Weekly Chillicothe Crisis.

VOLUME VIII. CHILLICOTHE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1885. NUMBER 27.

CURRENT TOPICS.

MICHEAL DAVITT has arrived at Rome from Ireland.

MR. GERHARDT has registered his racing colors in England as "pink, with gold spots."

M. MARCELLIN, sculptor, left $360 a year to help along the young artists of Gayp, his native town.

GEORGE HEARST, the proprietor of *The San Francisco Examiner*, owns 48,000 acres of land in California.

GEORGE SAND earned more than £40,000 by her pen, but her possessions were scarcely worth £1,000 when she died.

MR. R. C. JERVIS, a brother of Lord St. Vincent, who was killed in the late battle in the Soudan, is carrying on an extensive farm near Lemars, Iowa.

REV. CHARLES E. BURDETTE, a brother of *The Hawkeye* humorist, was married recently to M'ss Minnie Russell, a fellow-missionary in Farther India.

THE Duc de Castries, who is well-known on the turf, both in England and in France, has just come into a fortune of £850,000 by the death of his father-in-law.

THE emperor of Germany is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the estates which were bequeathed to the king of Saxony by the late duke of Brunswick. The prize asked is said to be £350,000.

A MONUMENTAL memorial of the late Dr. Moffat, the eminent missionary, is to be erected at his birthplace, the village of Ormiston, in East Lothian, where his birth is recorded in the parochial register for 1795.

ERNEST RENAN is "bulky, short, fat, rosy, with large features, long gray hair, a large nose, small eyes, a well-shaped mouth," and his manner as a lecturer is "gay, very gay, and his gayety is rather comical."

A LONDON etcher named Alex Herman Haig has made an etching of the poet's corner, Westminster abbey, which will doubtless commend itself to Americans for the prominent position which the bust of Longfellow occupies in the view.

ANGELI, the famous court painter at Vienna, is going to Berlin, at the request of Queen Victoria, to paint a portrait of the crown prince of Germany, as a compasion picture to the portrait of the crown princess, which he painted for her majesty some time ago.

GEORGE DOLBY, the historian of Dickens' American tour, has incurred the wrath of Buffalonians by recording that the novelist was struck by the absense of female beauty among his Buffalo audiences, and that the faces of the girls of that city were of "a sort of German-Irish-Scotch-mixed-with-Indian type."

HON. FRANK JONES, ex-representative from the First New Hampshire district, "mentioned" for secretary of the navy under Cleveland, and considerably better than a millionaire, commenced in business by driving around the country a peddler's cart gorgeously painted, with his portrait on one side and underneath the sentiment, "Good weight, marm."

LORD AYLESFORD two or three years ago insured, with some difficulty, in various English and Scotch offices to the tune of $400,000. The medical officers of the companies met at the time in solemn conclave, and the only dissentients were the medical representatives of a well-known American office, which refused the risk, and thus has escaped a heavy loss.

GEORGE W. CHILDS has presented to the Academy of Fine Arts, of Philadelphia, a collection of forty-seven drawings, originally belonging to Benjamin West, which Mr. Childs purchased, through Minister Lowell, of Mr. Coleman Sellers. Of these drawings, twenty are supposed to be of West's own work, and the others were collected by the great painter from the works of various French artists.

"MRS. CRAIG WADSWORTH, the well-known New York beauty," writes the Washington correspondent of the *Springfield Republican*, "is suffering from an incurable disease. She was at one time expected to share the honors of the white house with Mr. Arthur. It is believed that he offered himself to her, but she, with remarkable self-sacrifice, refused him. Since that affair all talk about his being married has been dismissed by his friends as the verkst kind of twaddle."

MISS MARY CURTIS LEE, daughter of Gen. Lee, visited the National museum a few days ago to look at the Washington relics there that she might identify those taken during the war from Arlington. The relics were in the patent office from 1861 to 1882, when they were removed to the National museum. Miss Lee has a miniature of Martha Washington which was buried during the war. It is the one of which Mrs. Washington spoke in a letter written the last year of her life.

DR. DOMINIGOS FREIRE, of Rio Janeiro, sends the French Academy of Sciences an account of his experiments with the attenuated virus of yellow fever. Under the authorization of the Brazilian emperor he "vaccinated" four hundred persons with it, and all of them showed symptoms of a mild form of yellow fever. Some of these persons were attacked by the primal form of the disease, though a large number were surrounded by contaminating influences. The only question raised in the matter is whether the effects of the vaccinations will be lasting.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

When shone the bright moon, brightest,
Upon the garden bed,
I saw the maiden, whitest,
Uplift her dainty head.

Cold lay the frost and paler
The cheek that felt his kiss,
As a white bride doth well her,
She veiled her brows with this.

Silent the withered garden,
Strewed with the frost king's pelf,
Save where the owl, his warden,
Hooted to cheer himself.

