which was broken in, blood and brains were slowly oozing, while the nose was crushed in and the face terribly mangled. She was carried to her grandfather's and surgeons at once summoned, who pronounced the case hopeless, and her death but a question of a few hours at the farthest.

Thos. Piper, who has been sexton of the Church, for about a year, was soon after arrested, and is now confined at the Chief's office. He was engaged at work about the Church, but his suspicious manner and his denial that the keys of the doors to the tower were taken from his person, points strongly to him as the party. He is a dark, heavy-set man, about twenty-six years old, and has once before been under suspicion of murder, but was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Many of the police still believe him guilty of the murder of a young girl in Dorchester District, about fifteen months since. This last affair has caused a profound sensation in the community, and intense excitement prevails. The very boldness of the affair leads additional horror to it. Scarcely three-quarters of an hour elapsed from the time the child came out of the vestibule of the church until she was found in a dying condition. How she was enticed away, and for what motive, has not transpired.

"Mysterious Influences."

What's the matter with our court-house anyway? On yesterday there were several occurrences there "which will be of interest to students of those occult matters in the mental and physical conditions of human beings which for ages have puzzled the sages and philosophers of the world," and which were not materially unlike the occurrences in the corset factory in New Haven recently. They were these: Uncle John Rathel had a fainting spell while sitting in the clerk's office; next Judge Long had a similar attack; and finally Dump Williams, on trial for stealing, keeled completely over in the same kind of a fit. The latter person was nearly strangled by the clerk and deputy sheriff in their efforts to bring him to with water. Some occult influence is at work in the atmosphere of the court house surely.

A COSTLY CAPITOL.—When the law was passed in 1863, providing for the erection of a new capitol, the cost of the work was limited to \$4,000,000. Up to the beginning of last year upward of \$4,250,000 had been expended on the work, and it is estimated that to finish it will involve a total expenditure of \$12,250,000. The jobbery, extravagance and incompetency which have led to such a result are partially set forth in the report of the senate committee of investigation, which we publish this morning. The responsibility must be divided between three different commissions, who are not accused of having participated in the blunder themselves, but who have certainly permitted a great deal of direct and indirect stealing to be done by others.—New York World.

Our memories are picture galleries; happy are they whose experience has been such that those pictures which are most distinct and prominent on memory's walls are bright and pleasant ones to look upon.

After all, when the great scandal trial closes, Brooklyn won't be left entirely desolate. For Ben Butler's big suit follows right after it, and so the public may expect to let down easy.

According to the St. Louis Times a young man has stolen the affections of the wife of a D. & T. minister residing in that city.