Weekly Chillicothe Crisis.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

MR. HENRY IRVING does not mean that the London public shall forget him and Miss Ellen Terry while he is adding to his fame and fortune in America. His appearances here are advertised as regularly in the London papers as though he were playing in that city.

NAVAL CADET TILTON, late of the Naval academy at Annapolis, and now in the Chinese service, commanded the only Chinese vessel that captured a French vessel in a late conflict. Capt. Tilton was thereupon made a commander in the Chinese navy. Ex-Naval Cadets Sparling and Tennant are going to China, also to enter the Chinese navy.

MAPLESON arbitrarily changed the opera for the opening night in San Francisco from "Semiramide" to "Linda," and the result was the crowded house refused to applaud Patti, venting their spleen in this way upon her manager, while on the following night the audience went wild over Fursch-Madi, who was wholly surprised by so much applause.

LORD LYTTON will shortly publish a new narrative poem somewhat of the character of "Lucille," under the title of "Glenaverie; or, The Metamorphosis." The story is said to be entirely modern, with a stirring narrative interest, and will contain some parliamentary portraits of contemporary English statesmen as well as sketches of modern London life. It will be published in six monthly parts. The first number will appear in March.

A FEW days after Dickens' death an Englishman, deeply grieved at the event, made a pilgrimage to Gad's Hill, and as he was having some refreshment at the famous John Falstaff inn, near at hand, the effusiveness of his emotions prompted him to take the waiter into his confidence. "A great loss, this, of Mr. Dickens," said the pilgrim. "A great loss to us, sir," replied the waiter, shaking his head, "he had all his ale sent in from this house."

A WINDOW to the memory of Prof. Williams has just been put up in the Battell chapel at Yale. The inscription at the bottom, reads: "In memory of Samuel Welles Williams, LL. D., MDCCCXII.—MDCCCLXXXIV. Missionary, Scholar, Diplomatist, Professor of the Chinese Language in Yale College." Above in Chinese characters is a quotation from Conucius, which is translated: "By his earnest activity his achievements were great. By his justice all were delighted."

MR. GLADSTONE, whom some people regard as growing too old for the office of premier, is in the 76th year of his age. Lord John Russell, who was an active member of the house of lords to the time of his death, after a long career in the house of commons, was 90 years old when he died, and Lord Palmerston, who died while occupying the position of premier, was 81 years old. Earl Derby, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Melbourne, and Earl Gray were also old men when holding places of power.

"LIONEL SACKVILLE WEST," writes a Washington correspondent, "is of middle height, with inconspicuous features, a pair of large, sad blue eyes, and a look so wearied and bored that it can only proceed from ill-health or hopeless ennui. He is of middle age, quite bald, and slightly gray. His court dress is notable as the most heavily embroidered among the legation. It is embroidered in gold bullion until it is as stiff as a cuirass, and the only place where the cloth is visible is on the back, between the collar and the shoulder-blade."

ERNEST LONGFELLOW, who is on his way home from a trip in the south, said to an interviewer in New York recently: "I do not know whether the sale of my father's works has increased since his death or not. My family do not get a royalty upon the sale, but other arrangements are made. Several biographies have been published of my father, but none are authentic. My uncle, Samuel Longfellow, is now engaged in compiling extracts from my father's dairy and papers, and the book will be published next year. It will be the only authorized biography of my father."

"RICHELIEU" ROBINSON, whose burly form will not be seen on the floor of the house for an indefinite time, relates an amusing incident in which he was the chief actor. More than forty years ago he took out his first papers of citizenship. The clerk repeated the usual formula, which required the applicant to renounce allegiance to all other governments, and concluded, without ever making a pause, "but especially to the queen of Great Britain and Ireland so help you God give me a dollar!" "Pardon me, sir," Mr. Robinson said, "but shouldn't you have put a comma between God and the dollar?"

LIEUT. COL. PHILIP EYRE, who lost his life in the battle of Dulka, was once a clerk in the Dublin post-office. He was careless in his work, and one day the head of the department angrily told him he never would earn his salt as a clerk. "What shall I do, then?" asked Eyre. "Better go and enlist. You'd make a good target." Next day Eyre did not put in an appearance, but late on the second came strolling in leisurely. "Well, sir," demanded the enraged chief, "explain why you were absent without leave yesterday." "Oh, I took your advice and enlisted. Thought I'd just call in and bid you all good-by."

A man in Helena, Ark., last week drank a gallon of beer in three minutes on a wager.

The vanilla plant has been found growing on the borders of the everglades of Florida

GRAINS OF SAND.

Of all who toil from youth till death
To win the gilded laurel wreath
And wear it at their latest breath,

Who struggle with the hope, the trust
That ages will not let their dust
Fall down and unremembered rust,

Not one in every thousand gains
The glorious bauble for his pains;
Yet bears around his heart Woe's chains

That burn and fire the pangs we feel
After the point of Failure's steel
Has opened wounds that will not heal.

