

LOCAL NEWS.

For Notaries' blanks under the new law, call at the JOURNAL office.

The Stone case is sure to be tried to-day—unless it should happen to be put off again.

The attorneys appointed to defend John Collins, indicted for burglary and tried yesterday, were Messrs. Clark, Hamilton and Pope.

Miss Emma McHenry, who has been sojourning with her brother Major McHenry, at Kansas City, for some weeks past, has returned to Jefferson City.

It is the sagacious remark of a keen observer that you can generally tell a newly married couple at the dinner table, by the indignation of the groom when a fly alights on the bride's butter.

Capt. P. C. Kidd, of Lexington, Ky., invaded our neighbor city of Sedalia Tuesday night, and carried off one of Sedalia's most beautiful belles—Miss Lelia C. Major. The wedding took place at the M. E. Church, Miss Annie Kidd and Mr. R. T. Gentry being first attendants.

As an indication of the advancement that science has made recently, it might be stated that a gentleman at one of the city markets, the other day, saw half a bushel of white turnips run through a cider mill, and half an hour thereafter saw the same article, bottled and on sale, and labeled "Pure Grated Horse-radish."—Ex.

A Chicago poet, upon hearing that Nilsson was about to erect cow sheds upon her Peoria lots, has burst into the following verse: "Christine, Christine, thy milking do the morn and eve between, and not by the dim religious light of the fitful kerosene; for the cow may plunge, and the lamp explode, and the fire-fend ride the gale, and shriek the knell of the burning town in the glow of the molten pall."

We find noted in the report of the proceedings of the Buchanan Circuit Court at St. Joseph, on Monday last that Daniel Sullivan was enrolled as an attorney of the court. This is our Daniel "come to judgment." We congratulate him on his preferment. He is now fairly launched on to the great sea of professional life, as an attorney, and we expect to see him "Dive into the bottom of the deep, Where fatbom line could never touch the ground, And drag up drowned honor by the locks."

We know he is an untrifling "diver" after the hidden things of the books, and believe he will succeed in everything he undertakes. Here's our hand Daniel and success to you.

The Jefferson City correspondent of the Sedalia Democrat is responsible for the following: A good looking young woman came in on an evening train yesterday and stopped at one of the leading hotels. Early this morning she sent a note to a prominent member of the Con. Con., which read as follows:

"DEAR —: That was a nice game you gave me. I have learned that you are a married man. Would like to borrow \$75. Please send same by bearer. My I. O. U. enclosed herewith. Fondly, M."

It would seem that this lady is something of a lawyer, knows how to dodge the law against blackmailing. She got the money and left happy.

An old woman of Rottingdean, England, has singularly depraved tastes. She coaxed all the cats and dogs she could into her house, and none of her victims ever came out. Her neighbors missed their animals, and at length found out where they went to. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals finally took the old lady into hand. She defended her house with a red-hot iron poker, and denied them admittance. They called the police who stormed and took her castle. Her occupation was to starve cats and dogs to death and preserve their frames. In a closet the police found fifty cat skeletons, and in her starving-room were a hundred dogs and cats, in different stages of disease and starvation. These animals were killed to put them out of their misery, and Mrs. Chantrell's museum was broken up. What the old lady was driving at is a mystery. As it stands it is a case of inexplicable cruelty.

The following report was presented and adopted by the Presbyterian General Assembly (South) at its present session in St. Louis: The Committee on Foreign Correspondence respectfully report that they have examined the report of the committee appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Northern General Assembly, touching an overture from the latter body, for fraternal relations; and that they have also considered the overture from the Presbytery of Knoxville, with reference to the same subject.

Your committee recommend the discharge of the Committee of Conference from the further consideration of the matter intrusted to them, accompanied by the following minutes: This Assembly, in the name of the whole church, tenders special thanks to the Committee on Conference for the diligence, fidelity and Christian prudence with which they have discharged the delicate and important trust committed to them, and, whilst regretting the result of the conference as to its chief end, hereby approves in general the course of the committee and in particular approves and indorses as satisfactory to the Southern church, the condition precedent to fraternal relations suggested by our committee, viz: If your Assembly could see its way clear to say in a few plain words to this effect, that these obnoxious things were said and done in times of great excitement, and are to be regretted, and that now, in a calm review, the imputation cast upon the Southern church of schism, heresy and blasphemy are disapproved, that would end the difficulty at once.

Jos. S. Wilson, Chairman.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

A Serious Mishap.

