

# A DISASTROUS FIRE.

### The Worst that Has Visited Montreal in Many Years.

#### Three Firemen Instantly Killed and Several Others Seriously Injured—Furious Streams of Water Have No Apparent Effect Upon the Fierce Flames.

MONTREAL, Can., Oct. 17.—The most disastrous fire in this city for a long time occurred yesterday afternoon, having its beginning in the building at Thirty-first and Peter streets, occupied by Gilmore & Co., importers of chemicals. As a result three firemen are dead and a dozen more or less seriously injured. The dead are: Firman Charpentier, of station No. 1, Fireman King, station No. 6, Fireman Laporte, of station No. 7. The injured are: Capt. Guthrie, of station No. 1; Capt. Morin, of No. 3; Fireman Benoit and Reynolds, of No. 3; Gordon, of No. 5, and Mirault and Covert, of No. 11.

It is not yet possible to verify the report that 16 men were in the loft that went down, and possibly another day will be reached before the all missing are definitely accounted for.

The fire is attributed to the combustible nature of the stock handled in the building, and, once under way, the blaze spread with amazing rapidity. Before the first apparatus had reached the scene and hose could be laid the flames from the fourth story of the building were reaching far out into the center of the street.

The building is a four-story stone structure, and was completely enveloped in fire before the department began effective work. The chemicals on the top floor burned with the fury of a furnace, and even after 40 streams had been brought into play, continued to blaze with unabated fierceness. Clouds of dense smoke followed the flames as the streams began to take effect, and the men on the extension ladder were for a large portion of the time enveloped in huge clouds of smoke.

The flames spread to Goldstein's cigar factory, and then smoke was seen coming out of the windows of Kearney Bros.' tea warehouse and the building occupied by Johnston's Fluid Beef Extract Co.

The arrival of the water tower was greeted with cheers by the enormous crowd of onlookers, and no time was lost in getting it to work.

A few moments later flames burst from a window immediately under a ladder on which half a dozen firemen were standing, thrusting the hose nozzles here and there. They did not flinch, however, and another great cheer went up as they dropped a step on the ladder, placing themselves almost in the flames with the hose still in hand. Meanwhile another detachment was busily engaged inside with axes breaking out windows to let out smoke. No sooner did the flames appear to be under control in one place than they would break out with redoubled fury in another.

The fire was gotten under control by four o'clock, but was not entirely subdued.

At 2:30 o'clock the floor of the upper loft in the Gilmore building gave way without warning and fell with a great crash. Sixteen men in all are said to have been in the place at the time, and as the smoke cleared for a moment shrieks could be heard.

At first the firemen were unable to get inside, but finally the rescuers made headway, and the first victim reached was Gordon, of No. 5 station. He was wedged down and apparently dead, but when taken to the open air he revived somewhat, and was quickly placed in an ambulance and removed to a hospital. Next came Fireman Benoit, of No. 3 station, who was not resuscitated before being taken away in the patrol wagon. Charpentier was the third rescued, and he was suffering internally. Capt. Guthrie of No. 1 station was also found in an unconscious condition. He was taken to a hospital.

A fireman named Mirault, of engine No. 11 was rescued, but his face was so badly crushed that at first his identity could not be established. Edmund Laporte was taken from the ruins dead.

Another unidentified man was taken to the general hospital unconscious. He proved to be Benoit, of No. 3. Saul Carrest, of No. 11, was removed to Notre Dame hospital. Capt. Morin was rescued badly hurt. George Mirault, of No. 11, was also taken to Notre Dame hospital.

The bodies of Fireman King and Charpentier were recovered shortly after ten o'clock last night. The men were buried beneath many tons of debris and it took several hours to get at them. Both men had evidently been killed instantly.

The most seriously hurt was Fireman David Benoit, of No. 3, badly injured internally.

At the general hospital last night Bennett was reported resting easily. All the other men, who were only slightly hurt, were released from the hospital and sent to their homes.

All of the killed were married men with families. Laporte, who was regarded as one of the best men on the brigade, represented Montreal at the international tournament in London last summer.

