THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Senator Kennish has introduced a bill which seeks to make an important change in the homestead law. Under the law, as latly construed by the supreme court, it is in the power of the husband, by mortgaging or debt and judgment, to defeat the protection intended by the homestead law to the wife and children, unless the wife had previously filed with the recorder her claims of homestead, a precaution which not one wife in 10,000 would take. Under this bill it will be impossible for the husband, by any act of his creditors, to deprive the minor children or the widow during life or widowhood of their homestead rights.

A bill requiring county courts to have persons convicted of misdemeanors and who are committed to jail in default of payment of a fine, to work out their fines on the roads of the county, was engrossed in the house.

Mr. Julian's bill requiring all railway companies to transport free all members of the legislature and state officials of Missouri over any part of their respective roads, has passed to engrossment in the house. This bill is intended to prevent the influences now being exerted by the use of free transportation in the shape of mileage tickets to secure favorable legislation.

The senate, by a vote of 22 to 8, refused to pass the bill establishing a chair of homeopathy in the state University.

Representative Middleton, of Wright county, has introduced a compulsory education bill. It requires the attendance at school an average of four months each year of all children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, and impose a fine of from $5 to $25 on parents or guardians who do not comply with the law. When parents or guardians cannot furnish the books the county courts must do it upon a proper showing to them.

Representative Arnet, of Madison, introduced a bill in the house to abolish the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners and provide for a board of adjustment to perform their duties in regard to enforcing the railroad laws. This board is to be composed of the governor, attorney general, treasurer, secretary of state and auditor, who are required to act without compensation. They will be allowed a clerk at $1,800 per year and an assistant at $800 So far as an inspection of grain is concerned, that feature of the law is repealed. Mr. Arnet says he has been repeatedly urged to favor such a law. The grain inspection department he regards as an imposition on the farmers of the state, who, when wheat is selling at 40c a bushel, must contribute some $30,000 a year for inspection. The board of railroad commissioners he regards as a useless appendage that costs the people $10,000 a year or more.

In the senate Senator Love's high license cigarette bill was engrossed, with an amendment providing that the state license shall be paid into the seminary fund for the State University and the county license into the school fund.

Senator Yeater's bill to cut down the fees paid for feeding prisoners in county jails was engrossed, with an amendment allowing Kansas City and St. Louis to charge only 40 cents a day for prisoners.

Senator Lancaster presented a bill authorizing the State University to purchase a small plot of ground near the campus, the Ficklin property.

Senator Busche introduced a bill to amend the law relative to the sale of lottery tickets, so that one-half of the penalty of $1,000 may go to the informant.

Senator Seaber presented a bill to create a new school text book commission. It is similar to the old one in essential details. He wants school books furnished to school districts at cost.

Senator Gash introduced a bill to change the terms of county assessors from two to four years, making them ineligible to hold any other office or that one again until a term shall have intervened.

The committee on agriculture reported adversely the bill creating a state road and highway commission. The bill carried an appropriation of $10,000, which was primarily the cause of the unfavorable report.

For the second time the house went on record as opposed to repealing any of the stringent features of the game law. A bill repealing a law under which it is made unlawful to ship game out of the county where killed was tabled, and another act lengthening the season for killing quail from October 1 to February 1 was cut off behind the ears with amendments and left with nothing but the title pending.

The house committee on internal improvements submitted an adverse report on Mr. Tubbs' bill reducing railroad passenger fare on trunk lines to 2½ cents per mile and 3 cents on branch roads. On motion of Mr. Tubbs the bill was ordered printed in spite of the adverse report.

The committee on judiciary submitted an adverse report on house bill prohibiting officials from succeeding themselves in office more than once.

In the house Mr. Drabelle's bill, providing for the creation of a fund from which to pension superannuated school teachers in the city of St. Louis, was engrossed after a sharp debate.

Mr. Swanger's bill, providing for the election of county superintendents of public schools, precipitated a four hours' debate. The bill was finally engrossed.

The militia bill was ordered engrossed after a short debate.

Senate bill providing for making a new judicial circuit out of Pettis county was read a third time and passed.

House bill making it a felony to enter a horse at any race track or fair association under an assumed name was read a third time and passed.