Whate'er I may be matters not;
Enough if peace falls to my lot,
With gleams of tranquilness and thought.

To me my native vales are dear;
I love them for their homely cheer,
Their quiet moods and language clear.

To me there is a mystic spell
In each dusk-glooming hill and dell,
And music in the lowliest r.ll

That rambles humbly like a heart
Which scorns all petty tricks of art,
And wisely takes the better part.

The laughter of the brooks that pass
Thro' my own meadow-plots, like glass;
The crickets in the summer grass;

The herds that seek the glades at noon;
The men who, sweat-crowned, late and soon
Toil in the harvest fields of June;

His birds, who look to me for food;
His kine, who plead with language rude
To me as primal source of good,—

These keep the heart-founts pure and warm,
These drain the soul of all its storm—
Whose loves Nature knowns not harm.

Who writes God's poem Beautiful!
Is it not he whom fools call dull,
And yet, withal, whose fervent soul

Writes Beauty on each rolling plain
In verdure billowing like a main—
Idylls of grass and songs of grain!

Poems of light and life and to l
Uprising thro' Art's vain turmoil—
Truths which nor scorn nor hate can so'll

Why bow to Fame whose restless thirst
Leads on from slime impure to worst!
Truth is true art, and lieth first

With Duty; such my songs: The years
Repay all troubles and all fears,
All anxious longings and all tears.

No one strives truly but at last
Is recompensed for all the past,
Nor shall the guiding desert blast

That raves across the arid lands,
Crush flat upon Time's level sands
The column raised by careful hands.

—*Charles J. O'Malley, in The Current.*

A DEAD MAN'S STORY.

You wonder that my hair is so white while I am not an old man as years go? Perhaps your hair would be as white as mine if you had passed through the ordeal of death in life that it was my fate to endure.

Tell you about it? Ugh! I shudder to think of it. Everything comes up before me so vividly when I tell my strange story, that I seem to be living the terrible hours of terror and suspense over again. I do not tell it often, but if you care to hear it, listen, and when I am done tell me if you wonder my hair is white.

I was a soldier in the late war, and it was my fortune to be wounded in an engagement in Virginia. A ball struck me in the shoulder, and I fell to the ground and knew nothing of what happened for hours after that.

When I came to myself I was in an ambulance and was being taken to the hospital. The jolting of the wagon caused almost unbearable pain in my wounded shoulder. At times it seemed as if my suffering would drive me wild. By the time we reached our destination I was so weak I could hardly speak above a whisper. I was taken from the ambulance and carried into the hospital ward, and a surgeon was sent for at once.

He came presently—a kindly featured, mild voiced man who won my confidence at once. He asked me some questions about my wound before he proceeded to examine it. Seeing how weak I was, he gave me something that soon quieted me.

When the drug had taken effect, he examined my shoulder. I saw from his face that he considered amputation necessary.

"I won't consent to having my arm taken off," I cried. "I'd rather suffer any amount of pain than the loss of that."

"But—you might lose your life," he suggested.

"I might as well, and be done with it, as to go through life with one arm," I answered. "I'll never consent to any operation that will deprive me of it."

He reasoned with me in vain. At length he left me.

Shortly after, the nurse having charge of that ward came in. The surgeon had made out a prescription for me and I swallowed the medicine he sent wondering if life or death was to be my lot.

I fell into a broken, troubled sleep from which I woke to the consciousness of a keen, knife-like pain in my shoulder, a sudden darting pain that ran through all my nerves and tingled to the extremities of my body.

In this condition the surgeon found me when he made his next visit.

"I knew how it would be," he said, shaking his head. "I tell you what it is, my boy, you had better submit to the loss of a limb than a loss of life. It will soon be too late, if this inflammation goes on, to risk an operation.

"I can't consent to it," I persisted, thinking of the disadvantage I would be laboring under in attempting to fight the battle of life without my trusty arm. "Besides, the shock of amputation might kill me. It probably would. As well die with my arm on, as to have it taken off and then die."

"It might, it is true," said the surgeon, "but the chances of recovery after an operation would be far greater than now. However, if you are determined to hang to it, we'll do the best we can for you."

Then he proceeded to dress my wound. The pain the operation caused was terrible. Once I almost fainted away.

"Grin and bear it," said the surgeon. "After a little you will be more comfortable, I think. But I tell you the truth when I say that you will suffer far more with your arm, if you live, than you would in having it taken off."

"It isn't the dread of the pain of amputation that makes me refuse to have it taken off," I answered, "it is simply because I can not bear the idea of going through life with one arm to depend on."

For a time after my wound was dressed, I was tolerably comfortable. Then the shooting pain I have spoken of commenced running all over me again. My suffering was so intense that I could feel the sweat starting on my forehead. I could not keep back the groans of agony which rose to my lips.

Presently the nurse came in. Seeing how terribly I was suffering, he called the surgeon who chanced to be passing through the hall.

