Cape Girardeau Democrat.

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TO PROTECT MINERS.

A Fellow-servant Bill Favorably Decided.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Feb. 11.—The House Committee on Internal Improvements held a meeting yesterday afternoon and decided to make a favorable report on the Dorsett fellow-servant bill, which is applicable to miners. In general terms, the Dorsett bill is similar to the Avery bill recently enacted, except that it protects miners instead of railroad men.

It is predicted by members of the committee to which the bill was referred that it will pass the House without difficulty. Heretofore the opponents of railroad fellow-servant legislation have made a practice of urging protection for the miners, and now that the Avery bill has been passed and is no longer in danger of being killed by amendments, there is no objection on the part of genuine fellow-servant legislators to the passage of the miners' bill.

American Politics.

In one of his lectures Gov. Bob Taylor of Tennessee gets off the following good stories:

"There is music all around us; there is music everywhere. There is no music so sweet to the American ear as the music of politics. There is nothing that kindles the zeal of a modern patriot to a whiter heat than the prospect of an office: there is nothing that cools it off so quickly as the fading out of that prospect.

"I stood on the stump in Tennessee as a candidate for governor, and thus I cut my eagle loose: 'Fellow citizens we live in the grandest country in the world. It stretches—

"From Maine's dark pines and crags adown
To where magnolia breezes blow;

it stretches from the Atlantic ocean on the east to the Pacific on the west,' and an old fellow jumped up in my crowd and threw his hat in the air and shouted: 'Let her stretch, damn'er—hurrah for the democratic party.'

"An old Dutchman had a beautiful boy of whom he was very proud and he decided to find out the bent of his mind. He adopted a very novel method by which to test him. He slipped into the little fellow's room one morning and placed on the table a Bible a bottle of whisky and a silver dollar.

'Now,' said he, 'ven dot boy comes in, if he takes dot dollar, he's goin' to be a bueznis man: if he takes dot Bible he'll be a preacher: if he takes dot whisky, he's no goot—he's goin' to be a drunkart,' and he hid behind the door to see which his son would choose. In came the boy whistling. He ran up to the table and picked up the dollar and put it in his pocket; he picked up the Bible and put it under his arm: then he snatched up the bottle of whisky and took two or three drinks and went out smacking his lips. The old Dutchman poked his head out from behind the door and exclaimed:

"Mine Gott—he's goin' to be a politician.'

Missourians and the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Up to the present the inaugural committee has not received an application for a place in the parade from a single military or civic organization in Missouri. Missouri has a phalanx of office-seekers under the Mckinley administration which will compare favorable in point of numbers with that of any state in the union, in view of this fact the inaugural committee expresses surprise that the State will have no representation in the grand review by the President elect.

Chairman Charles J. Bell, of the inaugural committee, left to-night for Canton to extend a formal invitation to President elect McKinley to attend the inaugural ball. The applications for ball tickets are increasing in number, and Secretary Fred Brackett is receiving many letters every day from persons throughout the country. The number of supper tickets will be limited to 6,000.

A prominent railroad representative said to-day that it was unfair to attribute to the limit put on railroad tickets any falling off in attendance. At the last inauguration, he said, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company figures show 97½ percent of the inaugural visitors left Washington before March 8. The tickets are good for use by any one leaving Washington on or before the 8th. The limit, he said, was the result of an agreement by the trunk lines, and was not due to the action of the Pennsylvania road. It was fixed, he said, because otherwise the railway companies would suffer considerable loss of revenue through scalpers.

THE SENATE.

A Slight Diversion Caused by the Palmore Prayer.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Feb. 11.—There was an echo of the Palmore prayer in the Senate this morning.

Senator Davisson introduced a resolution providing that hereafter when the chaplain desires to be excused from his duties on any particular occasion he shall make the fact known to the President of the Senate, so that officer may appoint a substitute.

Speaking in support of his resolution, Senator Davisson said that he was informed that Chaplain Givens had felt it incumbent upon himself to make apologies for the Palmore prayer.