Testing the high and lowly;
Seeking for one most pure;
Only a virgin holy
The frost kiss might endure.

All the impassioned flowers
Fanned by his blighting breath,
Blackened with in their bowers,
In the embrace of death.

Passionate kisses, killing,
Fell on each glowing breast
Of the fair beauties, stilling,
Lulling them into rest.

Saintly and still and queenly
Stands the white maiden there,
Wearing his gifts, serenely,
As maid their jewels wear.

She and the Frost, her lover,
In the wan, waning light
Of the mid moon above her,
Watch through the quiet night.

—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

A COAT LIKE PROCTOR'S.

CHAPTER I.

If I could truthfully say that none knew Luther Rutherford but to love him, comparative happiness would be one of my possessions. I am Luther Rutherford, which fact, you will doubtless perceive, is one of the reasons why I feel such an interest in him.

At a very early age, how early I do not know, the belief that I should preach the gospel took almost entire possession of my being. My mother encouraged the idea, for she used to tell me what great good I would accomplish when I became the feeder of a flock. She never lived to realize her hopes, and perhaps it is better as it is. I was not a strong boy, which, more than anything else, convinced my parents that I was designed for the ministry. We were very poor, living on a hill-side farm, streaked with gullies. One of my early duties was to sweep out the church, and, when my task was completed, I would often stand in the pulpit and preach to an imaginary congregation. No one seemed to think that I needed any special training. This could not have resulted from a strong faith in my natural ability, for even in the little school I sometimes attended, I was thought to be remarkably dull for a child of my years and experience. I don't know what particular experience was meant, unless it was my custom of sweeping out the church.

My father and mother died within a few weeks of each other, and I went to live with an uncle who thought that the farm work of the present was of much more importance than the gospel work of the future. He was a great, strong burly man, and from the first I thought that argument on my part would avail nothing. He seemed to think that my parents had died merely to punish me and that he was the administrator of the design. He never but once exhibited violence—a time when he found me lying in the hay, reading a tract, pleasantly entitled "The Anguish of Torment." He said nothing particularly, but taking up a bridle, he gave me such a proof of his non-compliance that for a while I did not know whether I had been cut in two or simply lost one of my legs. After this, my apostolic contemplation was indulged while the old fellow was asleep, but nothing could change me. I regarded myself as being persecuted, like many of the saints had been, and I took a dreary pride in it, still I was very strict in my walk and felt that a second visitation of bridle-rein and manly exertion was not to be encouraged. I succeeded in stealing much time, and when I had reached the age of sixteen, I could read understandingly and could write a little, an accomplishment which I practiced with a goose-quill and pokeberry ink. One day, thinking that I had done quite enough work for my uncle, I went to him and said:

"Uncle, I think it is about time that I was beginning my life's work."

"It is about time that you were doing something," said he.

"I mean, sir, that it is time that I should go out and preach the gospel."

"Preach the gospel!" he replied indignantly. "You've got no education. How can you preach?"

"Peter had no education, either," I suggested.

"The fool's retort," replied the old man. "Do you think that you have been called?"

"Yes, sir."

"I don't believe it. Anybody that's so slow about getting up of a morning when he is called ain't apt to answer a call to preach. May be, though, it didn't come while you were in bed."

The old man leaned on his hoe and laughed. "Preach! Why, confound your lazy skin, you'd better think about paying me for your board."

I tried to be melting in my look of reproach, but I soon felt that no mortal eye could rebuke him.

"I have done a great deal of work for you, sir," I ventured to remark.

"Yes, and have eat a devilish sight."

"I see that it is useless to talk to you. Uncle, do you ever think about dying?"

He looked up quickly and I thought his serious consideration had at last been engaged.

"Yes."

"Where do you think you'll go?"

"See that old orchard over yonder?" pointing, "I'll go there, I reckon."

"Your body will go there, but where will your soul go?"

"That is none of my business. Man handles the body; God handles the soul. If God don't know what to do with the soul, all right. I'd be a fool to advise Him."

"You can pray that your soul may be kept out of torment."

"Yes, I can do that, but if God thinks that torment is the right place, I ought not to have anything to say."

"There is no use in arguing with you, uncle."

"Not a bit."

"I am now old enough to take care of myself."

"All right."

"I shall leave you at once."

He accompanied me to the house. When I had taken leave of the family, he handed me a package and said:

"Open that when you are on the road."

I shook hands with him and turned away. When I opened the package I felt like turning back and striking the old man. He had wrapped up a bar of soap.

CHAPTER II.