"Poor fellow! he's bound to have a hard time of it," the surgeon said. "Give him this powder now, and if it doesn't relieve him, give another. It may be necessary to give two, but don't do so unless he suffers intensely."

I swallowed the powder. Gradually the sense of excruciating pain died out, and at last oblivion came.

It was late at night when I woke from the stupor produced by the drug.

Just as it came daylight the pain began again, with redoubled intensity. It would seem to concentrate itself for a moment in my shoulder, then spread all over my body like ripples on a puddle of water into which one drops a stone. Every ripple of pain seemed to burn its way along nerve and artery, and I could not help shrieking out in the intensity of my torture.

The nurse was greatly alarmed when he came in, and hastily emptied some powder from a vial he carried into a glass of water, and held it to my lips. I drank the draught eagerly, hoping for relief from pain, or death. I cared not much which.

Again that deadly stupor crept over me, and I felt all consciousness leaving my brain. Soon I knew no more.

When again a vague sort of consciousness came stealing in upon my benumbed senses as the first faint beams of coming day steal in upon the gloom and darkness of night, I became aware of the sounds of voices in the room. I could hear words spoken, but they seemed far off. Gradually they seemed to come nearer until at last I could distinguish what was being said.

"He died day before yesterday," I heard the surgeon say, in tones full of respectful sympathy. "The nurse found him suffering terribly and gave a large dose of morphine. That seemed to quiet him. The nurse reported the case to me, and I came as soon as I could. When I came he was dead. I am sorry you could not have been here sooner, madam. He often spoke of his mother. If I had dreamed how near the end was, I would have telegraphed at once. But I supposed there was no immediate danger."

"I wish I could have been here," a voice choked with tears made reply—the voice of my mother. "Oh, my poor boy!"

Then I felt warm kisses pressed upon my lips and tears felt like rain upon my face.

Good God! They thought I was dead. The terrible truth flashed over me like lightning.

Dead!

For many hours I had been lying there wrapped in the icy semblance of death, and my mother was preparing to take my body home for burial! I tried to open my eyes, to speak. In vain! No muscle moved in response to the dictates of my will. The current of life was frozen in my veins.

It was terrible, terrible, terrible, the awful sickening feeling that crept over me when I found that my body had thrown off allegiance to my will, that I was powerless to move a finger or lift an eyelid. I was dead to thought came to me that perhaps this was all outward appearance. Once the really death, and my soul had not yet taken its leave of the house of clay. But I could not believe that, and I strove to shake off the lethargy upon me again and again. But my will could not accomplish its purpose. I felt myself receding into unconsciousness again, as a wave goes out from shore till its ideny is lost. I was a wave on the tide of life, going out into oblivion. I thought then that I was indeed dying. The semblance of death was fast becoming its reality. Then came another long and utter blank in my existence.

When again consciousness returned it brought a sensation of intense cold. I seemed to be in some region of ice and frost. All my energies seemed congealed in deadly numbness. Again I tried to move, to open my eyes. Not a muscle stirred.

How long was this to continue? I asked myself that question, but I could not answer it. Then the thought came again that after all I might be really dead. How did I know that the soul left the body when what men call death takes place? Might it not remain and be conscious of earthly things as before? Who could tell what happened after the breath of life has left the body? The lips of those called dead never opened to divulge the secrets of death. Perhaps I was finding them out. But no! no! It could not be that I was dead! I was in a trance. But they believed I was dead, and they would bury me alive!

By slow degrees the truth of my position came upon me. I was in my coffin!

I leave you to imagine, if you can, what I felt. But you can not. No one can who has not been through the same terrible experience.

Then steps came into the room. I felt myself lifted and borne out. I was carried for some distance. Then I knew that those who bore me were ascending steps. I heard the creaking of heavy doors, and then the deep and solemn tones of an organ broke forth in the Dead March in Saul.

I knew, then, that I was in the church I had attended previous to my enlistment. I was back in my old home, and friends had gathered to pay their last tribute to my memory.

Then the organ's mighty voice died out in a long minor chord, and the minister read in slow, impressive tones: "I am the resurrection and the life, whosoever believeth in Me, though he be dead, yet shall he live again." Then came messages of comfort from the word of God to sorrowing hearts. I heard the sobs of friends about me, as the good man spoke. Then he prayed. A hymn was sung. Then the lid above my face was lifted, and friends came about me to take the last look. I felt tears falling on my face. I felt that my last chance had come. Now, if ever, I must shake myself free from the deadly lethargy upon me. It seemed as if my frantic efforts to break the bonds that bound me must avail and set the current of life in motion.

My mother came to me last. She leaned across the coffin, and laid her cheek against my face, and whispered, "Oh, my boy, you were all I had left, and I loved you so."

Somehow those words seemed to touch the hidden spring of life. The stagnant current began to move again, my will resumed its power over my body; I opened my eyes, and I cried out, "Mother!"