House bill making it a felony to incarcerate any alleged insane person without due process of law, was taken up and passed.

The committee substitute bill requiring all felons condemned to death to be executed within the walls of the penitentiary was engrossed by a strong vote.

The house has adopted a substitute for half a dozen bills relating to the sale of cigars, tobacco, etc. It prohibits the sale of cigarettes, cigarette paper or tobacco to any minor under the age of 18 years. A violation is made a misdemeanor, subject to a fine of from $2.50 to $25 for each offense. The senate bill, which requires a license of not less than $1,000 annually for selling cigarettes, has not yet been acted upon.

The committee on criminal jurisprudence submitted unfavorable reports on the following house bills: To suppress option dealing; to prohibit the sale of cartridges and ammunition to minors; for the taxation of franchises; to regulate railroad stock yard charges; prohibiting Sunday baseball; prohibiting barbers from plying their trade on Sunday; prohibiting the auctioning of jewelry after dark; for the establishment of a state board of dentistry. The same committee reported the following bills favorably: To legalize the Kirksville medical school of osteopathy so that graduates thereof may practice healing arts; house bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors.

After the adverse report of the committee on criminal jurisprudence on the Sunday base ball law had been received, a minority report was sent up, signed by Messrs. Higbee, Robertson and Pritchett. Mr. Higbee moved that the minority report be accepted and the bill printed. An hour's debate followed this motion. Finally the previous question was ordered and the minority report accepted by a vote of 89 to 33 as follows:

Yeas—Anderson, Armstrong, Arnet, Atkins, Avery, Baugher, Bennett, Best, Bettinger, Briet, Brock, Burks, Cope, Cherrington, Chinn, Collins, Coppedge, Correll, Cox, Davidson, Davis of Wayne, Davison, Denny, Denslow, Dorum, Dyer, Edgar, Ferguson, Freeman, Fuson, Gill, Griffith, Grubb, Hall, Hancock, Harrison, Hart, Higbee, Hinde, Jenkins, Jones of Hickory, Jones of Polk, Lane, Leazenby, Le Favor, McCullam, McIntyre, McKearly, McKee, McPherson, Mahan, Marsh, Merriwether, Middleton, Miller, Moore of Mississippi, Moore of Stone, Murray, O'Dell, Odneal, Old, Pettijohn, Phipps, Porterfield, Pratte, Pritchett, Robertson, Rothwell, Russell of New Madrid, Sartin, Sawyer, Schoppenhorst, Shaw, Sherrill, Short of Phelps, Smith of Phelps, Smith of Buchanan, Smith of Howell, Spencer of St. Louis, Steel, Stickney, Swanger, Tartar, Tate, Tubbs, Watson, Weaver, Wetzel, Young of St. Francois, Young of Texas, Mr. Speaker—89.

Nays—Benner, Daneri, Davis of Taney, De Ford, De Reign, Drabelle, Gay, George, Gmelich, Hammond, Johnson, Jones of Jackson, Julian, Kasey, Kline, Kyler, Le Roy, Lynch, Martin, Moran, Mueller, O'Reilly, Rohne, Sachse, Sailor, Schooler, Schuwacher, Sullinger, Tatum, Temme, Walton, Waymeyer, Weinhold—33.

Mr. Tubbs' house bill, reducing the salary of the lieutenant governor from $1000 to $500 a year, was engrossed, after a sharp debate.

Mr. Freeman's house bill repealing the law under which members of the state board of equalization receive $5 a day, in addition to their salaries, while they are equalizing and assessing property, was engrossed with little opposition.

Representative Rothwell, of Randolph, introduced a bill making a change in the mining laws recommended by State Mine Inspector Chas. Evans. It provides that in coal mines worked on the room and pillar plan, this system and no other shall be observed: Two parallel galleries must be driven into the mine for egress and ingress of air, and cross cuts shall be made at intervals of not more than 50 feet. Coal companies coming within the provisions of the act must observe it not later than thirty days after it becomes a law. A violation will incur a fine of $1000 a day.

IN WASHINGTON.

The special message of President Cleveland renewed discussion of the financial question. In accordance with the president's suggestion Chairman Springer has introduced a bill providing for bonds. The report accompanying the bill says that the president's message "set forth clearly and forcibly the reason for the passage of this bill. Your committee could add nothing in facts or arguments that would better portray the existing condition of our financial affairs, or more clearly demonstrate the necessity for prompt and patriotic action on the part of congress to secure the needed relief."