The loss will reach \$150,000. The buildings are all owned by the Grey Nuns, and are insured.

## FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

### Arrest of a Produce Merchant on a Serious Charge.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Edwin Wilson, of the firm of Wilson & Johnson, produce commission merchants, at No. 7 Blackstone street, was arrested yesterday, charged with being a fugitive from justice. The arrest was made as the result of an indictment brought from Kansas City, which charges him with larceny in May, 1896, of \$1,000 worth of property from S. B. Wilcock and owner commission houses in Kansas City.

## THE ADMINISTRATION.

### May Interfere If Spain Doesn't Soon End the Cuban War—The President Will Not Hesitate to Act If It Should Become Apparent that the Spanish Are Unable to Suppress the Insurrection Within the Year.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A Herald special from Washington says: High officials of the administration agree that if the Spanish government does not succeed in crushing the Cuban insurrection by the first of the year it will be the duty of the United States, independently or in conjunction with the other powers, to stop the war.

A member of the cabinet said, Thursday, that the president fully appreciated the gravity of the situation in Cuba, and the great responsibility imposed upon the United States as the great power upon which would devolve the duty of deciding whether the Spanish cause in Cuba was hopeless and whether the war should be stopped in the interests of humanity. He said that no European power could be expected to take the initiative, as the geographical position of Cuba was such as to make the question practically an American question.

The president, he said, would not take any action looking to the change of policy in regard to Cuba until after the elections, but he believed that the president would not hesitate to act before the close of his administration if it should become apparent that the Spaniards were unable to suppress the insurrection within the present year.

Representatives of the Spanish government here are naturally considerably disturbed over the news from Cadiz. Senor De Lome begged to be excused from an interview and sent Senor De Bosc, the first secretary, to see me.

The latter was loth to believe the report that Spain had reached a decision to let Cuba go if the rebellion should not be ended before March 1 next. He insisted that Spain would never relinquish control of Cuba, and that it was idle to talk about intervention if the war was not ended before that time, for in his opinion the rebellion would be crushed before many weeks had passed.

The belief is current here that the Spanish government would gladly abandon its so far fruitless attempt to put down the Cuban insurrection if it had an excuse for so doing that would be acceptable to the Spanish people. A high official of the government expressed the opinion that the Spanish government would be glad to give up the struggle in Cuba if it could be done without bringing on a revolution in Spain.

## MONUMENT DEDICATED.

### To the War Correspondents and Artists at South Mountain.

GAPLAND, Md., Oct. 17.—The army correspondents' and artists' memorial was dedicated on South Mountain with military, civic and social ceremonies. Gov. Lowndes, Gen. Boynton, George Alfred Townsend and others made speeches. Mrs. Thomas Noyes sang. The war department sent a bugler and drummer. Papers on war correspondence by S. Cadwallader, Janius Henri Browne, Henry Mosler and others were read and poems recited.

The monument is a battlemented feudal gateway of Maryland mountain stone, with one large horseshoe arch of Pennsylvania brown stone on the ground and three arches above of blue limestone from the battlefield of Cedar Creek, Va. In the rear are the names of 196 war correspondents, 11 southern correspondents and ten sketch artists. The monument is 56 feet high and 40 wide, and through its open arches affords extensive views of the battlefield country toward Washington and of Antietam and Harper's Ferry.

## URGES ARBITRATION.

### England's Venezuelan Claims Not Substantiated by Evidence.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., conservative member of parliament for Plymouth, and who was solicitor general in Lord Salisbury's previous ministry, in speaking publicly at York, expressed great anxiety over the outcome of the Venezuelan dispute in view of the approach of the presidential election. He said the decision of the American boundary commission would be against England, not because it was a hostile commission, but because, he believed, no honest and impartial arbitrator or commission could decide in favor of England's claims upon the evidence.

"We have not recognized the commission," he said. "We were not called upon to negotiate treaties with the United States with regard to Venezuela, but if the blue book containing the Venezuelan brief represented the real and moderate contention of Venezuela there ought to be immediate consent to arbitration. England should be prepared to accept the consequence of such arbitration in the limitation line, which, after all, matters very little.