William Case, a farmer who lives a short distance this side of Osage, was in town yesterday, and started to walk back on the railroad track. He left the depot about 5 o'clock. When he left he had two feet. Two hours afterward one of his feet was in the possession of the surgeon of the city! It came about in this wise. He had come to town with his mother-in-law, Mrs. C. Goetschell, of Osage, in his lumber wagon. There was a piano at the depot Mr. Peter Drock, of Taos, desired to have him take down. Mr. Case assisted in loading up the piano, and starting his mother-in-law home with the team, told her he would walk by the railroad and meet her at the Moreau bridge. Shortly afterward the five o'clock freight passed down. It had reached the bluff below the Minor place when the echoes were awakened with the shrill whistle signal to "down breaks." Mr. Case was discovered a short distance ahead lying on one side of the track with one foot on the rail. It was impossible to stop the train and the warning was unheeded. On went the train and motionless lay the man. At last the train halted when the employees went to where the man was lying and found his left foot crushed to jelly.

He was taken onto the train and brought back to the city. Agent Church notified several Surgeons of the mishap and they proceeded to take the case in hand. They found amputation necessary and performed it, Dr. Thompson, assisted by Doctors Baker, Davidson, Egan and Moor, performing the operation.

It is not known what had befallen Mr. Case that he should be laying on the side of the track as reported. It is probable that he overcame with the heat and fatigue he had fainted. He says the first thing he knew the train was upon him.

Mr. Case is a well-to-do farmer. Has a wife the daughter of Christ. Goetschell of Osage, and two children. He was under the influence of chloroform while the amputation was being performed. On recovering and fully realizing his situation, he expressed himself as equal to his misfortune. He had supported his family and could do it again.

Mr. Jacob Schirmer telegraphed his family what had happened. The injured man is now at Mr. Mabrey's and doing well.

THE DANGER OF DETROIT.—A little old man smoking a huge pipe and wearing an excited look, rushed into the city hall yesterday, and found his way into the rooms of the chief of police. Standing before that official, the little old man swelled out and exclaimed: "No—by dunder—no!"

"No what?" asked the chief. "You tings I bay dat license," shouted the smoker. "You tings I bay one honoured fifty-dollar tax license?"

"That's the new law." "You tings I was a fool zo high, and zo pix around, and zo long!" continued the man, measuring the air.

"I guess you'll have to pay." "We shall see about dat pooty quick. I shall do somedings."

"What?" "I shall show you—ha! you know what I does—eh! I shall shut up my zalone and sell nodings no more. When der yellere come around and kick on der door nobody shall be dere. When a pig growd comes up from Dole-do on Sunday dey shall have no peer, no zigars, no Limpurger. I shall rent my zalone uit an insurance agent, and he shall sheat der beeples, and I shall get drunk in my house, and der beeples shall have to drink wasser, and Day-droit shall go down hill, and somebody shall come here from New York and buy der whole place for swelf dollars, and move him up by Chicago—ha!"

And he shook his fist at the chief and rushed out.

Equal Taxation. The following from the St. Louis Journal will be of interest to our tax-payers, as a similar provision of law is in force in this city and county, and it is thought statements which will not bear inspection have been filed by some individuals who care more for their taxes than their honor:

"A case was decided last week in the Court of Criminal Correction which revealed certain matters of interest to the honest tax-payers of St. Louis. Section 3 of article 8 of chapter 28 of the revised city ordinances provides as follows: 'The city collector or his deputies, shall after the first day of January and before the first day of April, of each year, call upon each and every merchant within the city for a statement of the cash value of the average amount of goods, wares and merchandise which they may have in their possession or under their control, whether owned by them or consigned to them for sale, at any time between the first day of January and the first day of April in each year, which statement shall be in writing and sworn to before the city collector or his deputies by the merchant making it, or by some person duly authorized to do so, and be delivered to the collector, or at his office, on or before the first Monday of May following.'

These statements so required to be secured by the collector are used as a basis for the levying of taxes.

In the case to which we have alluded above, the merchant had returned, under oath, the cash value of the average amount of his goods, at six thousand dollars. He was arraigned and tried for having made a corrupt voluntary oath or statement, and it appeared in evidence that the cash value of the average amount of his goods amounted to many times six thousand dollars.

He was found guilty by the jury and fined five hundred dollars.

The owners of real estate, who cannot evade taxation, and honest merchants who will not make false returns, are interested in this matter. A strict enforcement of the law would, we doubt not, materially lighten the heavy burden of taxation which oppresses our people by dividing it more fairly.

We regret to state that the case which was determined last week did not grow out of the efforts of the officials, to whom such matters are confided, but was brought to the notice of the court by private information. The people must themselves look after their interests or they will continue to be sadly neglected."