"A true prayer needs no apology," explained Senator Davisson, in dramatic style.

Senator Davisson said he regretted that there should be occasion for so much excitement and comment relative to the opening prayers in the Senate, and he hoped hereafter there would be nothing more of the kind.

On motion of Senator Peers the Davisson resolution was tabled.

Rev. Givens, the Chaplain, was present when the resolution was introduced. The sensational engagement played here by Dr. Palmore is evidently the source of much worry to the Senate Chaplain.

Senator Gray's anti-trust bill nullifying sale contracts made with trusts passed the Senate this morning.

The Cabinet.

Baltimore American: "That cabinet is showing more and more the hand of a master builder."

Cleveland Leader: "Mr. McKinley is putting plenty of big timber into his cabinet. That is an indication that there will be nothing weak about his administration."

Boston Advertiser: "The list of names apparently chosen for cabinet membership shows that our next president takes the common sense view of the right relation in a free country between political parties and presidential administrations. It is the view that parties are highly useful servants but unendurable masters. Not in any single case has he allowed a party organization of any state or section to dictate the choice of a member of the cabinet. But in every case he has been courteously solicitous to make sure that no antagonisms will result from the selection made."

Philadelphia, Pa., Telegraph: "Mr. McKinley stands as the dauntless leader in a new crusade for the revival of American prosperity. He has always been the uncompromising champion of protection to home industry, and there is no danger that he will betray the cause intrusted to him. The entire cabinet will undoubtedly be a vigorous unit in support of the declarations of the St. Louis platform. Surely in no other way can the new administration meet the highest expectation of the country. It must keep the lines firm and command the enthusiastic co-operation of the official representatives, in legislative and executive circles, and of the great body of the republican party in every state in the union.

Chicago Tribune: The selections already made and officially or unofficially announced meet with popular approval. That of Mr Gage is received with great and general satisfaction. There is a unanimous opinion that no better choice could have been made, and that after the lapse of many years there will be again a great secretary of the treasury. All those whose names have been long in public life. Mr. Gage has never held an office, elective or appointive, but he has been conspicuous in public life for many years, and is more widely known than some of those who are to be his colleagues.

Baltimore Sun: The only criticism which suggests itself is that Mr. McKinley has looked very zealously after the interests of the west, but as his appointees are acceptable men, there will be no disposition to quarrel with him seriously on that account. The "Good Western Man" has long been a factor in politics, and he is very much in evidence just now.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Cailouette, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We wont keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Haman's drugtore.

A WARTIME MYSTERY SOLVED.

How August Schaefer, of San Francois County, Was Executed by His Neighbors.

BISMARK, MO., February 8.—One night in June, 1862, August Schaefer heard a noise in his barn, on his farm, in San Francois County. He got up from his bed, and without taking time to dress himself, went to investigate. He did not return, and his family and friends never saw him again.

It is said that he had made himself obnoxious to his neighbors, who were generally Southern sympathizers in the contest then waged between the sections, and that he had caused at least two of the leading citizens of the community to be publicly whipped for their rebel predilections. On another occasion he had investigated, if he had not actually participated in, an unsuccessful effort to assassinate one of the best citizens of the county for the same reason. Under these circumstances it was readily surmised by his family and others that he had fallen "into the hands of the Philistines"; but nobody seemed to know anything definite as to his fate.

Mrs. Schaefer, after a few years, married again, and moved away. The Schaefer farm was sold to Rev. John Hinze, a Lutheran minister, who has since occupied the premises.

The sudden and mysterious "taking off" of Schaefer had been forgotten, till a few days ago, when "Uncle" Elishee Cartee, an octogenarian of seventy years' residence in the community, on his deathbed told how the deed was done, and disclosed the place of execution and burial, but refused to say who, beside himself, were concerned in it.