I hired myself to a farmer, agreeing to work half the time for the privilege of going to school the other half, but it seemed that the crop was always endangered or that wood must be hauled, for I don't think that during a year's time I was allowed to enjoy two months of my dearly bought privilege. At last, finding that I could interest no one in my cause, I decided to preach, anyway. The neighboring minister agreed to let me take his place for one day. This was my first thrill of genuine happiness. The fear of facing an audience could not mar the quiet joy I felt, that is, until I reached the church. Then, with a sickening sensation I saw my uncle drive up with a wagon-load of his family. More than a year had passed since I had seen him, but without any demonstrations of surprise or gladness, he began talking to me as though but a few hours had elapsed since we parted. Drawing me to one side, he said:

"Have you got one of them bloody sermons you used to write with pokeberries?"

"No, sir."

"Glad to hear it. I brought an extra check-rein along and I thought that if you were going to deal in red, I'd tie the horses faster."

"I should think, sir, that your persecutions of me would cease."

"Oh, I'm not pestering you. Preach all you want to, boy. You can't hurt anybody."

"Uncle, I have no ill-feeling toward you, but I believe that you are a mean man. Here you are now, trying to throw obstacles in my way. If you don't want to hear me preach, you are at liberty to go away. No one, I am sure, sent you an invitation."

"How did I know that you were going to preach? Do you think that the whole country is excited? I've got a right to go to church."

I felt like knocking him down. I could now see, more than ever before, that he was a man totally unacquinted with generous impulses.

When I arose in the pulpit, my uncle, with a half smile parting his tobacco-stained lips, sat gazing at me. His wife, a woman whom I had never liked, turned up her long, keen nose, I fancied, and one of the youngsters, seeing me, exclaimed:

"Ho, look at ole Luth!"

Instead of boxing his jaws, my uncle laughed. The old lady pinched the little rascal.

"Quit that now," he whined.

When I began to talk, my throat became parched and my words were so hot that they almost burned my mouth. My ideas became confused, and losing control of my hands, I knocked a pitcher of water off the pulpit. This would not have been so bad, but in attempting to catch the pitcher, I hurled it over the audience, and, as the most aggravating of luck would have it, struck a well known old gentleman on the top of his bald head. The blow rang out with a sharp sound, and my uncle who had not lost sight of a single feature of the performance, leaned back and laughed, while my aunt stuffed a yellow handkerchief in her mouth and grew red in the face. The old gentleman, whom I had accidentally struck with the pitcher, had not seen me when I knocked the pitcher from the pulpit—as he had a habit of closing his eyes and leaning his head forward during services—and with an exclamation which sounded rather harsh, he sprang to his feet. Some one who was sitting near him, I have since been told, whispered to him that I had thrown the pitcher to awake him.

"You young scoundrel!" he shouted "What do you mean?"

"It was an accident, sir," I replied.

"Accident the thunderation! What right have you got to carry on in this way? Is that the way to preach, slinging pitchers around the house? Want to save souls by breaking heads?"

I assured him that it was an accident; that in making a gesture I had knocked the pitcher from the pulpit.

"Do you make a gesture as though you would knock down a steer? Don't you know that there should be a difference between the action of a man who is preaching and one engaged in getting out saw-logs? Come, get out of this house. I have always encouraged young preachers, but I cannot countenance a ball game in the house of the gospel. Come down, young fellow, I am in earnest."

I came down and my uncle grinned like a wolf when I passed him. My mortification was so great that I was tempted to commit suicide, but in mentally debating as to what means of self-destruction should be employed, I found myself, almost before I was aware of it, urging the propriety of again attempting a proclamation of the sacred word. I was resolved, though, not to go back to the farmer for whom I had worked; and without informing any one of my intention, walked away.

CHAPTER III.

To follow my ups and dows—my few ups and many downs—would be to me a cheerless task, and to the reader, tiresome time thrown away. At last, I secured a church in a measurably intelligent neighborhood. I had attained the age of twenty-three, and though still awkward and gawky in my manners, yet I had picked up many points of propriety; and, I think that with a good suit of store-clothes, like the smooth coat and pantaloons worn by young Proctor, one of my members, I would have been quite presentable. One Sunday, just after preaching, young Proctor came to me and said that he wanted to introduce me to a widowed lady, Sister Parkman. Of course I had no objections, and Sister Parkman was conducted forward. She was a tall woman, with just enough flesh to have the merest suggestion of a double chin. She was very much pleased to form my acquaintance, and after saying that I must call sometime and see her, she put her hands on her hips and laughed. When she went away, young Proctor came to me and said:

"Mighty fine woman, Brother Rutherford. Nobody like her in this neighborhood. She's well off—got plenty of everything, and has money in the bank. Well she deserves it all I am sure."