"If the United States attempts to force upon us the ultimate decision of their commission, passionate resentment would be aroused here, serious for both countries. That is why we are taking what I conceive to be a serious risk."

## Killed in Election Riots.

### Berlin, Oct. 17.—Electoral riots in Oldenburg have resulted in the murder of two liberal voters by national Catholic partisans.

## NOT SO BAD.

### No Lives were Lost in the Saar-Eiffel Line Accident.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Berlin to the United Associated Presses states that the Cologne office of the Herald bureau circulated the report Wednesday that 50 persons were killed and many more injured by the derailing of a train on the Saar-Eiffel line. A railway authority yesterday declared that no lives were lost in the accident. The train was carrying a large number of recruits to these parts.

## DUN'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

### A Conservative Timidity and the Offer of Foreign Bankers to Insure Against a Premium on Gold, at Present Existing the Most Powerful Influence on Business—The Heavy Influx of Gold the Result of Increased Exports and Decreased Imports.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade say: Gold commands a small premium. The most powerful force in business at present is a conservative timidity and the foreign bankers who have been offering for a small percentage to insure people against a premium on gold until December have made an easy and sure profit out of prevalent apprehensions. From Kansas, Nebraska and other states were the silver agitation is said to be strong; some orders by many bankers and business men to get them gold at a small premium, and there has also been some demand for hoarding from individuals in other states who are afraid even of their own best judgment. One commercial change, which more than any other insures better business in the near future, is the excess of merchandise exports over imports.

In two weeks of October the exports from New York have increased 30.6 per cent., against 31.2 in September, while imports have decreased 24 per cent., against 35.2 in September. Continued shipments of gold from Europe, not including \$4,000,000 from Australia, now amount to \$59,250,000 since the movement began, of which \$52,250,000 has already arrived, and have not been arrested by measures taken by the great European banks.

The heavy movement of grain is the cornerstone. After an increase of \$5,923,675 in exports of breadstuffs in September, there have been shipped during the past week from Atlantic ports alone 2,134,745 bushels, flour included, and 4,293,845 in two weeks of October, against 3,510,371 bushels last year. A more important fact is that all available grain freights have been engaged for months ahead here and on the Pacific coast. The minister of agriculture in India stated in council on Thursday that distress was expected in a large part of India as the result of droughts. A high official of Russia, now in this country, confirms accounts of shortness in the Russian yield. This estimates that Europe will fall 100,000,000 bushels short of last year in supply of wheat are strongly supported, and while department estimates of yield in this country are not credited, there is every reason to expect a remarkable foreign demand. Wheat has advanced 3/4 cents for the week.

Boot and shoe makers get very narrow orders at old prices, or an advance less than one per cent. Difficulties threaten the iron manufacturers, for pig is higher, Bessemer at \$11.50 and gray forge at \$9.75 at Pittsburgh, while plates, angles and beams are weaker, and various combinations hold prices only by leaving outside competitors to take the market as far as they can. Steel bars are largely sold at one cent, while 1 1/2 is demanded for iron. All the nails that outsiders can produce are sold at less than the association asks. Billets are still sold for less than the pool price, and its shipments in September aggregated only 36,000 tons, mainly on sheet and tin plate bars, and the demand for rails is growing small.

Wool is stronger with continued speculative buying, and sales at eastern markets have been 14,336,300 pounds for two weeks, against 21,299,700 last year, and 13,702,800 in 1892, but consigned wool has been mostly withdrawn until after the election. No gain is at present possible in goods, and though the number of mills starting for the week is 13, against seven stopping, much of the work done is in anticipation of a better demand than now exists.

Failures for the week have been 328 in the United States, against 293 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 46 last year.

## ADVANCE IN WHEAT.

### The Staple Cereal Goes Kiting at Chicago and San Francisco.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—December wheat continued to rise in price on the board of trade to-day. It advanced 1/4 cents over the closing price of yesterday, the top price being 72 1/2 cents. Only a few shorts were left in the market when it closed yesterday, and most of those hastily surrendered this morning when the advance continued to their bitter regret. The market started with a rise of one cent to 1 1/2 cents. The bullish foreign quotations, particularly the advance in the Liverpool market, were considered the cause for the rise here. The American market, however, was considered strong enough to sustain the new price without the encouragement from abroad.