For the State Journal. PHARISICAL.

MR. EDITOR: I find the following in the Tribune of the 23d inst.: The occasions of providential visitations have always, in Christian countries, been considered the proper time for humiliation, and in obedience to this prevalent custom, and in view of the great damages already brought, and the most serious apprehensions of further devastation in the future shown by the people of the State, the production was issued.

There are two improprieties in the above extract, to-wit, spelling Providential with a small p, and inserting the word Christian. The former is of little consequence and may be overlooked without any very great exercise of charity. It may have resulted from carelessness, or a temporary lapse of reverence to which the best of us are sometimes liable. But the specifying of Christian countries as those in which it is customary for the people to humble themselves before the Almighty, when it has pleased him to afflict them with some great calamity, savors too much of that self-sufficiency which is so unworthily prominent in the character of many Christians.

It is a well known fact that Christian countries invoke the special interference of the Almighty in the affairs of the physical world much less frequently than countries which are not Christian. The Mohammedan, the Buddhist, the Confucian, and the Heathen supplicate their deities for the removal of imaginary afflictions as well as real. The latter, especially, treats such occurrences as eclipses and comets as special visitations of divine wrath, while Christians have long since ceased to regard them as outside the common order of nature. The uncomplaining resignation with which the Turk submits to all misfortune with his simple Bismallah—it pleases God, and his complete reliance on the efficacy of prayer to the almost entire abnegation of personal effort, would cause the most devoted Christian to blush for his own want of faith; and the same is true of the other great oriental religions.

If there is any one thing characteristic of Christian countries, it is their skepticism in regard to divine interference with divine laws. It is true this skepticism has grown up with their civilization. When they were as ignorant of the divine laws as other countries they were as blindly superstitious. But I am alluding to the present time. Christian countries at present, pray for physical benefits less than any other countries.

It would be much better—much more consonant with the spirit of christianity—to recognize what is good in others, while trying to do well ourselves. If we expect prayers to avail us we must cast aside all dogmatism or arrogance of belief, and approach the throne with that true humility so loveable in a being conscious that he is himself, but a bundle of errors. Let us acknowledge that in humiliating ourselves we are conforming to a custom universal among men of all ages and of all religions, and not pretend that we are performing an act pre-eminently Christian, when Christians are notably more neglectful of their duties in this respect than their unfortunate brethren who reject the meditation of the Savior.

MICHAEL.

What is Larceny?

On the 17th of April Bernard O'Connor caused the arrest of Nathan Horwitz, clothing merchant, St. Louis, on a charge of grand larceny for taking money from his pocket on the street. The case was continued several times and the examination being concluded on the 20th inst. was taken under advisement by Judge Colvin, who finally rendered the following opinion, discharging the defendant:

The defendant is charged here with a felony denominated grand larceny; the fact being that he took from the person of the prosecuting witness, with violence, a sum of money of over ten dollars in value, in the month of April last. In order to constitute the offense, there must exist a felonious intent to commit it at the time of its perpetration; this intent is generally determined by the evidence, and this evidence may be affirmative or it may be of a negative character, the mere fact of the taking, unexplained being sufficient to establish such intent.

The facts in this case as deduced from the evidence, are simply these. The prosecutor some time since sued the firm of which defendant is and was a member before a justice of the peace and obtained a judgment for less than his claim. Being dissatisfied with the amount of the judgment, he took appeal to the St. Louis circuit court, where the cause is still pending. Defendant and the prosecutor, at the store of defendant, on Market and Fourth streets, agreed upon terms of compromise, which were briefly, that defendant should pay the plaintiff and prosecutor thirty dollars (\$30) in consideration of the claim and that prosecutor should pay the costs that had accrued and dismiss the suit. So they both went to the court house and into the clerk's office for the purpose of carrying out the agreement. Defendant paid prosecutor there the thirty dollars, which he put into his pocket, and after some very sharp and hot words between them, the prosecutor left the clerk's office and the court house without paying the costs; defendant followed and when they had got out of the building on Fourth street, in open daylight, the defendant took the money which he had paid to the prosecutor in the clerk's office away from him, clasping him from behind with his arms and extracting it from his vest pocket. It seems the agreement had not been carried out or performed by prosecutor on his part concerning the payment of the costs, and evidently on the spur of the moment the defendant did what he seems to have thought was the only thing to save him harmless and place him in the same position he was in before he paid the prosecutor the money. He doubtless erred in the mode he adopted of reimbursing himself. He has committed a trespass upon the person of the prosecutor, for which the prosecutor may have his civil action, but I can not see from these facts, or any fact connected with the transaction, that there was any felonious intent about it within the meaning of the law.