After relating the amendments, which are recommended, the report adds:

"The extraordinary condition to which the president has referred in his message, and the necessity for immediate action in view of the early adjournment of this congress, have constrained your committee to concur in reporting the bill with the proposed amendments to the house for its consideration."

The democrats of the committee who voted against reporting the administration bill, Representatives Hall of Missouri, Cox of Tennessee, and Black of Georgia, reported the substitute based upon the Carlisle currency bill.

The minority bill repeals the law requiring a deposit of bonds as a gold basis for the issue of national banks, and allows in its stead a deposit by banks hereafter organized of legal tenders or treasury notes to the amount of 20 per cent of their circulation. A tax of one-half of one per cent on circulation is fixed and national banks are required to redeem their own notes at par.

Section 5 provides for the safety fund of 5 per cent to be used for the final redemption of failed national bank notes.

Section 6 authorizes the secretary of the treasury to invest any amount in safety funds in United State bonds.

Sec. 7. Every national bank at present organized may withdraw its bonds and take out circulation under the act.

Section 8 repeals section 9 and as much of section 12 of the act of July 11, 1892, as directs the secretary of treasury to receive deposits of gold and to issue certificates of gold thereon, and also repeals section 31 of the act of June 3, 1864, and sections 5191 and 5192 of the Revised Statutes. Then provides that no bank organized under this act shall be allowed to contract a volume of currency without the consent of the secretary of the treasury or the state officer empowered to pass upon such matters.

Section 9 provides for the retirement of legal tenders and treasury notes of less than $10, and section 10 requires banks to keep not less than half of their reserve in legal tenders or treasury notes.

Section 11 provides that whenever there shall be received in the treasury of the United States any legal tender notes and treasury notes of less denomination than $10, the same shall be canceled and silver dollars or silver certificates of like denominations shall be issued in amount equivalent to such notes canceled, and in order to put the provisions of that section into effect the secretary of the treasury is required to coin the silver bullion in the treasury, and in advance of coinage to issue certificates on the bullion.

Section 12 authorizes the secretary of the treasury to require any part of the customs duties or duties on imports to be paid in United States legal tender notes or treasury notes.

Section 13 authorizes a bond issue under the act of January 14, 1875, to protect the reserve.

Section 14 has the Carlisle provisions in regard to state banks but exempting from the 10 per cent tax only notes of a denomination above $10.

Section 15 authorizes the banking association to have all their money made on the same kind of paper.

SENATOR VEST'S SPEECH.

In the United States senate Senator Vest presented resolutions of the St. Louis chamber of commerce urging that the president's recommendations be carried out as soon as possible.

Mr. Vest said that the chamber of commerce of St. Louis did not represent the feeling of the people of Missouri or of the country on the financial question. He did not believe the people favored a retirement of $500,000,000 of greenbacks and treasury notes and the substitution of no currency at all. He did not believe they favored gold obligations running fifty years with interest aggregating $75,000,000 at the end of that time. It was a selfish suggestion that posterity should be left to pay this bad debt. The obligations of this senate were as binding toward posterity as toward the present generation. It was as much the duty of the senate to protect the future as to adopt the suggestion of the [illegible] to look after the present [illegible] future look after itself.

"The president has decl[illegible] on silver," proceeded M[illegible] "He would make us acce[illegible] this effort to fix the gold [illegible] upon us."

The senator asked if an[illegible] really believed the supposed [illegible]gency could not be met by [illegible] payments in silver. And [illegible] impression was being consp[illegible] to the public that the country [illegible] on the brink of ruin. If the p[illegible] had the power he would for[illegible] to the single gold standard.

Continuing, Senator V[illegible] "Am I now [illegible] system against which I am irreco[illegible]ably opposed, because the president of the United States has a different opinion in regard to this question? —am I to be made accessory to a financial system which I believe is for the absolute oppression of the great mass of people throughout the United States? When through my whole public career I have denounced that legislation which gave to national banks the power to issue money prepared for them by the government and to be loaned to the people, am I to be now made accessory to the perpetuity of that system? Sir, it is not pleasant to differ with the head of my party. I have for months remained silent, so that it might not be said that I had added to the discord which has existed so long in the great party of which I am an humble member. But we have come to the parting of the ways. I will not go with the president of the United States in perpetuating the single gold standard and in fastening the national bank system as banks of circulation upon the people of the United States.