Now I was not unduly influenced by the information, but I decided to call on Sister Parkman. I found her well situated. She had a son, a grum, coarse-looking boy about fifteen years old. This boy, Simon, his mother called him, did not impress me very favorably and I thought to myself that if I ever should have anything to do with him I'd argue with him against many of the ugly peculiarities he seemed to cultivate. I don't know what caused me to think of him in this way, for I knew not how I should ever have anything to do with him. Sister Parkman was very entertaining, and at supper she brought out a jar of pear preserves and laughingly said that kind of sweet stuff should be eaten during the honeymoon. I don't know what she meant unless she was trying to play on the word pear. It wasn't long after this until I again called on Sister Parkman. She wasn't so intelligent, but she was very entertaining. Now, I am going to confess the truth: I wanted to marry her, not particularly on account of any love I had for her, but because I thought that if I married her, with her easy home and liberal means, she could give me a chance of becoming a noted preacher. I do not consider that this was mercenary, for, it was not myself that wanted the money. I could live anywhere and would really make no difference whether or not I would ever have a coat like young Proctor's, but I did want to buy books and—well, a good dinner occasionally would materially help me with the great work which I had undertaken. The more I visited her, the more entertaining became Sister Parkman. She laughed so much that I thought she must be unacquainted with ill-humor; but I could not say so much for Simon. He was surly and persisted in keeping out of my way.

"Sister Parkman" said I one evening, reaching over and picking a cuckleburr from my blue-jeans breeches, "do you not sometimes feel downcast and melancholy?"

"Only of late when I git to thinkin'," she replied.

"Why are your thoughts of late so serious?"

"Speculation, brother."

"Concerning the next world?"

"No, consarnin' this one."

"I hope that money matters do not trouble you?"

"Oh, no."

She looked at me and sighed.

"Sister Parkman," said I, "you have become very dear to me."

Her eyes fell.

"Yes, and I love you very much."

We kissed each other and were soon engaged. The people of the neighborhood did not believe in long engagements, so we were married about two weeks from the time of our engagement. We had a very good dinner, and as I sat at the head of the table and looked at Proctor, I mused: "Never mind, I'll have a coat like that after awhile."

The next morning while I was walking about in the yard, Simon approached me and said:

"Wall, better ketch up your hosses."

My horses! What a pleasant sound.

"What for, Simon?"

"To go to plowin', that's what for."

"I'm not going to plow."

"Ain't you? Reckon then you'll have somebody to whup, an' we air fighters here."

Just then my wife appeared in the door. "What is the matter out there?" she asked.

"This feller won't go to work," replied Simon.

"Oh, I reckon he will."

I turned to her in astonishment. "Rutherford," she said, "none of your foolishness now. You may preach of Sundays and at night when the crop is gathered, but you must hump yourself. We can't afford to pay rent and horse hire unless work is done. In business matters I am a plain, blunt woman. Society is one thing; business another. You understand plowin', for I have heard you talk about workin' on the farm."

My heart sank. My bright visions were gone, and I saw no prospect of having a coat like Proctor's. Confound Proctor. I soon learned that he had deliberately set a trap and caught me in payment for a calf which he had bought of Sister Parkman. There was no alternative; I had to work. While I was plowing, some one stopped at the fence. If it wasn't my uncle I hope never to see another streak of sunlight.

"How are you getting along?" he asked.

"Go on away from here," said I.

"I reckon not. I own this farm. Your wife rents it of me. I don't think you are plowing deep enough. Why don't you kill that nit-fly? He's pesterin' that horse nearly to death. I am glad you married well. You've got a mighty stirring woman and by keeping in her good opinion you may get enough to eat. Well, so long."

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My wife and Simon have gone to church and I have slipped up stairs to work on my autobiography. I despise that boy. He struck me with a bridle yesterday. Must have gotten a cue from my uncle. I have labored here three years, and still I have not secured a coat like Proctor's. Confound Proctor.—*Opie P. Read, in Arkansaw Traveler.*

Was Justifiable.

A well known planter of south Arkansaw, a man who has exhorted at more revivals than any worker in the state, had trouble last week. While hauling cotton along a muddy road, one of the steers broke the yoke and ran away. The old fellow sat down on a log and said:

"Lord, you know pretty well what I have done for the church, and how many privations I have stood without a whisper of conplaint. If you have observed me very closely, you know that I never said a word when my fences were washed away, and that even when Josh Chandler beat me in a law suit, I did not murmur, but, after mature consideration, I am compelled to say something. Damn that steer. I think that under the circumstances I am excusable. Very few men would have stood as much as I have, especially a man whose wife is in a flout half the time, so I submit the question: Don't you think that I am justifiable in the course I have this day taken? Here I am, stuck in the mud. By the time I can get another team the boat will be gone, and I'll have to leave my cotton or haul it back home. If I leave it on the bank, somebody will steal it, and if I take it back home, Anderson will catch it with a mortgage. So, you see, I am peculiarly situated, and am, before any court in the world, or out of it either, justifiable in remarking, damn that steer."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Matrimonial Item.

"I believe I'll get married and settle down. I wish you would look around and pick me out a wife," said John Bingham, a Dallas dude, to Mrs. Morris.

"What sort of a wife do you want?" asked Mrs. Morris, who is a very sensible woman.

"In the first place she must be beautiful."

"What else?"

"She must be modest."

"What else?"