Briefly told, the story as given by Mr. Cartee is this: On the night in June, 1862, a party of six or eight in number went to Schaefer's home on the public road leading from Dent Station (now Bismark) to Iron Mountain. One of them caused a commotion among the stock in the barn near the road, and when Schaefer came to see what was the trouble they marched him off in his robe de nuit to Mr. Cartee's residence, about a mile north of where Bismark now stands, where, after an informal but impartial trial, he was found guilty of seeking to compass the death of his neighbors and sentenced to immediate execution. Accordingly the prisoner was taken at once to a hickory tree in the forest about a quarter of a mile west of the Cartee residence and hanged. As soon as life was extinct the body was buried, without coffin or shroud, under the same tree, and the grave was undiscovered until its whereabouts were revealed, as stated, by Mr. Cartee. Last Sunday the relatives of the unfortunate man removed the dust of the remains to the family graveyard at Doe Run. And thus time and death have solved the mystery.

Wants Missouri Represented.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Feb. 8.—Col. John Doniphan, one of the most prominent pioneer citizens of St. Joseph, is here to urge the passage of a bill asking for an appropriation for a Missouri building at the Omaha Exposition. Col. Doniphan is especially prominent throughout Northwest Missouri by reason of his energetic work for the cause of bimetallism in the late campaign.

McKinley Wants Consuls Examined.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8.—The information comes from Canton that Mr. McKinley will maintain the order of President Cleveland requiring all applicants for consular places, the salaries of which are $2500 or less, to pass a strict examination. This rule exempts only those who have previously been in the consular service or are connected with the State Department. Congressmen with numerous constituents who wish to be consuls have been hoping that the new President would suspend or annul the order. It is estimated that there will be 50,000 candidates for consular appointments. The President elect is said to hold to the opinion that nobody ought to be given one of the places unless he can pass the elaborate examination prescribed.

Reflections of a Batchelor.

When a man forgives a woman, he forgives her; when a woman forgives a man, she reminds him of it afterward.

Women like to take care of men when they are sick because they know it's the only time they can get them at a disadvantage.

When a man tries to impress people he keeps quiet when he ought to talk; when a woman tries it, she talks when she ought keep quiet.—New York Press.

SIGNED HIS OWN BILL.

Representative Avery Enjoys This Distinction.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Feb. 8.—It is not often in the grinding of the legislative mill that the author of a bill has the honor to affix his own signature to it after its passage.

Yet this is exactly what happened to Representative Avery of Lincoln county. This is the way it came about: When the Avery fellow-servant bill passed the Senate Speaker Farris and Speaker Pro. Tem. Lee were both away from the capital and Representative Avery was acting Speaker. It was during this period that the fellow-servant bill was returned to the House from the Senate for enrollment and the signature of the Speaker. Of course, Mr. Avery was not averse to signing his own bill, and his signature was very promptly affixed in the place where it would do the most good.

Age of Cabinets.

President McKinley's Cabinet will touch a somewhat higher mark in the average age of its members than is reached by presidential councils in general. Sherman, the Nestor of that body both in years of life and in years of public service, is nearly 74: Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, is 61: Alger, Secretary of War, is the same age, while Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is a year older, and Long, whose name has been coupled with the post of Secretary of the Navy, is 59. Mr. McKinley himself, who is only 53, is a youth compared with most of his constitutional advisers, as thus far selected.

All of the men of anything like Sherman's prominence and standing who ever were in the Cabinet were much younger on entering that body than Sherman is now, but, of course, Sherman was twenty years younger than he is at present when he was selected for Hayes' council. Jefferson was 46 when he entered Washington's Cabinet, and Hamilton was only 32 when he went into that body. Calhoun was 55 on becoming Secretary of War under Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, when he began his service as Secretary of State under the same President, was 50. Clay was 48 when John Quincy Adams selected him for Secretary of State, and his friend Webster was 39 when he entered W. H. Harrison's council. On passing into Cabinet office Buchanan was 54. Seward was 60 and Blaine was 51.