I cannot describe the scene of terror and excitement that followed. Imagine how it would be if you saw the dead come to life. For months after that many looked at me with frightened faces as if they could not rid themselves of the impression that I had really been dead and they beheld my ghost.

Do you wonder my hair is white? What I wonder at most is that my mind stood the strain of that terrible experience.—*Eden E. Rexford.*

Songs of the War.

Someone describes in a Philadelphia paper the methods of Frank Howard, popular singer and ballad composer. It is stated that after writing the words he will get together several members of the minstrel company with which he is connected, and they will all sing, suggest, and criticise while he embodies on the piano, till at last the melody thus hammered out is made to fit. The author of that famous war song, "John Brown's Body," describes in a letter to *The Graphic* a similar process in connection with that wonderful piece of passion and nonsense, patriotism and brutality, high-wrought enthusiasm and emotional fervor. The author, a Mr. Jerone Leonard, resides at Russel, Kan. He was a boy of 16 years during that first battle in the summer of 1861, living at Leavenworth, Kan., where his elder brother was an orchestra leader in a variety theater. Leonard was fond of music, and very much in the habit, with a boy companion, of thrumming off combination tunes from old melodies floating in his head. The 8th Kansas volunteers, commanded by John A. Martin, now governor of that state, were in Leavenworth during June, 1861, preparing for departure to Kentucky and Tennessee, from which department they did not return until the war was ended. The soldiers frequented the Canterbury, and "John Brown Had a Little Nigger," "One More River to Cross," "Canaan's Happy Land," and other catch songs were exhausted. Young Jerome heard his brother talking of the need of a new war song, went to his room and hammered out of an old cracked piano and two old Methodist camp-meeting tunes the stirring rhythmic melody with its "hallelujah" chorus we know as the John Brown song and music. He wrote two of the verses afterward so famous, and it was sung on the boards that night. It set the soldiers wild, and so traveled from Leavenworth to Boston harbor, where it was adopted by the 14th Massachusetts, then garrisoning Fort Warren. By them it was brought to the Potomac. The 8th Kansas carried it to the armies of Thomas, Logan, et al. A newsboy on the street next day added the striking, if coarse, line, half humorous, half brutal, and wholly impassioned:

We'll hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree
As we go marching on.

With that line the John Brown song was fairly launched, and met everywhere in the union lines the favor of the soldiery and the adaptive verdict of the people. Nothing ever replaced it. Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn" was sung by the camp-fire, but the rude and stirring "John Brown," first set echoing over a continent by the boy, Jerome Leonard, held its place on the march and on the battlefield until the end, and still has power to stir and rouse with associations of "deering do."—*New York Graphic.*

Discovery of Gold in California.

In your issue of Friday evening, writes John Kane in *The Sacramento Bee*, I saw an item headed, "The Discovery of gold," dated at New York, where the writer, an alleged California pioneer, objects to J. W. Marshall having all credit for the discovery of the precious metal and asserts that Capt. Sutter is deserving of the lion's share of praise. With all due respect to both those pioneers, I wish to show through the columns of *The Bee* that there are other parties equally as deserving. I refer to Mr. Weimar and lady, the latter of whom had the first piece of gold discovered in California in her possession in 1854. The writer of this paid a visit to the Weimar family, in the town of Coloma, El Dorado county, in company with a Mr. Hill, and our only object was to get a look at the specimen, and the lady informed me I was only one of hundreds who visited her for a similar purpose. It seemed to please the lady to have people call on her. I now give you her version of this discovery. She said that Mr. Marshall and her husband went out from the cabin one Sunday morning to visit a water-course, or tail-race, where Capt. Sutter had a number of Indians employed. They were walking along, and one of the men saw the glittering specimen, picked it up, and brought it to their cabin. Neither of the two men knew what it was, but she exclaimed as soon as she saw it that it was gold, but the men only laughed at her. She then convinced them that she was right by testing the metal with soap-suds, and her husband was going to the fort, at Sacramento, the next day to give the important news to Sutter, but as he (Weimar) was superintendent, or boss, of the laborers on the tail-race, he thought it best to let Marshall go.

Such is the history of the discovery of gold as given to the writer of this by a lady who could have had no object in coloring the story. She remarked to us at the time that she had been offered $900 for the specimen, and it was only about $5 value in weight. I asked her why she did not accept the offer, and she said she would not part with the specimen for money, but that if the state of California desired it as a memento for its collection of historical relics it could have it; and I think that remark speaks volumes for the lady.

The Little Child on the Track.