"Therefore, I say most respectfully that the Merchants Exchange of St Louis, if they think it necessary to the prosperity of this country that the president's views should be indorsed and carried into law, they must find some one else in this chamber to support that scheme."

INCOME TAX ESTIMATES.

Members of congress who believe in the income tax as an equitable method of raising revenues are gratified at the unexpectedly good showing of the preliminary canvass made by the collectors of the internal revenue at the direction of Secretary Carlisle. They believe that the greater amount realized from this tax the more popular it will become and the more firmly rooted as a part of the policy of the government. Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, says that if a large per cent of the revenue of the government is derived from this plan any attempts to repeal it before the expiration of the five year limit fixed in the Wilson bill will be exceedingly unpopular and that the greater the revenue derived from it, the greater will be the probability of its re-enactment at the end of its term.

When the proposition to tax incomes was before congress the profits to be derived from it were estimated at first at from 15 million to 18 million dollars. Later the estimate of the committee was raised to 30 millions. Still later Mr. Hall, of Missouri, who had given more study to the theory and history of the income tax than any other man in the house, did not place the total below 50 millions. From the results of the canvass of the internal revenue bureau it appears that Mr. Hall was more nearly correct than the other forecasters. He now says that the income tax may yield more than 50 millions and it is known that the treasury department officials do not place its results below that mark. The showing made by the thirty-six of the sixty-three districts given ground for the estimate that about 300,000 persons and corporations will contribute to the treasury by this plan.

PEFFER'S FINANCIAL RESOLUTION.

A joint resolution providing for a special election on the first Tuesday of October, 1895, to ascertain the will of the people respecting the financial matter was introduced in the senate by Mr. Peffer. The questions to be submitted to the people are to include:

Shall congress provide for the issue of interest-bearing bonds; shall congress provide for the withdrawal of the greenbacks from circulation; shall congress provide for free coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio and shall paper money be issued by the government only.

PASSED THE HOUSE.

A special order was invoked to bring up the bill to repeal the one-tenth of a cent differential duty imposed by the new tariff law on sugars imported by bounty-paying countries, and it was passed without amendment by a vote of 239 to 31.

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

From Tid-Bits.

Mother—Mary, that young man is too presumtuous. We shall have to sit on him.

Mary—Leave that to me, ma, I'll attend to it the next time he comes.

THE WEEK AT HOME.

DEAD.

Ward McAllister, the New York society leader, is dead.

WANT WATER AND LIGHT.

The people of Richmond voted 676 to 21 in favor of water works and electric light plants.

TRAIN ROBBED.

Robbers held up the Southern Pacific near Wilcox, Ariz., and carried off between $50,000 and $75,000.

WEAVER'S COMPLAINT.

Gen. J. B. Weaver has sent this dispatch to the Denver News:

"[illegible] President has deliberately ignored silver and deliberated his purpose to force upon the people the single gold standard, and has rallied for the destruction of the greenbacks and the issue of gold bonds, and pleads with congress to enlarge the powers of the national banks. Now let the people in all sections of the country unite in opposition to this heartless scheme and meet like men the issue presented.

There can be no further excuse for division among the people.

(Signed) J. B. WEAVER.

GREAT STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

The North German Lloyd steamer *Elbe*, Captain von Gossell, from Bremen for New York, via Southhampton, was sunk in a collision with the British steamer *Cranthie*, bound from Rotterdam for Aberdeen.

There were on board the *Elbe* 210 passengers—cabin and steerage—and 150 officers and men, making a total of 360 people. Of these 20 were saved.

This disaster occurred before daylight at a point about 30 miles from the Hook of Holland in the North Sea.

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

JURY DISAGREED.

The jury impaneled at Union, upon a charge of venue, to determine the present sanity or insanity of Arthur Duestrow, who, a year ago, murdered his wife and child in St. Louis, was, late Saturday, discharged, having failed to agree. The jury stood seven for insanity to five for sanity. Arthur Duestrow is the son of Louis Duestrow, a millionaire, created so by the Granite Mountain silver mine. In the inquiry [illegible] was developed by testimony that over $30,000 had been spent in the defense of Duestrow, who has not faced a jury for his life.