"She must be musical and well educated."

"Anything else?"

"She must be worth $250,000 in her own right."

"If that sort of a lady marries a fellow like you, she will have one other qualification," said Mrs. Morris.

"What's that?"

"She will have to be crazy."—*Texas Siftings.*

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 11.—In the senate, bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Downing: To prohibit cities of the fourth class from grading and macadamizing streets unless two-thirds of the resident property holders along the streets to be graded or macadamized petition for same.

By Mr. Walker: Authorizing probate judges to perfect records by writing up fully their minutes where the same has not been done.

By Mr. Kost: To discourage the sale of deadly weapons by imposing a tax of $100 on all dealers in pistols, revolvers, dirks and bowie knives.

By Mr. Saltonstall: To make disposition of the tax on dogs and repealing certain of present law.

By Mr. Allen: To enable counties in which there are graded roads to macadamize same.

Mr. Kyle's bill to prohibit railroad corporations from making contracts, limiting their liability as common carriers came up for passage and after a warm discussion was defeated. Ayes 9, nays 21. The following senators voted for the bill: Bull, Gibson, Halliburton, Harmon, Hunter, Kost, Pindser, Rogers, Saltonstall.

The senate refused to pass Mr. Webster's bill authorizing the formation of real estate title guarantee companies.

On motion of Mr. Downing the senate went into committee of the whole on senate bill No. 27, being Mr Downing's bill amending the dramshop law.

Mr. Halliburton was called to the chair by the president.

Section 3 of the bill which was under consideration when the committee last sat, was taken up. The discussion started out with a parliamentary laugh, growing out of the fact that Mr. Baldwin had offered an amendment to section 3 repealing the entire dram shop law, so far as wine and beer licenses are concerned. After a half hour's discussion, the amendment of Mr. Baldwin was declared out of order.

The pending amendment of Mr. McGinnis was then taken up.

The amendment is as follows:

"Upon every wine and beer house license there shall be levied a tax of not less than $30 nor more than $75 for state purposes, and not less than $90 nor more than $225 for county purposes for every period of twelve months. The amount of tax in every instance to be determined by the court of authority granting the license."

Mr. McGinnis spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Butler opposed it and favored making the wine and beer licenses the same as dramshop licenses.

Mr. Baldwin offered an amendment making wine and beer and dramshop licenses uniform.

After a number of speeches, both for and against the amendment, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Young offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the probable cost to the state of publishing its own text books for use in the public school. Adopted.

Mr. Bridges, from the committee on privileges and elections, submitted a supplementary report on the McGrath-Davisson contest, seating Mr. McGrath and ousting Mr. Davisson. The report set out in detail the points relied on by each party, the issues raised, and the finding of facts upon the issue. They find McGrath entitled to the seat by a majority of 28.

Mr. McGinnis moved that the report be printed and made the special order for Monday morning.

The resolution so far as it referred to printing was adopted. The part of the resolution fixing it as a special order was finally withdrawn.

In the house, petitions for temperance teaching in the public schools, and against convict contract labor generally, and putting in the penitentiary particularly, were presented.

A petition from Dallas county asking for a normal school in that county was presented.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Cox, of Cole: To improve Water street, Jefferson City.

By Mr. Kelley, of Johnson: Compelling owners of division hedges to trim them.

By Mr. Campbell, of Knox: Making fees for benefit of nonresidents.

By Mr. Salsbury, of Charlton: To increase salary of circuit judge to $2,500.

By Mr. Carter, of Lafayette: Repealing the law which created a state agency for collecting war claims from federal government.

By Mr. Steele, of Pettis: Amending dram shop law by changing population required for certain purposes from 2,500 to 1,000.

The committee on jurisprudence reported favorably bills forbidding the sale or exhibition of indecent pictures and papers to minors and the bill preventing the giving or accepting by members of the legislature, railroad tickets or passes.

Senate bill for taking census of the state in June 1885, was read a third time and passed unanimously.

House bill providing that teachers' contracts shall be made at regular session of school board and filed upon record of district clerk was read a third time and passed unanimously.

House bill putting creditors of assignees of estates who have liens of securities on an equal to with other creditors read a third time and passed unanimously.

House bill providing that suit brought by an officer shall not abate on account of the death of such officer, but the court shall appoint a successor.

A communication from D. W. Marmaduke, warden of the penitentiary, setting out all contracts for convict labor was read. This is in reply to a recent house resolution.

House took a recess until 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon Mr. Adams of Jackson introduced a bill changing the salaries of judges of the Twenty-fourth judicial circuit to $4,000 and enabling cities of the fourth class to levy a tax for building purposes.

Mr. Bond of St. Louis introduced a bill allowing corporations to make voluntary assignment by a vote of the directors without a meeting of the stockholders.

The house went into committee of the whole to consider the southwest lunatic asylum bill, left unfinished yesterday. After an hours deliberation, with Mr. Castleman of St. Louis in the chair, the committee rose and reported to the house, recommending the bill with several amendments perfecting its sections.