As the freight train on the East Side Road was coming into Stephens' Addition on Monday night the engineer and fireman saw, to their horror, a little child not over three years old, balancing her tiny self upon one of the rails ahead and clapping her hands in greatest glee as the iron monster thundered along toward her. The engineer shut off steam and reversed the lever, while the fireman sprang to the top of the train and set two or three brakes quicker and tighter than they had ever been set before. To blow the whistle would be nothing but murder, thought the engineer, for it would surely freighten the child and cause her to fall in front of the train. So he called out, and probably the tones of his voice had never before been so tenderly modulated. But calling and motioning were of as little avail as the endeavors to stop the heavy train so suddenly. The little girl, knowing no fear, was waving her sunbonnet and her laugh could be heard in the cab of the engine. The strong man closed his eyes and a feeling of sickness came over him. But it was not destined that that little life should thus be crushed out. Something—was it mere chance or the brush of an angel's wing?—caused the wee one to reel and fall backward away from the track, her tiny feet almost touching the wheels as they went rumbling past.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Some of the citizens Opelika, Ala., are dissatisfied with the rule of the city commission, and propose to test its constitutionality. They want to exercise the right of electing their own mayor and council.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 10.—The senate passed Mr. Judge's house bill to protect the property of manufacturers of bottles and dealers in mineral waters, soda water and other beverages from loss of the syphons, bottles and boxes.

Mr. Allen introduced a bill relating to regrading and macadamizing roads.

By Mr. Parker: A bill to prevent the spread of pleuro pneumonia.

The senate passed the bill appropriating $1,000 to the Missouri State Horticultural Society to reimburse them for moneys expended in their exhibit at the World's fair in New Orleans, and to keep up said exhibition.

Also Mr. Wear's bill to appropriate $600 for the flags and other relics used by Missouri troops in the late war.

A substitute for senate bill 291, authorizing boards of aldermen in cities of more than 25,000 to grant dramshop licenses.

In the house, house bill striking out that part of the divorce law which forbids the guilty party to marry after divorce was passed.

Mr. Wright of Carroll offered a resolution that,

WHEREAS, It is reported that a large and valuable cattle property belonging to the state at the Fulton asylum is endangered by the presence of pleuro-pneumonia, therefore be it

Resolved, That the auditor be instructed to report to the house the number and value of the cattle owned by the state at that place and under what authority they were purchased. Adopted.

The following bills were passed:

House bill providing that any keeper of a wine or beer saloon who sells or gives to a minor wine or beer, or allows a minor to play cards or billiards on the premises, shall pay $50 to parent or guardian, and be liable to a fine of not less than $50 for misdemeanor.

House bill construing the law concerning the appointment of guardians and curators.

The bill for requiring assessors to take lists of farm products came up on engrossment. A discussion arose on the amounts to be paid assessors for the work, which occupied most of the morning.

The bill for assessors taking lists of farm products was laid on the table.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 11.—In the senate, a large number of bills were reported from committees and ordered engrossed and printed.

The senate passed the joint and concurrent resolution memorializing congress to appropriate money for the protection of the bottom lands in northeast Missouri from the annual overflow from the Mississippi river and other sources.

The senate took up and passed the bill providing for the funding of state bonds falling due in 1886, 1887 and 1888.

Also the bill providing for the reorganization of towns and villages.

Also the bill forbidding the selling under merchants' licenses of spirituous, vinous or malt liquor in quantities less than five gallons.

Also the bill providing for the establishment of an asylum for inebriates at Excelsior Springs. This bill passed by a vote of 22 to 8.

The next bill to come up for passage was the bill to repeal the law creating the office of state claim agent and authorizing him to collect all claims against the general government growing out of the late war.

After a half hour's debate the bill passed by a vote of 21 to 1. The emergency clause, however, was defeated.

In the house, a resolution to employ a stenographer for the committee investigating the alleged mismanagement in the purchase of state bonds was adopted.

The committee appointed to investigate the cattle disease at the Fulton asylum reported that pleuro-pneumonia was prevalent in the herd and recommended that all the infected cattle be killed and the rest strictly quarantined, and that legislation should be passed to prevent the further spread of the disease. After some debate the report was laid over until to-morrow morning.

The road bill reported from the committee on roads and highways was called up and ordered passed.

House bill forbidding herding of cattle on lands not owned or leased by owners of cattle passed.

House bill appropriating money for improvement to the Warrensburg normal school passed.

House bill allowing telephone companies to organize with a capital of $500 (the lowest limit now is $5,000) passed.

The house bill prohibiting the giving, selling or showing to a minor any immoral publication or hiring a minor to sell or distribute such publication passed.

House bill for taking depositions of witnesses and providing for a special commissioner in certain cases, was passed. The bill applies only to St. Louis.

House bill allowing certain educational and scientific associations to complete organization by taking out articles of association, passed.

House bill to transfer to the sinking fund any sums in the treasury not necessary for current expenses and to use the same for the purchase of state bonds or United States bonds passed.

House bill providing for the publishing of decisions of the supreme court and court of appeals, passed.

House bill authorizing owners of swamp land to construct drains across the lands of others for agricultural purposes, passed.

Senate bill taxing railroad property for building school houses, passed.

House bill authorizing probate judges to appoint guardians and executors in vacation, passed.

House bill relieving theatrical and minstrel companies from paying license in cities of the third and fourth class when held in opera houses, passed.