HAWAIIAN POLICY ENDORSED.

President Cleveland's policy toward Hawaii was sustained in the senate by a vote of 24 to 22. The resolution was offered by Mr. Vest as an amendment to a previous resolution on the subject by Mr. Allen (pop.) of Nebraska and is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That while the people of the United States earnestly sympathize with the effort to establish republican institutions wherever that effort is made, they reaffirm the policy of non-interference unless by agreement with the affairs of other nations and recognize to the fullest extent the right of every people to adopt and maintain their own form of government, unaided and uninfluenced by foreign dictation. That the administration of President Cleveland in maintaining this policy as to our foreign relations deserves the approval and support of the American people."

The vote was on party lines, with the exception of Mr. Pettigrew (rep.) of South Dakota, who voted with the democrats. By a singular coincidence this one vote carried the resolution, as it would have failed on a tie.

NICARAGUA BILL PASSED.

The bill pledging the faith of the United States to do the construction of the Nicaragua canal passed the senate by the decisive vote of 31 yeas to 21 nays. It was the termination of a debate which has lasted since the present session began. It was, moreover, the first realization in either branch of congress of the vast project, so long and vigorously urged for a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific, with the United States government standing sponsor for the execution of the work.

The bill in brief directs the issue of $70,000,000 of Nicaragua canal bonds. Each of these is to bear the following guarantee:

"The United States of America guarantees to the lawful holder of this bond the payment of the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua, the principal of said bonds and the interest accuring thereon, and as it accrues."

An additional $30,000,000 of bonds is to be issued without the United States guarantee. The total $100,000,000 thus issued is to be used in construction of the interoceanic canal. The secretary of the treasury is to have general supervision of the project. A board of fifteen directors is to have immediate charge of the work. Of this board, the president is to designate ten members, no more than two from any one state. The United States is to receive $70,000,000 of canal company stock in return for guaranteeing the bonds, and is to hold a mortgage lien on all the property of the canal company.

Vest and Cockrell voted in the negative.

MEN AND BREAKFAST.

From Harper's Bazar.

Breakfast—a most trying duty, and one which many a man shirks, saying: "I never care for breakfast. I take only a roll and coffee." And even that *pis-aller* he would rather take alone, judging from the grumpy silence with which he surrounds himself, or the absorption with which he devours the morning newspaper. The reason [illegible] us from Europe, and, more than that, from its upper classes, therefore it has won its way here through the emulation of fashion rather than its fitness for our modes of living. The American breakfast is looked upon with horror, as barbarous and inelegant. Just what the American breakfast is would be hard to define, except by those European theorists who have never partaken of it. But that it is in some families execrable through its length, and in others through its quality, we all unfortunately know.

Within forty miles of New York are innumerable towns which send all their male population, save the indigent, to the city every day in pursuit of bread—sweetbread maybap, for the men of larger gains. To reach the office at the proper hour in the morning (and every one knows that the fundamental principle underlying all wealth is a prompt and early appearance at the office) necessitates a breakfast at seven o'clock, or half after.

Luncheon does not follow until one, and is even then a hastily snatched meal, making an interval of five or six hours without food, during which time both body and brain are submitted to every sort of fatigue—the nervous anxiety of catching a train, the bad air of the journey itself, and the hurry and worry of office-work.

What sort of preparation has the man had for this strain on his system? A night's rest, which of course exceeds in value any other restorative—but after that? Sometimes merely his makeshift of coffee and roll. Before it, his longest fast; after it, his hardest work. The habit of eating a slight breakfast is all wrong.

Perhaps the man is willing to eat, but the housewife, never having studied the relative values of foods, places before him those dishes which do little to feed the vital flame of life. An autumn breakfast served in a house where three young men of the nervous American temperament went daily to town serves as a sample. To begin with, there were Concord grapes, then oatmeal, then chipped beef creamed, with fried potatoes, and coffee to drink. It sounds well and tastes well, but for nutrition pure and simple is not worth a picayune.