All of the Destitute.

Pursuant to notice, a preliminary meeting was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Jefferson City, on the evening of the 23d inst. to take measures to perfect an organization to relieve the destitute in the several counties on the western border of our state, who are now suffering from the results of the grass-hopper invasion.

Senator Strother called the meeting to order, and moved that Governor Hardin be called to preside over its deliberations, which motion was unanimously adopted.

Governor Hardin, on taking the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting.

On motion of Senator Strother, E. A. Nickerson, of Johnson county, was elected Secretary. The meeting being duly organized, the Hon. Thos. Shackelford offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We are assured from sources deemed perfectly reliable that in a small portion of our state the people are in a destitute condition, and that the charitable in the immediate locality are unable to extend immediate relief. That while the district of counties in which destitution exists is circumscribed in limits, and the people are heroically struggling to relieve themselves; yet within the limits of several counties actual want exists and temporary aid is imperatively demanded; therefore, be it

Resolved by this assembly, first, that the people of this state, when they meet on the 3d of June next, in obedience to the Governor's call, be requested as far as abilities and charity prompts, to make donations in aid of our suffering neighbors.

2d. That the Governor be requested to appoint some discreet persons to receive and distribute the donations among the destitute.

3d. That all persons disposed to extend immediate aid be requested to forward their donations for distribution to the persons appointed by the Governor.

4th. That the committee be appointed by the people in various counties in this state for the purpose of collecting and forwarding the contributions.

Which resolutions were by the meeting unanimously adopted.

Senator Strother offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a mass meeting of citizens and sojourners be requested to assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, May 25th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of giving practical direction to their charitable feelings toward the destitute and suffering of our fellow-citizens in several counties of this state, and that the press of the city be requested to give notice of the fact.

On motion of Hon. Jno. A. Hockaday, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in order that public and general notice may be given throughout the state of the proceedings of this meeting, that the Governor be requested to communicate the same by proclamation.

On motion of Senator Edwards, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed by the President to make arrangements for the meeting of the 25th inst., and to see that the same be duly advertised.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed to serve on said committee: The Rev. W. M. Prottsman, Senators Strother and Edwards.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

C. H. HARDIN, President. E. A. NICKERSON, Secretary.

Decoration Day. Pursuant to call a meeting of citizens to make arrangements for the proper observance of decoration day.

Meeting called to order, and on motion, Mr. J. S. Botsford was appointed President and C. H. Thurber Secretary.

After deliberation, it was Resolved, That the ceremony of decorating the graves of the soldiers at the National Cemetery be held on Monday, May 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M.; also

Resolved, That the soldiers of the late Confederate Army be invited to join in the decoration ceremonies, in strewing with flowers alike the graves of the Federal and Confederate dead.

Thereupon the following committees were appointed:

- COMMITTEES. Committee on Finance: Mrs. Ella Matson, Mrs. A. W. Griffith, Mrs. W. H. Lusk and Mrs. C. A. Bush. Committee on Flowers: Mrs. Benj. McGill, Misses P. Dallmeyer, Mattie Curry, Tonie Wagner, Carrie Kaiser, Katie Griffith, M. Knapp and C. A. Beekers. Committee on Speakers: Dr. C. A. Thompson, Capt. E. Schueller, N. C. Burch, S. W. Cox and C. H. Thurber. Committee on Invitation: Gov. Hardin, Hon. A. Krekel and Hon. F. Fischer. Committee on Music: Capt. E. Schueller, P. J. Fromme, J. Schott and J. F. Regan. Committee on Arrangements: Gov. Hardin, J. Grimshaw, G. C. Berry, Fred. Fischer, W. Q. Dallmeyer, Albert Krekel, Benj. McGill, C. F. McCarty, N. C. Burch, James E. Carter, Jacob Schirmer, Capt. Schueller, Horace B. Johnson, James S. Botstord, Adjutant-General Bingham, Major Melbourne, S. O. Towles, Prof. M. Henry Smith, Capt. Patterson, Adams Peabody, Col. Mack J. Leaming and Capt. Albert O. Allen.

The chairmen of the respective committees are respectfully requested to call a meeting of their several committees.