Senate bill to repeal the law allowing wine and beer licenses, passed.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 12.—In the senate, several bills were ordered engrossed and three or four of minor importance reported on adversely indefinitely postponed.

The house bill providing for instruction in public schools on the evil effects of alcohol and narcotics was made the subject of a long discussion on second reading.

After recess the house bill providing for instruction in the public schools was again considered. Amendments were adopted providing that such instructions shall be given upon request of parents, thus cutting out the implied compulsory requirements of the bill.

The senate passed Mr. Walker's bill giving judges of courts having jurisdiction power to remove assignees for cause in vacation.

The senate also passed the bill appropriating $6,000 for the purpose of maintaining the exhibits of Missouri at the New Orleans exposition, $1,000 to go to the Woman's exchange of St. Louis.

The senate also passed Mr. Wear's bill providing for the levying of assessment by the boards of directors of mutual insurance companies other than life.

Mr. Britt's bill, to suppress the selling, lending, giving away or showing to any minor child any paper or publication devoted to illustrating or describing immoral deeds, after being discussed for half an hour, was defeated by a vote of ayes 14, noes 16.

Mr. Young's bill, defining cities and incorporated towns so as to make the classes conform to the constitution, was taken up and passed.

The senate also passed the bill providing for the reorganization of the state board of agriculture and increasing the salary of the secretary from $600 to $2,000.

Mr. Butts' joint and concurrent resolution submitting a constitutional amendment to make the officers of the supreme court and of the appellate courts of this state elective, was defeated after a general debate. The vote stood 19 ayes to 20 noes.

The senate also passed Mr. Wear's bill requiring insurance companies not incorporated under the laws of this state to file with the superintendent of the insurance department a written instrument or power of attorney authorizing him to acknowledge or receive service of process for or in behalf of said company in all proceedings that may be instituted in the state or United States courts against such companies.

In the house, Mr. Savage of Henry introduced a joint and concurrent resolution providing for a constitutional amendment establishing a court of inferior jurisdiction to circuit courts in all counties of more than 25,000 inhabitants.

The following bills were passed:

House bill allowing appeals from circuit courts in all cases of injunction and interlocutory petitions.

House bill allowing cities of the fourth class to make addional levy for erecting public buildings.

House bill concerning cities of the third class forbidding mayors to remit officers' costs, and enabling such cities to open and widen streets.

The bill to establish a reform school, introduced by Dr. Domleson, was called up upon reconsideration and again lost.

Mr. Storts' bill to repeal the felony clause of the Jackson gambling law, which was refused engrossment March 9, came up again on a motion to reconsider and was indefinitely postponed.

At the afternoon session, senate bill changing the time of holding the circuit court in St. Clair county was passed.

The special order being the Fulton asylum bill, it was taken up and the house went into committee of the whole. An amendment striking out the first sect on which appropriates $115,000 for additional and improvements was adopted.

Dr. Shields offered a resolution that as the bill was actually defeated, the committee rise and recommended to the house that the bill do not pass; adopted.

The committee rose and so reported.

House bill to pave and improve High street in Jefferson City was refused engrossment.

The Shields dramshop license bill was ordered engrossed.

Mr. Smith of Jackson by leave introduced a bill providing for making transcripts to courts of appeals.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 13.—The senate passed Mr. Hunter's bill to grant aid to the counties of New Madrid, Mississippi, Pemiscot and Dunk in on account of the loss sustained from the unprecedented floods of 1882, 1883 and 1884. The bill appropriates $17,500, of which Mississippi and New Madrid receive $5,000, Dunklin $4,000 and Pemiscott $3,000.

Also the bill repealing the law incorporating the town of Caseville in Barry county.

Also the bill authorizing justices of the peace to grant a new trial in causes of judgment by default on nonsuit.

The senate refused to pass the bill appropriating $614 to reimburse Sheriff Overbeck of Platte county for money expended in capturing Jonathan Lawler, the murderer of James English, Lawler being a fugitive from justice.

The senate passed a bill appropriating $283 to reimburse Michael Collins for money paid for land to the state upon which the state had issued two patents.

Also the bill introduced by the committee of criminal jurisprudence making the minimum punishment for grand larceny, except for horse stealing, two years, and abolishing the maximum of five years now in the law.

Also the bill increasing the salaries of chief clerks of state departments to $2,000.

The senate indefinitely postponed the bill providing that in cities and in towns no special tax for street or alley improvement shall be levied except on petition of three-fourths of the property owners.

Also Mr. Allen's bill relating to granting of franchise to cities of the second class.

Also Mr. Allen's bill authorizing cities to grant franchises and privileges to the highest bidder.

Mr. Jacob's bill empowering county courts to disincorporate cities of the fourth class upon petition of two-thirds of the legal voters, was ordered to engrossment and printing.

The senate ordered engrossed and printed Mr. Walker's bill to prohibit the mayor and aldermen of cities of the fourth class from holding any other official position in the city government.