The Wheat Boom in Frisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—This was the banner day of the present wheat boom. On the morning call December was forced to \$1.41 1/8, per cental, an advance of over seven cents on the best price obtained yesterday for the same option, and an advance of 17 cents since the first instant, when the best figures obtainable for December was \$1.24 1/4. The advance in May was even greater than December, the regular session this morning bringing it up to \$1.44 1/4, against \$1.39 3/4 as the best price obtainable yesterday.

At the afternoon session December gained three-eighths over best morning prices, but subsequently dropped to \$1.40. May gained three-eighths also.

## DAUNTLESS CARGO.

### A Portion of It Captured by a Party of Spanish Marines.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—Gen. Molins reports that while on his way on the gunboat Contramaestre, in response to a request for assistance by the Spanish troops on account of the recent engagement with the rebels at Rio Honda, near Trinidad, he discovered a number of groups of insurgents. He landed with a party of marines and dispersed the rebels, capturing 500 rifles, a quantity of ammunition, a gun carriage, stores of medicines, etc.

## AMENDMENTS.

### To the Constitution of the State of Missouri.

#### To be Voted Upon at the General Election to be Held on Tuesday, November 3 Next by the Qualified Voters.

Following is an official copy of the proposed amendments to the constitution of the state of Missouri to be voted upon at the general election on Tuesday, November 3:

#### First Constitutional Amendment.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, providing for the removal of the seat of government from the City of Jefferson to the city of Sedalia.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, as follows: That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1896, an amendment to the constitution of the state of Missouri, to-wit: the qualified voters of the State, in the following words:

Section 1. That section 11 of article 10, of the constitution of the state of Missouri, be amended by adding after the word "districts," in line three, the following: "and for the purpose of purchasing or erecting water-works and electric or other light plants for cities containing 50,000 inhabitants or less, when such cities elect to own same, and to provide a proper sewerage for such cities, so that said section of the constitution when amended shall read as follows:

Section 11. Rates for local purposes—limits, how increased for schools and erecting public buildings. Texas for county, city, town and school purposes may be levied on the lands and objects of taxation, but the valuation of property therefor shall not exceed the valuation of the same property in such town, city or school district for state and county purposes. For county purposes, the annual rate on property in counties having six million dollars or less, shall not in the aggregate exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; in counties having six million dollars and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having ten million dollars and under thirty million dollars, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having thirty million dollars and under one hundred dollars valuation, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than thirty thousand and over ten thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having ten thousand and over twenty thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having twenty thousand and over thirty thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For school purposes the annual rate on property shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation. Provided, that the rates for school purposes may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation, and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax-payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in counties, cities or school districts, and for the purpose of erecting or purchasing water-works and electric or other light plants for cities containing 50,000 inhabitants or less, when such cities elect to own same, and to provide a proper sewerage for such cities, the rates of taxation herein limited may be increased and the purpose for which such increase shall have been made, to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city or school district, voting at such election shall vote therefor. The rate herein allowed for such county shall be ascertained by the amount of taxable property therein, according to the last assessment for state and county purposes, and the rate allowed to each city or town by the number of inhabitants, according to the last census taken under the authority of Missouri or the United States; said restriction as to rate shall apply to taxes of every kind and description, whether general or special, except taxes to pay valid indebtedness now existing, or bonds which may be issued in renewal of such indebtedness.