Mr. Salsbury of Charlton offered an amendment to locate the asylum in any county south of the Missouri river. The amendment was lost by a vote of 29 to 77.

Dr. Shields of Marion offered an amendment that the asylum should be used for incurable patients as a permanent home. Lost by a vote of 21 to 80.

Mr. Wray offered an amendment adding Bates and Henry counties to the district. Adopted by a vote of 59 to 48.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 12.—In the senate, Mr. Parcher introduced two bills amending the road law. One required the township boards to cut up their townships into districts not more than two miles square; the other repeals several sections of the existing road law, so as to give the establishing of vacation, etc., to the county court. Both bills relate only to counties having township organization.

Mr. Downing introduced two bills prepared by the committee on criminal jurisprudence seeking a repeal of certain provisions of the law concerning the punishment of criminals. The maximum penalty for grand larceny, now fixed at five years, is removed, and the minimum fixed at two years. In the crime of robbery in first degree, the minimum is reduced from ten to five years; robbery in second degree is reduced from five to three years.

By Mr. Young: Fixing the salary of the chief clerks of various departments at $2,000 per annum.

The committee on criminal jurisprudence reported back senate bill No. 13, to prohibit the grant of wine and beer licenses, and recommended its reference to the committee of the whole, along with senate bill 27.

The bill making the apportionment of congressional districts in southern Missouri was reported back favorably from the committee on judiciary. The bill was introduced by Mr. Bridges, and proposes to make the Thirteenth congressional district democratic by taking from it Polk and Dallas and attaching them to the Sixth district; also taking from it Jasper and attaching it to the Twelfth district. The bill was reported adversely a day or two ago by the committee on congressional and senatorial apportionment. It was then referred to the judiciary. This morning, when reported back from the latter committee, Mr. McGinnis sought to amend it so as to take from the Tenth congressional district the counties of Madison, Reynolds and Iron and adding them to the Fourteenth congressional district. Mr. McGinnis offered this for the purpose of equalizing the population of the two districts.

After a sharp debate the amendment was defeated by a vote of 10 to 30.

The bill was ordered engrossed.

Mr. Baldwin offered a resolution creating a committee on congressional apportionment to whom all bills relating to this subject shall be referred.

Mr. Downing introduced a bill, emanating from the committee on criminal jurisprudence, for the appointment of an assistant prosecuting attorney in counties having 100,000 inhabitants or over.

By Mr. Allen: A bill relating to life insurance on the assessment plan.

Mr. Young introduced a bill appropriating $89,000 to erect an addition to the insane asylum No. 2 at St. Joseph.

Mr. McGinnis offered a resolution that the report of the committee on privileges and elections in the McGrath-Davisson contest be made the special order for Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Young offered an amendment fixing it for 11 o'clock to-morrow. After a brief debate the latter motion prevailed on a call of the roll by a vote of 8 to 21.

Mr. Halliburton moved that the vote by which the emergency clause of Mr. Wear's bill relating to the insurance department, failed to pass be reconsidered. Adopted.

The emergency clause was then passed.

Mr. Wood moved that the vote by which Mr. Webster's bill providing for the formation of real estate title guarantee companies failed to pass be reconsidered. Adopted. The bill was then taken up and passed.

In the house, Mr. Warren of Marion offered a resolution that all employes of the house be paid from the beginning of the session.

On motion of Mr. Van Wormer the resolution was laid over one day.

Mr. Wright of Carroll offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to examine into the need of a branch of the penitentiary.

Messrs. Garner and Alexander advocated its being referred to the committee on penitentiary, which was agreed to, and the resolution was so referred.

Petitions for temperance teaching, and against convict contract labor, were presented; also a petition against the "miners law" for measuring coal.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Arnold Cooper: To reduce railroad freights.

By Mr. Warren of Marion: To protect buyers against dishonest measurement.

By Mr. Haines of Buchanan: To enlarge and improve the lunatic asylum at St. Joe.

By Mr. Allison of Ralls: Providing for a more speedy method of collection of amounts due the school fund from estrays.

When the house bill admitting DeKalb county to the Twenty-eighth judicial circuit came up for argument, Messrs. Weisner, Garner and Alexander spoke strongly against it.

Mr. Moulton of DeKalb said Buchanan county alone employed the judge of the Twelfth circuit more freely than the whole of the Twenty-eighth, and justice required that DeKalb should be placed in the Twenty-eighth, so she could receive a proper measure of the judge's attention. Mr. Alexander replied that DeKalb's reason for wanting to get out of the Twelfth was the personal objection to Judge Grubb, and Judge Goodman had now work enough, and in justice to him DeKalb should not be added.

By a decided vote the house refused to have the bill engrossed.