There are a thousand and one ways of serving fresh beef, mutton, poultry, and eggs to make them acceptable to the peevish breakfast palate, and as a "space filler" there are better things than fried potatoes. If dyspepsia has laid its tenacious hold on the family, coffee must give way to weak cocoa or hot (not boiled) milk. All these things the housekeeper should know, or, not knowing, should study, that she may preserve the previous health for which she is largely though unwittingly responsible. Of course if improper dishes please the taste and are set before a man, he will eat them, but don't let him have the chance. These things apply as well to school-children as to business men.

Eating breakfast is more of a habit than one would think. There is no more common declaration than: "Oh, I can't eat breakfast. I never have any appetite for it." That too, is a matter of habit, and a practice which should be coaxed away into disuse. It takes but a moment's reflection to know that it is a false theory, for with the long fast before it, and the hard labor after it, breakfast should be a meal equal in nutrition to the others.

By gradual training even the most fastidious can increase the first meal in a day to include fruit, *au naturel* or stewed, and a chop or a bit of broiled steak or chicken, which, with some sort of bread and a hot drink, is sufficient variety to satisfy the physical needs until the luncheon hour.

LITTLE TOMMY'S FORENOON.

From the Chicago Record.

6:30 a. m.—Tommy arises.

6:35—He complains of a headache.

7—Quite sick, but able to eat a hearty breakfast.

7:30—Getting worse very rapidly.

8—He develops signs of fever.

8:15—Complications of toothache and sore throat.

8:45—He fears he will die.

9 (school time)—High fever, aches all over, and sobbing with pain.

9:15—Little Tommy is out in the yard wrestling merrily with the neighbor's boy.

MORMONS IN MISSOURI.

H. E. Robinson in the Marysville Republican.

In the fall of 1831, Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon faith, at that time located in Kirtland, Ohio, received a "revelation" that Independence, Jackson county, Mo., was "the land of promise and the place for the city of Zion." Accordingly he accompanied a large band of his followers to Independence, bought a large area of l[illegible]t [illegible] a vigorous prop[illegible]on principles, for this purpose establishing a printing office and starting the publication of a weekly newspaper, [illegible] a monthly periodical, "The Morning and Evening Star." Having seen his colony well on its way to prosperity, Smith returned to Kirtland.

The Mormon settlement at Independence, as has always been their custom, was largely characterized by a spirit of industry, sobriety, order and cleanliness, in these respects being vastly superior to their "Gentile" neighbors, who at this period were of the usual frontier improvident, rough and non progressive class. It is not strange that bickering soon arose among people so constitutionally antagonistic. As the Mormon settlers were, as a rule, at that time, chiefly from the northern states, the suspicion was spread that they were "abolitionists," although from a careful survey of the facts I am constrained to believe that they did not allow this "moral" question to affect them in the least. In fact in their entire history, the Mormons have been ready to vote with any party and for any man, who would promise them to work for their sought for ends. In proof of this see parkman's History of Illinois.

But the old proverb says, "Give a dog an ill name, and you may as well hang him." The very word "abolitionist" acted as a red rag to the people of Jackson county, and they organized a systematic course of persecution of their Mormon neighbors. They whipped and tarred and feathered the bishop, confiscated their printing press, burned some of their houses and committed other outrages, until the hapless "Saints" were obliged to flee across the Missouri river, men, women and children, leaving [illegible] to encamp in the open wilderness, in the dead of the winter of 1833.

In their flight from Independence the Mormons had been forced to abandon nearly everything, and they found themselves almost destitute and among strangers. A spirit of compassion was aroused in their behalf, in which direction, a young lawyer of Liberty, A. W. Doniphan, who afterwards became a very noted citizen of our state, was an active leader. An agreement was entered into between the leading citizens of Clay county and the Mormon leaders, that the latter should not regard Clay county as a section of Zion wherein they were to locate permanently but should hold themselves in readiness to remove when the "Gentiles" should deem it best. Under this mutual understanding they remained here for three years, conducting themselves as law abiding citizens.

In July, 1834, the prophet Smith, accompanied by 100 persons, mostly young men, and priests, deacons, teachers and officers of the church, visited their brethren in Clay county. A vigorous organization was effected at this time. In 1835 Smith made another visit, and instituted a body of 12 apostles among whom was Brigham Young, on many accounts the most famous and able man connected with the history of Mormonism.