Some of these statesmen, like Sherman, received Cabinet appointment more than once, but none at an age as great as Sherman's will be when he sits for the first time at President McKinley's council table. Calhoun was 62 when Tyler selected him for Secretary of State, and Webster was 68 on entering the same post in Fillmore's Cabinet, while Blaine was 59 when, on President Harrison's accession to office, he became "Premier" the second time. Thus Sherman is six years older than was the oldest of his predecessors here mentioned when assuming office for the last time. But, so far as the public believes, age has not seriously diminished Sherman's mental or physical powers. Everybody assumes that he will render acceptable service throughout his term. Sherman, in the campaign of 1896, delivered a notable speech at an older age than was reached by almost any of the great statesmen of the past when making an address that is remembered.—Globe-Democrat.

White Girls Wed Indians.

GUTHRIE, OKLA., Feb. 8.—The prospect of the Rose marriage law becoming operative with a few days is having its effect. The measure prohibits the marriage of whites with persons having Indian blood in their veins. Within a few days several dozen men are reported to have taken Indian wives, and yesterday, at Blackburn a double wedding took place, wherein two well-known and good-looking white girls were married to full-blooded blanket Osage Indians. The contracting parties were Ben Harrison and Minnie Harvey and James Bigheart and Ethel Stokely. Both men are possessed of wealth, and Bigheart is a son of an ex-chief. They wear blankets and have their heads shaved with an exception of a topknot.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale a W. C. Haman's.

TOO BRAVE TO FIGHT.

Two Stories of George D. Prentice.—His Advent Into Kentucky.

Some stories of the late George D. Prentice, the famous Kentucky journalist, which have recently been collected, show him to have been a brave man. Though he was fully conscious that in Kentucky, as he found it when he first went there, it must be necessary sometimes to "show fight," he was yet far from being a duelist.

Prentice's errand, when, as a green young Yankee, he went to Kentucky in 1830, was to write the life of Henry Clay. He did the work largely at a place called Olympian Springs, and was fond of writing out in the shade of a huge chestnut tree in the woods.

Usually when thus engaged he kept a shotgun with him, as occasional tempting game came his way, and he had the universal American hunting instinct. One day he sat with pencil and paper in hand, his back against the chestnut tree, and the shotgun leaning against the other side of the tree. His thoughts were lost in his work.

But just then a very ugly-looking backwoodsman came up and confronted him. The man wore a buckskin jacket and a coonskin cap, and he carried a long-barreled rifle of the old backwoods type. Evidently he was one of Clay's political enemies, for he said, menacingly:

"Air you the chap that's writin' Henry Clay's life?"

"Yes," said Prentice.

"Wal, you quit that and write my life, and do it monst'ous quick, too!"

As quick as a flash Prentice reached around the tree, seized his shotgun and had it leveled on the backwoodsman.

"I won't write your life," said he, "but I'll take it if you don't leave here!"

Then the fellow declared that he was joking, but "allowed" that the good-looking young Yankee was game, and departed in good order.

After he had began to edit a Louisville paper Prentice was once challenged to a duel. He responded to the invitation thus:

"It takes only one fool to send a challenge, but it takes two to fight, and I beg to be omitted from the category."

He was once assaulted in the street at Louisville by another Kentucky editor with a pistol; and when by the aid of his knife, he successfully defended himself and overpowered the man, forcing him to drop the pistol, the crowd called upon him to inflict an injury with the knife on his assailant.

"How could I harm an unarmed man?" Prentice asked the crowd: and he was applauded as he suffered his assailant, whom he had himself disarmed, to arise.

It is needless to say that a man of such physical and moral courage was permitted to die a natural death.—Youth's Companion.