Mr. Curtis offered an amendment to the bill affixing a penalty to the failure of the railroad companies to furnish a car as ordered, by adding a penalty on the shipper who declines to use the car when furnished.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 21 to 81, and the bill was ordered to engrossment.

The house bill making it a misdemeanor for any officer or employe in a penal or eleemosynary institution to inflict cruel punishment, such as whipping, or "putting in the ball ring," came up for engrossment.

Mr. Loring and Mr. Stuart of Stone spoke against such unchristian practices.

Mr. Anthony opposed the bill on the ground that the stories of cruel punishments were greatly exaggerated, and some punishment must be allowed in dealing with the hardened criminals.

At the afternoon session the bill preventing cruel punishment was again taken up.

Mr. Donovan, of Livingston, offered an amendment striking out the word "unnecessary." The amendment was lost by a vote of 48 to 44.

The bill was ordered to engrossment by a vote of 66 to 46.

The bill allowing peddlers' license to extend to other counties by the payment of a county license came up for engrossment.

Mr. Anthony explained the meaning of the bill to relieve peddlers from paying a state license more than once.

Mr. Carter explained that the objectionable feature was the extension of license from six to twelve months, which would reduce the tax one-half.

Mr. Henry said if the members were as careful to make wealthy dealers pay proportionate taxes as to put taxes on small dealers, there would be a very light tax on landed and other interests.

The house ordered the bill engrossed without division.

The bill to prevent dealers from selling or giving intoxicants to miners was ordered engrossed, with an amendment making its penalties applicable to all persons selling or giving.

The bill requiring drivers of steam mills, cane mills, threshers, etc., to place planks of at least three inches in thickness on all bridges and culverts, and to halt when within 100 yards of approaching teams or horses, with the agreement, "excepting such mills and threshers of not more than one ton in weight," was ordered engrossed.

The bill making a misdemeanor for persons driving cattle through counties of this state from grazing lands on to private lands, was ordered engrossed.

The bill for a firemen's relief fund was ordered engrossed.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 13.—In the senate, a number of new bills were presented, and the following bills passed:

Substitute for senate bills 19 and 44, to amend section 2762 of chapter 57 of the revised statutes, entitled "Of Guardians and Curators."

Bill 94, empowering courts of record to appoint guardians and curators during vacation etc.

Bill 77, appropriating $39,600 to the state agricultural college.

An act to compel railroads to construct and maintain good crossings wherever such roads cross streets or highways.

An act providing for the counting and comparing votes with the list of votes in cases of contested elections.

An act to amend the law relating to organizing and maintaining the militia of the state. The act as passed appropriates $70,000 for two years.

An act to make Carlton's abstracts of land titles in Pemiscot county, or certified copies of the entries therein, evidence in all courts. The ground for this bill was the destruction of the court house in that county

An act amending existing laws relating to trust companies. It provides how such companies shall be organized, the amount of capital, etc.

An act amendatory to the law on public schools. It provides that at annual school meetings the qualified voters shall vote by ballot, and that such election shall be held at the same place as the annual meetings and on the same day.

An act dividing St. Louis into six justices of the peace districts.

An act to regulate the sale of real estate under mortgages and deeds of trust, and the manner of giving notice of such sales. It requires sales to be made in the county where the real estate is situated.

An act providing for a jury system in cities having more than 1,000 inhabitants.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock Monday.

In the house, several new bills were introduced, and house bills were taken up for third reading and passed in the following order:

Mr. Dunn's bill authorizing county courts, upon petition, to take measures to prevent land bordering on rivers and streams from being washed away. Passed.

Mr. Hayne's bill, providing some punishment for attorneys or legal advisers who embezzled funds in their possession as if property had been stolen in any other manner. Passed.

Mr. Smith's bill, relating to administration of estates. Passed.

The bill provides that if property of deceased persons cannot be divided to the advantage of minors and others, court may order such property delivered to such persons as may be designated, the minor to be represented by guardian, who shall collect, hold and dispose of such property, and distribute the same to parties entitled thereto.

Mr. Hollis' bill, providing for four terms of probate court of Randolph county, to be held at Moberly, passed without opposition, together with the emergency clause.

Mr. Atkins' bill, authorizing court to require public administrators to give additional security for faithful demeanor in office. Passed.

Mr. Savage's bill, giving the mayor and board of aldermen, in cities of the fourth class, power by ordinance, to restrict stock from running at large. Passed. Ayes, 102; noes, 3.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 14.—In the house, Mr. Moulton introduced a bill providing that recorders be entitled to all fees of office under section 5,617, revised statutes, out of which he shall pay all clerk and deputy hire.

By Mr. Noel: A bill to provide that prosecuting attorneys in all counties of 25,000 inhabitants or more shall pay assistants out of fees; to take effect January 1, 1887.

By Mr. Cox: A bill to discourage the keeping of useless dogs.

By Mr. Loring: To establish a new normal school district to be known as district No. 4, and to transfer to the state the St. Louis normal.