The senate passed the bill to appropriate $88,000 for the erection of an addition to the lunatic asylum at St. Joe.

On motion of Mr. Ward the senate reconsidered and passed, by a vote of eighteen to eight, Mr. Wear's bill, defeated this morning, appropriating $50,000 for the improvement and enlargement of the state capital.

The senate defeated Mr. Dunn's house bill which provided that the list of jurors in criminal cases shall be delivered to the defendant twenty-four hours before the trial, instead of forty-eight hours, as is now the law.

The senate passed Mr. Ferris' bill appropriating $10,000 to build a laboratory for the school of mines and metallurgy at Rolla.

Mr. Britts' bill amending the dram shop law by prescribing what portion of the revenue from licenses shall be for state, county and municipal purposes was lost.

The senate passed Mr. Wood's bill empowering boards of aldermen in cities of the fourth class to grant dram shop licenses for six months, and requiring that such license shall be granted upon petition of two-thirds of the assessed tax paying citizens of the block or square.

The senate passed Mr. Danforth's house bill authorizing the sale without notice of perishable property seized under writs of attachment, replevin or execution.

Also the bill providing for the building of Missouri penitentiary No. 2, and the appropriation of $30,000 for that purpose.

Also Mr. Noel's house bill making killing in defense of brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece justifiable homicide.

Also Mr. Downing's house bill to establish a lunatic asylum in southern Missouri and appropriating $200,000 for that purpose.

The senate defeated Mr. Johnson's bill limiting compensation of county recorders in counties of 40,000 inhabitants and over to $1,750 per annum and requiring them to pay all excess fees into the county treasury.

In the house, Mr. Wright, chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments, requested that the joint and concurrent resolution for prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor be again referred to that committee. The resolution had been unfavorably reported because there were no petitions or other evidences of a demand for the submission of such an amendment before the committee. The resolution was referred back.

The bill allowing juries in their discretion to impose sentence of imprisonment for 99 years or of death for murder in the first degree, was taken up on motion to reconsider the vote by which it was lost and passed by a vote of 74 to 57.

Mr. Wells objected that there were not 131 members present.

The roll was called again and found to be correct.

Mr. Adams's bill taking away the exemption of thirty days' wages from attachment was called upon a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was lost and passed by a vote of 85 to 40.

The agricultural college bill, passed by the senate, being the special order, was taken up at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Alexander read the law by which the college and farm were established, and spoke in favor of the bill. He said that the grant from the United States would be forfeited in 1888 unless the state should carry out the terms of the contract.

Messrs. Carter and Morris supported the bill.

Messrs. Castleman, Henry and Donovan opposed it.

Mr. Castleman made an extended argument, in which he claimed the farm ought to be self-sustaining, and that the forfeiture of the grant had taken place eleven years ago.

In the afternoon the agricultural college bill was again taken up.

Mr. Carter said the gentleman from St. Louis (Mr. Castleman) had practically charged criminality on the managers of the college. He was answering these charges when Dr. Allen asked leave to introduce a resolution providing for the examination of the college accounts by a committee.

The resolution was declared out of order.

A motion to lay over informally until the accounts could be investigated was lost.

Mr. Kneisley said the bill was in the hands of the farmers and they could take the responsibility of defeating. He was sure it ought to pass. The bill was lost by a vote of 72 to 51.

House bill, repealing the medicine and surgery practice act, was lost.

The bill providing for recording the conveyances in Gentry county was called up specially, on motion of Mr. Weimer, and passed with the emergency clause.

House bill, permitting directors of railroads to change the gauge, was passed.

House bill allowing the names of candidates for president and vice-president to be placed on election tickets passed.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 14.—In the senate, Mr. Gideon sent to the secretary's desk and had read a letter from Thomas B. Nesbit of Fulton, pronouncing the charges made against Dr. Wilkinson of asylum No 2 by Mr. Nash without foundation.

Mr. Hathaway introduced a resolution changing the rules by providing for the appointment of a new committee, to be known as the committee on unfinished business.

The senate refused to engross Mr. Van Clene's bill for appropriating $8,957.50 for the relief of the heirs of Morgan Sullivan and James Dodd.

Mr. Wear from the banks and corporations committee reported adversely on Mr. Bond's house bill to compel telephone and telegraph companies to lay their wires under ground in the city of St. Louis.

Mr. Baldwin's bill amending the board of health law was indefinitely postponed.

The bill requiring insurance agents to take out license was reported on unfavorably.

An adverse report was made by the judiciary committee on Mr. Savage's house bill to make conveyances of real estate pursuant to provisions of last wills proves according to law in another state of same effect as if proven in this.

An adverse report was also made on Mr. Hathaway's bill to establish a state reformatory school for boys and girls under 16 years of age.

An adverse report was also made in Mr. Stort's bill authorizing county courts to compromise back taxes in certain cases.