The people of Jackson county were chagrined at the hospitable treatment given to the Mormons by the people of Clay county, and endeavored to induce them to expel them as they had done. They finally succeeded in working up somewhat of a sentiment in this direction. In 1836, A. W. Doniphan was elected representative in the Missouri legislature from Clay county, and with the advice and consent of the Mormon leaders succeeded in having a bill passed setting aside Caldwell county as a sort of Mormon reservation.

According to this agreement the Mormons bade a friendly adieu to their Clay county friends in the summer of 1836, and departed for their new home. They immediately established the city of Far West, at a point in township 56, range 29, about eight miles southeast of the present city of Cameron, and the same distance southwest of Hamilton. The first house on this town site was built in August 1836, by a man named Domsby, and the second was put up by John Whitmer. Before winter some three hundred buildings had been erected, with stores, work shops, school houses, etc., and the Far West assumed the air and proportions of a thriving and prosperous village. The town was laid out in blocks four rods square. The streets were on a grand scale, four avenues diverging at right angles from the center square each eight rods wide, while all other streets were 80 feet in width.

It will be remembered as stated above that when Caldwell county was set apart for Mormon occupancy, it was implied that their settlements should be confined within its limits. To their wilful non compliance with this understanding was partially, at least, due their final expulsion from the state. At the same time that the bulk of the Mormons settled in Caldwell county, a number went north further and located in various parts of Daviess county, building a small town on the east bank of Grand river, about three miles st[illegible] station, which they called "[illegible] Oudaite," and which [illegible] some five hundred souls at the time of their expulsion. So numerous were they throughout the county that they dictated the result of the election in Daviess county in 1838, as well as carrying the entire ticket of Caldwell county the same year. At this time the population of Caldwell was about 5,000, four thousand being Mormons.

MAX AND JIM.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Max and Jim,
They're each others'
Fat and slim
Little brothers;

Max is stout,
And Jim's the fellerer,
But mom!
And little Max is!

Their pa thinks
He doesn't know whether
He's most proud
Of one or the other!

Their ma says
They're both so sweet—that
They're angels
So it's flat to boast 'em!

$60,000.00.

Exchange Bank,

JEFFERSON CITY, MO

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $60,000.00.

H. C. Ernst, President.
W. Q. Dale, Cashier.
W. A. Dallmeyer, Assistant Cashier.

Do general banking business. Buy and sell foreign and domestic Exchange. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made on favorable terms.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

CAPITAL, $50,000.
SURPLUS, $10,000.

J. G. Young, J. S. Phelps,
T. M. Proctor, J. W. Barnes,
Jacob Tandas, H. C. Ernst,
Henry Wagner.

Do a general banking business. Buy and sell Foreign and domestic Exchange. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made on favorable terms. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

THE MERCHANT'S BANK,

OF JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

CAPITAL, $50,000.

M. B. Sims, President.
J. S. Cosby, Cashier.
J. R. Edwards, Vice-President.
Jos. Taussig, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

G. A. Fischer, E. H. Plaster,
L. C. Lemasse, C. A. Wear,
J. R. Edwards, Frank Steck,
M. B. Sims, J. B. Jones,
Geo. Hornsmann.

Call special attention to our Safety Deposit Boxes. Rent small at a dollar and upwards a year. Valuables in our vault are a great protection against fire and burglars. Loans solicited on the most favorable terms.

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Fire, Tornado,
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Plate Glass, and
Endowment Insurance.

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Corner of
High and Monroe Streets,
Jefferson City, Mo.

W. W. Wagner, Proprietor.

Rates: - - - $2.00 Per Day.

One of the
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Enlarged, Refitted and Refurnished.
First-class in all departments.
Reliable servants at all times.
Electric Bells and Hot and Cold Baths.
Call and Fire Alarm in Every Room.
Office, Dining Room and Largest Sample Room in the city on first floor.

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Having purchased the City Hotel property, we shall endeavor to make it first-class in all departments.

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Telephone communications and other modern conveniences.
Commercial men will find it to their interest to stop at the City.
It is centrally located, and its sample rooms are the best.
Trusty porters at all passenger trains.

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