By Mr. Moulton: To provide for the deduction from assessed valuation of two thirds of bona fide liabilities when represented by notes and mortgages and shall be given in evidence of such liabilities, and assessed to holders of same.

By Mr. Wells: A bill authorizing the county clerks to make out a back tax book of all the back taxes in the county sixty days after the passage of this act and every year thereafter.

A bill by Mr. Anthony, requiring that no loans of the sinking fund shall be made by county courts beyond the maturity of the indebtedness for which said loans may be effected, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Harrington's bill, authorizing county courts to relieve collectors from visiting townships they may designate, the member from Ralls opposed in one of his country school teacher speeches.

Mr. Harrington supported the bill in a telling speech.

Mr. Van Wormer moved the previous question and the bill was passed by a vote of 77 to 31.

Mr. Shields offered the following privilege resolution:

Resolved, That this house having received with sorrow the sad news of the death of the mother of our honored governor, a committee of three be appointed to draft suitable resolutions to be presented to him in this his hour of bereavement.

The resolution was carried and the house adjourned.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 16.—In the senate, a few petitions were presented and a message received from the house informing the senate of the passage of a number of house bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Baldwin: Providing for the assessment of telegraph companies, by requiring a sworn statement of the officers as to the gross and net amount of business transacted, the value of property, etc.

By Mr. Wear: Fixing rates for sleeping car companies.

By Mr. Jacobs: To extend time of state supreme court two years, the commission two years.

By Mr. Hunter: To reclaim swamp lands in southwest Missouri and to use convict labor for that purpose.

By Mr. Butts: To amend the present road law. This bill is a very voluminous one and proposes a general change in the road law.

By Mr. Downing: To allow one railroad to have rights of way over another company's condemned in cities of 40,000 inhabitants and over.

By Mr. Downing: To prohibit bank officers and clerks from dealing in options.

By Mr. Hunter: To perfect the present law relating to crime and criminal procedure.

By Mr. Simrall: To prohibit the pooling of railroads.

By Mr. Brette: Amending the Downing dram shop law so that one-half of the county revenues shall go to the townships for road purposes.

By Mr. Halliburton: Two bills, one requiring a special tax to be paid by dealers in deadly weapons, and the other to require itinerant insurance agents to give bond.

By Mr. Yancey: Regulating civil practice in courts.

By Mr. Hathaway: Providing for a reformatory school for boys and girls under 16 years of age, and appropriating $65,000 therefor.

Prohibiting any member of the general assembly, state officer or member of any state court from accepting as a gift a railroad pass or ticket, or accepting either at a discount, making it a felony punishable by not more than two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and not less than sixty days in the county jail.

The communication from the St. Louis board of police commissioners, referred to in the proceedings of the house, was read to the senate.

Mr. Hathaway moved that the communication be returned to its author.

Mr. Jacobs moved that it be referred to the committee on criminal jurisprudence.

Mr. Jacobs moved that a committee of two be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sympathy and condolence of the senate with Governor Marmaduke over the death of his mother, and that the senate adjourn at once until to-morrow. Adopted unanimously.

The president appointed as the committee Senators Jacobs, Baldwin and Ball. Adjourned.

In the house, the speaker announced as a committee to draft resolutions of sympathy with Governor Marmaduke on the death of his mother, Messrs. Shields, Bond and Smith.

A memorial from the board of police commissioners of St. Louis protesting against the repeal of the felony clause of the Johnson gambling law was read.

Mr. Smith of Jackson, asked to strike out the section in the Kansas city police bill allowing one patrolman to each 1,000 inhabitants and leave the matter as now in the hands of council. Agreed to.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Claycombe of Jasper: To authorize the mayor and city council of any city of the third class to issue bonds payable in one year and in amount not exceeding one half the current revenue of the year; also to issue bonds for indebtedness existing at time of incorporation.

By Mr. Wells of Buchanan: To authorize the commissioner of permanent seat of government to pay money into treasury and settle with auditor.

By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: Authorizing township collector to pay certain school moneys to treasurer of school board.

By Mr. Danforth of Mississippi: Allowing $2 per acre for land planted with forest trees.

By Mr. Curtiss of St. Louis: Amending the school laws by compelling each child to attend public or private school, unless taught at home.

By Mr. Moulton of DeKalb: Transferring the issue of marriage licenses from recorder to judge of probate court.

By Mr. Poore of Barton: To require railroad freight trains to stop at all towns containing 100 inhabitants or more.

By Mr. Salsbury of Charlton: Amending the law of mortgages and trusts, and fixing time for redemption of property after sale.

Mr. Gunn of Pike introduced a joint and concurrent resolution memorializing congress to appropriate money to build a levee from Clarksville to mouth of Missouri river.

Mr. Tidwell of Polk introduced a joint and concurrent resolution memorializing congress for an amendment to the constitution of the United States under