J. S. BOTSFORD, President. C. H. THURBER, Secretary.

Jail Report. We the Grand Jury, in committee of the whole, have visited the county jail and beg leave to make to the court the following report:

On examining the jail we found it in good condition for the comfort of its inmates. It is clean and well ventilated. The prisoners say that they are well cared for, and are as comfortably situated as their condition permits. All of which is hereby respectfully submitted. WM. S. FRESHOUR, Foreman Grand Jury. Jefferson City, May 10th, 1875.

Sedalia District-Conferece of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

WHEREAS, There is a growing tendency to exclude all religious influences from our public schools and State institutions of learning, together with a settled purpose to ignore all recognition of the supreme authority of the scriptures and the divine character of christianity; and

WHEREAS, We believe that this tendency is the result not of special intent in the schools, but rather for the purpose of propitiating a political element in our American society that has yet to prove its superior loyalty to the best interest of the republic. Therefore

Resolved, That while we re-affirm our profound interest in the cause of education, we also declare our convictions that the current demands for the secularization of our State schools by the exclusion of all religious exercises, and by purposely referring to the bible and christianity only in unfriendly terms is impolitic and unjust, and will tend to alienate the feelings of those who have always been the true friends of education.

Resolved, That while we would earnestly disapprove of the introduction of anything like sectarianism or denominationalism within our public schools, yet hold that christianity should be recognized as the leading factor in our modern civilization, and that a wholesome religious influence should be encouraged and promoted in all educational limitations.

Resolved, That we advise the employment as teachers in our public schools and higher State institutions of learning, of none save those who are men or women of well known moral, if not christian, character.

Resolved, That we urge our people to meet this question boldly, to assert their conviction and their rights as citizens of a christian country; and to faithfully labor to save our schools from being degraded by wily and unprincipled politicians into mere nurseries of skepticism, not to say of outright infidelity.

Resolved, That we urge the liberal support of all our denominational schools, both by sending students and by cash contributions, for in them we may yet find the only antidote to the infidel secularization of State schools.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a committee consisting of three ministers and two laymen, viz.: Rev. W. A. Stephens, C. G. Taylor, Rev. J. H. Leas, Col. A. D. Jaynes, and Rev. S. Alexander, to take place under advisement the propriety of establishing a first-class academy or seminary at some eligible point in the district, with power to receive any propositions that may be made by the citizens of any town or city on the subject, said committee to report at our next District Conference.

J. K. TUTTLE, President.

A. H. PARKER, Secretary.

Order of the Attorney General Relating to Pardons.

United States district attorney Botsford, has received the following circular letter, which is of special interest to attorneys throughout the district.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1875.

To the end that pardons may not be granted unadvisably, and against the best interests of good government, all applications for executive clemency, through this department, must be made hereafter upon the sworn petition of some credible person, stating as nearly as may be, the age, nativity, and prior occupation of the party imprisoned; stating also the name of the judge who presided at the trial, and the name of the district attorney who conducted the prosecution, and whether the applicant for pardon has ever before been convicted of crime.

The petition and all letters in support thereof must state explicitly the reasons why the executive clemency is invoked to abrogate or change the sentence of the court, and no motives urged upon this department will be considered unless the same are stated in writing, signed by the parties urging them, and filed for permanent record and publicity in case the pardon is granted.

The application must be accompanied by evidence that notice of the petition and of all the supporting documents has been served upon the judge who presided at the trial, and upon the district attorney of the district wherein the trial was had, (where such service of notice is practicable,) at least ten days before the petition is presented to the President. It shall be the duty of the district attorney, whenever any application shall be referred to him for a report to ask the judge who pronounced the sentence for his opinion upon the merits of the application, and to have the answer of the judge accompany the report of the district attorney whenever such answer can be obtained. The various district attorneys of the United States will take notice of this order.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Attorney General.

Valuation of M. K. & T. Railroad Property.

The valuation of the M. K. & T. Railroad Company as found by the committee of the State Board of Equalization is as follows: 249.25 miles road bed and superstructure, main line, \$15,000 per mile... \$3,738,700 36.25 miles road bed and superstructure, Osage division... 217,440 Total road bed, &c.....\$3,956,140

ROLLING STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes 22 Locomotives, 12 Passenger cars, 2 Postal cars, 7 Baggage cars, 178 Box cars, 111 Stock cars, 59 Coal cars, 56 Flat cars, 6 Dump cars, 10 Caboose and Boarding cars, 45 Hand cars, 1 Dining car, 2 Pullman cars.

Total... \$45,450 Lands and Buildings... 73,450 Total valuation... \$4,375,240

Died. In this city, on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her son, Jno. D. Russell, Esq., of this office, Mrs. Eliza Russell, in the 60th year of her age.—Sedalia Democrat.