The senate passed Mr. Alexander's bill amending the law relating to assessments for school purposes.

Also Mr. Alexander's bill prohibiting members of school boards from holding any office or employment of profit from said boards except secretary and treasurer.

Also Mr. Anthony's bill to enable school boards of city and town districts having more than 5,000 inhabitants to change boundary lines of road districts.

An adverse report was made by the committee on banks and corporations on Mr. Baldwin's bill providing for the assessment of telegraph companies.

The senate passed the house bill repealing the law incorporating the city of Brunswick in Chariton county.

Also Mr. Adams' bill relating to stenographers in the courts of Jackson and Buchanan counties, and repealing that part of the law allowing them compensation for back tax suits and suits compromised before trial.

In the house, Mr. Moore of Laclede introduced a resolution that the house express its sympathy with the striking laborers as long as they keep within the bounds of the law.

Mr. Moore said that there were hired agents of the railroads now at the capital trying to induce the governor to send troops to force the strikers to submission and this house owed it to itself as a duty to express its sympathy.

Mr. Alexander moved to lay upon the table. Adopted.

Mr. Bond had made the same motion while Mr. Moore was speaking, but was ruled out of order.

The vote was announced as 58 yeas to 49 nays.

A motion was made to suspend the rules and take up the joint and concurrent resolution to submit a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.

Pending the discussion, the special order, which was the deficiency bill, was called up and the house went into committee of the whole. The committee passed the bill by actions and recommended to the house that it pass.

The prohibition resolution was again taken up and lost by a vote of 61 to 58.

Mr. Biskin's bill for enforcing drainage of swamp lands was passed.

Mr. Stuart's bill abolishing the state board of health was lost by a vote of 63 to 54.

Messrs. Stuart, Smith of Jackson and Bonham spoke in favor of the bill.

Dr. Donelan, Mr. Savage and Mr. Alexander opposed it.

The funding bill was taken up, read a third time and passed.

House bill preventing suits for delinquent taxes being brought after five years' delinquency was passed.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 16.—In the senate, Mr. Hathaway's bill, appropriating $80,000, which was reported on unfavorably Saturday, was ordered engrossed and printed, after a motion to postpone indefinitely had been defeated.

The bill requiring itinerant insurance agent to take out licenses was indefinitely postponed.

A motion to reconsider the vote defeating senate bill 93 prevailed, and the bill was passed. This bill reduces the salaries of recorders in counties of less than 40,000 inhabitants.

The senate passed the bill providing for disincorporating cities of the fourth class; the bill generally amending the present road law, also that repealing the section which divides into road districts counties having township organizations; that requiring keepers of billiard halls to obtain a license from the municipal authorities; that requiring officers of eleemosynary institutions to present reports within ten days after the session of the general assembly begins, and that allowing city councils to regulate the price of water and gas.

The house bills passed were as follows:

Making it a misdemeanor to plow up public highways for the simple purpose of scouring plows; to provide means to make good the records destroyed by a recent fire; restraining sheep and swine from running at large; permitting persons to seine in streams or lakes liable to dry up; requiring officers of eleemosynary institutions to present reports within ten days after the beginning of the general assembly; changing the time of holding court in the Sixth district; requiring insurance money realized by counties for loss sustained to public buildings to be invested in the same town where the loss occurred; and to appropriate $5,000 to the county of Butler to build a jail.

In the house, the bill creating a financial agent for the penitentiary was reported unfavorably by the penitentiary committee. The senate bill appropriating $88,000 for the St. Joseph asylum was reported favorably. The house bill providing uniform rules for the measurement of stone, brick and other work, was passed. The house bill for fees to county treasurers under township organization was passed. The bill provides that township treasurers shall hold office until April 1 after the election of a successor.

The house bill reducing the limit of passenger rates on branch railroads from four to three cents per mile was passed by a vote of 95 to 12. The house bill relating to compensation of the marshal and janitor of the St. Louis court of appeals and making the same payable by the state instead of city was passed, as was house bill requiring school directors to be resident taxpayers of the district, and the bill transferring $285 left by Joseph Nowack, from school fund of Bollings county to administrators and executors' fund.

A communication from the executive committee of the agricultural college board of curators was read, asking that a special committee be appointed to investigate the charges of mismanagement of the college fund.

The road bill prepared by the committee on roads and highways was passed. The bill provides that road districts shall correspond with school districts, the overseers to be elected at the annual district school meeting. It also contains an optional provision that the working of roads shall be let out by contract if the county court shall so order. It repeals the former road law. All male persons from 21 to 55 are liable to work and the county court is allowed to levy a tax of from 5 to 20 cents on the $100. The rate allowed for work is $1 a day.

The house bill providing how partition fences shall be kept up was then passed as was the joint and concurrent resolution memorializing congress to construct a levee from Clarksville to the mouth of the Missouri river.

The substitute for a number of bills which were reported from the internal improvement committee defining duties of railroad commissioners and provid