Section 12. The power of the supreme court, in the hearing of appeals, shall be limited to cases involving title to real estate, and cases involving the decree or judgment rendered in the trial court, and actions of ejectment. When either party to an appeal claims that a question has been fairly raised by the record in the trial court, by which the jurisdiction of the appeal is vested in the supreme court, or that the amount involved, or status of any title, give to the supreme court appellate jurisdiction, he may, before the case is submitted on final hearings in the court of appeals, but not thereafter, file a motion to have said cause transferred to the supreme court, and if any judge of said court of appeals shall be of opinion that such motion is well founded, he shall file his written statement to that effect in the cause, the court shall at once transfer the records to the supreme court. The court of appeals may also of their own motion, on becoming satisfied that the supreme court has jurisdiction of any cause pending here, transfer the records to the supreme court, and if the court of appeals, or either party to the cause, shall be of opinion that the same be transferred to the supreme court, at any time before filing an opinion on the merits therein, the record is thus transferred to the supreme court for either of the reasons above stated, that court shall at once inspect the cause for the purpose of determining its own jurisdiction, and either retain or remand the cause according to its finding of such fact. If the cause is not transferred to the supreme court in either of the manners hereinbefore provided, the decision of the court of appeals shall be conclusive as to its own jurisdiction in the particular case.

Section 13. The supreme court shall have supervising control over the courts of appeals to enforce the above provisions, and the provisions of section 6 of the constitutional amendment concerning the judicial department, adopted at the general election of 1884, by mandamus, which shall be the limit of such supervising control.

#### Second Constitutional Amendment.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, providing for the removal of the seat of government from the City of Jefferson to the city of Sedalia.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein: That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1896, the following amendment to the constitution of the state of Missouri, to-wit: the qualified voters of said state, to-wit:

SECTION 1. The power of the supreme court, in the hearing of appeals, shall be limited to cases involving title to real estate, and cases involving the decree or judgment rendered in the trial court, and actions of ejectment. When either party to an appeal claims that a question has been fairly raised by the record in the trial court, by which the jurisdiction of the appeal is vested in the supreme court, or that the amount involved, or status of any title, give to the supreme court appellate jurisdiction, he may, before the case is submitted on final hearings in the court of appeals, but not thereafter, file a motion to have said cause transferred to the supreme court, and if any judge of said court of appeals shall be of opinion that such motion is well founded, he shall file his written statement to that effect in the cause, the court shall at once transfer the records to the supreme court. The court of appeals may also of their own motion, on becoming satisfied that the supreme court has jurisdiction of any cause pending here, transfer the records to the supreme court, and if the court of appeals, or either party to the cause, shall be of opinion that the same be transferred to the supreme court, at any time before filing an opinion on the merits therein, the record is thus transferred to the supreme court for either of the reasons above stated, that court shall at once inspect the cause for the purpose of determining its own jurisdiction, and either retain or remand the cause according to its finding of such fact. If the cause is not transferred to the supreme court in either of the manners hereinbefore provided, the decision of the court of appeals shall be conclusive as to its own jurisdiction in the particular case.

#### Third Constitutional Amendment.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, concerning education, free schools and school ages.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein: That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1896, the following amendment to the constitution of Missouri, concerning education, free schools and school ages, to-wit:

SECTION 1. That section 11 of article XI of the constitution of the state be amended by striking out the word "six" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "five" so that said section of the constitution shall read as follows:

SECTION 11. The general division of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the general assembly shall establish and maintain free public schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this state between the ages of five and twenty years.

## Fourth Constitutional Amendment.

### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, relating to water-works, electric or other light plants and public sewers in cities of thirty thousand inhabitants or less.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein: That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1896, the following amendment to the constitution of Missouri, concerning water-works, electric or other light plants and public sewers, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, to-wit:

SECTION 1. That section 11 of article 10, of the constitution of the state of Missouri, be amended by adding after the word "districts," in line three, the following: "and for the purpose of purchasing or erecting water-works and electric or other light plants for cities containing 50,000 inhabitants or less, when such cities elect to own same, and to provide a proper sewerage for such cities, so that said section of the constitution when amended shall read as follows:

Section 11. Rates for local purposes—limits, how increased for schools and erecting public buildings. Texas for county, city, town and school purposes may be levied on the lands and objects of taxation, but the valuation of property therefor shall not exceed the valuation of the same property in such town, city or school district for state and county purposes. For county purposes, the annual rate on property in counties having six million dollars or less, shall not in the aggregate exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; in counties having six million dollars and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having ten million dollars and under thirty million dollars, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having thirty million dollars and under one hundred dollars valuation, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than thirty thousand and over ten thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having ten thousand and over twenty thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having twenty thousand and over thirty thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For school purposes the annual rate on property shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation. Provided, that the rates for school purposes may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation, and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax-payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in counties, cities or school districts, and for the purpose of erecting or purchasing water-works and electric or other light plants for cities containing 50,000 inhabitants or less, when such cities elect to own same, and to provide a proper sewerage for such cities, the rates of taxation herein limited may be increased and the purpose for which such increase shall have been made, to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city or school district, voting at such election shall vote therefor. The rate herein allowed for such county shall be ascertained by the amount of taxable property therein, according to the last assessment for state and county purposes, and the rate allowed to each city or town by the number of inhabitants, according to the last census taken under the authority of Missouri or the United States; said restriction as to rate shall apply to taxes of every kind and description, whether general or special, except taxes to pay valid indebtedness now existing, or bonds which may be issued in renewal of such indebtedness.

Section 12. The power of the supreme court, in the hearing of appeals, shall be limited to cases involving title to real estate, and cases involving the decree or judgment rendered in the trial court, and actions of ejectment. When either party to an appeal claims that a question has been fairly raised by the record in the trial court, by which the jurisdiction of the appeal is vested in the supreme court, or that the amount involved, or status of any title, give to the supreme court appellate jurisdiction, he may, before the case is submitted on final hearings in the court of appeals, but not thereafter, file a motion to have said cause transferred to the supreme court, and if any judge of said court of appeals shall be of opinion that such motion is well founded, he shall file his written statement to that effect in the cause, the court shall at once transfer the records to the supreme court. The court of appeals may also of their own motion, on becoming satisfied that the supreme court has jurisdiction of any cause pending here, transfer the records to the supreme court, and if the court of appeals, or either party to the cause, shall be of opinion that the same be transferred to the supreme court, at any time before filing an opinion on the merits therein, the record is thus transferred to the supreme court for either of the reasons above stated, that court shall at once inspect the cause for the purpose of determining its own jurisdiction, and either retain or remand the cause according to its finding of such fact. If the cause is not transferred to the supreme court in either of the manners hereinbefore provided, the decision of the court of appeals shall be conclusive as to its own jurisdiction in the particular case.

Section 13. The supreme court shall have supervising control over the courts of appeals to enforce the above provisions, and the provisions of section 6 of the constitutional amendment concerning the judicial department, adopted at the general election of 1884, by mandamus, which shall be the limit of such supervising control.

#### STATE OF MISSOURI—SS. I. ALEXANDER A. LESUEUR, Secretary of the State of Missouri, hereby certify that the foregoing are full, true and correct copies of the concurrent resolutions of the Thirty-eighth general assembly of the state of Missouri. First constitutional amendment, entitled: "CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, providing for the removal of the seat of government from the City of Jefferson to the city of Sedalia." Second constitutional amendment, entitled: "CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, concerning education, free schools and school ages." Third constitutional amendment, entitled: "CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, relating to water-works, electric or other light plants and public sewers in cities of thirty thousand inhabitants or less." Fourth constitutional amendment, entitled: "CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the constitution thereof, concerning education, free schools and school ages." Witness my hand and affix the GREAT SEAL of the State of Missouri, Done at the office in the City of Jefferson, this fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1896.

A. A. LESUEUR, Secretary of State.

#### Mills in the Gold Fields.

Sir John Millais, who died recently, was at one time a comrade and intimate friend of the marquis of Salisbury. It is not generally known that the late president of the Royal Academy and the present premier of the British government once worked side by side with shovel and pick, earning their bread by the sweat of their brow. In the early 50s, when gold was discovered in the district of Ballarat, Victoria, many young men of good family emigrated to Australia in the hope of quickly accumulating wealth by picking up nuggets of gold. Among these adventurers were John Millais, who then did not earn as much with his brush as he did of late years, and Lord Robert Cecil, who, as a younger son of the old marquis of Salisbury, had but small chances for the future, and even those he had made worse by family disputes. The literary and newspaper work to which he devoted himself did not pay him, and the young aristocrat decided, like many other young bloods, to try his luck on the gold fields of Ballarat with pick and shovel. Lord Cecil remained there for eight months, and that he was not favored by Dame Fortune may be gathered from the fact that never since then has he made mention of his experience in Ballarat. The hut is still shown where the present marquis and premier made his headquarters more than 40 years ago. Millais remained in the gold fields for almost a year, but very little is known about his success there.—St. Louis Republic.