Village Seized by the Sheriff.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Sheriff John L. Dailey, of Richmond County, seized the village of Port Richmond, Staten Island, to-day for debt. It did not make any difference to the Sheriff when he received the execution under a judgement whether it was a whole villiage or an individual in default. He was ordered to seize, and seize he did in the most complete manner. If there is any public property that Mr. Dailey has not in his possession it is not within the boundaries of Port Richmond. He seized the offices of the Board of Alderman and the villege trustees. He gathered in the safe, the desks, chairs papers, lead pencils, office records, and every movable thing that could be leveled upon. If the trustees had been around they might have been seized. Then the Sheriff went about the villiage looking for more public property to levy upon, and wherever he found an article it was gathered in. The seizures were made on judgments held by owners of property condemned for boulevard purposes, which the citizens refuse to pay for.

Cure for Headache

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at Haman's drug store.

CLEVELAND WILL IMITAE GRANT.

Soon as He Is Ex-President He Will Make a Tour of the World.

TOLEDO, O., February 9.—A passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific, now in this city, is authority for the statement that President Cleveland will take a trip around the world immediately after the inauguration of his successor. The president and his party will go to the coast over the Canadian Pacific road, and Division Passenger Agent Sheehy, of that line, will conduct the party in person.

It is the desire of the President to start as soon as possible after the inauguration of President-elect McKinley. He desires to avoid public functions as much as possible, and intends to make the circuit of the globe as a private citizen.

Private Secretary Thurber and several members of President Cleveland's Cabinet are expected to accompany him. Mrs. Cleveland and the children may accompany the party; that matter has not been fully decided yet.

Wilson Creek Bill Recommended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10. The House committee on military affairs has made a favorable report on Congressman Tracey's bill authorizing the Secretary of War to detail a regiment each of artillery, infantry and cavalry to take part in the Wilson Creek reunion at Springfield, Mo., on August 10 next, and appropriating $8000 for that purpose. In the report the committee says:

"The battle of Wilson Creek, fought on the 10th day of August, 1861, was one of the most important among the first battles of the civil war. The brave and gallant Gen. Lyon was killed on that battle field while leading his command against overwhelming odds. So stubbornly did he and his devoted command contest the ground fought over that the victors were unable to pursue their advantage, and it is truthfully said that the result of that battle was to save the great State of Missouri to the union. The Grand Army of the Republic, at its national encampment in 1896, unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of making the thirty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Wilson Creek a national reunion of the blue and the gray participating in the battle, as well as all others of the soldiers of the union and the confederate army still surviving, and their friends who may attend. It will be a feature of great interest to all who may attend the reunion to have present three regiments of the army of the United States to take part in the exercises of the reunion, including a sham battle, as well as useful to the soldiers who may may be detailed. Your committee are of the opinion that the importance of the battle and the benefits that will follow from a reunion upon the ground, upon the broad plan projected, is an abundant warrant for the small expenditure asked for, and recommend that the bill do pass."

Sugar Planters' Bounty Claim.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8.—The petition of the sugar planters of the South and West for an appropriation of $1,048,000 to pay the sugar bounty in full on the crop which was planted under the McKinley law and harvested under the Wilson law, will be granted by the House committee on appropriations. The subcommittee on the sundry civil bill had a special meeting Sunday to consider the request which had been presented by the Congressmen from Louisiana, Nebraska and California, and concluded that the claim was a valid one.

The Wilson act cut off the bounty entirely, but Congress made an appropriation of something more than $5,000,000 to pay the bounty on the crop which was in the ground when the act went into effect, and which, it is said, the planters had planted largely on the strength of their expectations of bounty That appropriation was not for the full amount of the bounties due, and was divided pro rata among the claimants. The additional appropriation now proposed is to make up the full amount of the bounty due for that year, and the committee will quote the opinion of the Supreme Court in overruling the action of Comptroller Bowler in withholding payments that the proposed bounty was in effect a contract made by the government with the planters. The committee is undecided whether to put the appropriation in the sundry civil bill or make it a separate bill.

Ballard's Snow Liniment will Cure

Neuralgia. It will also cure Lame Back, Sore Throat, Wounds Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, old Sores. Ladies, it will cure your back ache. Sold at Wilson's drug store.