#### Grandmothers.

The household is blessed indeed that has in it a Christian grandmother. Over such a home angels hover, and in such a home God dwells. Grandmothers feel, at times, that the world has gone past them. Their heads ache from the racket of the grandchildren, and yet they fear to have them punished. A good grandmother should understand that she is not retired. God fills earth and Heaven with good grandmothers, and our indebtedness to them is superlatively great.—Rev. J. Q. Henry, Baptist, Chicago.

#### Superficialism.

Superficialism, lack of methodical thought and the drawing of hasty conclusions are fraught with dangers to the republic, the church and society.—Rev. N. Luccock, Methodist, Pittsburg.

## ALPHABETICAL ITEMS.

The letter H was in Hebrew named Cheth, a hedge, or by some authorities translated a still. It is supposed that the form of the letter was an imitation of the steps through which entrance was gained into an inclosed field.

Peter the Great, among other changes made in the customs and manner of his people, also instituted a reform in the alphabet. Finding the number of letters greater than he considered necessary, he fixed the alphabet at 36.

The Hebrews called R Resh, the forehead, and the Phoenician form of the letter closely resembles in outline the upper part of the head, the hair, eyebrows, eyes, beginning of the nose and tips of the ears being plainly visible.

Whether the Phoenicians borrowed their alphabet from the Jews, or whether the Hebrew alphabet was derived from the Phoenician, or whether both came from the Egyptian, are matters about which scholars are not agreed.

S was Shin, the tooth, and in its earliest form was, no doubt, a picture of the front tooth, the Phoenician character bearing a strong resemblance to two or three of these indispensable adjuncts to comfort in eating and digesting our food.

The hieroglyphic writing, from which some persons suppose an alphabet was derived, was in use at least 3,000 B. C., but the recently discovered inscriptions at the City of Nipur, in Assyria, carry back the origin of writing to a point 7,000 years B. C.

## FOR THE FARMER.

The wool of the Dorset Horn lamb is especially valuable for its whiteness and softness. It furnishes, therefore, no small item of profit in the rearing of these lambs.

Prof. Lodehan has been experimenting with old and fresh Bordeaux mixture, and he finds that the freshly-made mixture is far more effective, as it is impossible to keep that which has stood long from setting.

Each frame of comb in a bee hive should occupy about 1 1/2 inches of space, and in spacing the frames it should be done with exactness, so that the frames will be 1 1/2 inches from center to center.

The best churning temperature is 62 degrees in summer, and 64 degrees in winter. If you feed much cotton seed in winter you can go to 68 or 70 degrees and it will do no harm. The lower the better.

A farmer said at an institute that his yield of corn last year, running from 120 bushels per acre down to 80, was exactly proportioned to the time the manure had lain on the surface before being turned under, and his experience with last year's crop was the same.

## NAMES OF THE FLOWERS.

The name of the pansy is from the French "pensees," "thoughts," this flower from very ancient times being a symbol of affectionate remembrance.

The rhododendron is named from two Greek words signifying "a rose-tree," from the gigantic size of these plants in oriental and tropical countries.

The calycanthus has its name from two Greek words signifying "a closed cup," an allusion to the peculiar shape of the outer covering of the flower.

The geranium has its name from two Latin words signifying "crane's bill," the reference being to the beak-like torus projecting beyond the seeds.

The dianthus has its name from two Greek words signifying "divine flower," in reference to the fragrance and unrivaled neatness of the blossoms.

The tulip derives its name from the Persian word thouban, "a turban," an eastern head-dress, sometimes made in the form of a well-shaped tulip.

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## FIELD FLOWERS

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