

# THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXIV.

JEFFERSON CITY, COLE COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1895.

NUMBER 12.

## MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Stone sent to the senate the report of the Missouri school text book commission, recommending the amendment of the text book law so that the commission may be continued by the government. It is urged that the continuance of the commission will save many thousands of dollars to the people of the state, and the governor urges the legislature to act.

Senator Walker introduced a bill creating the office of immigration commissioner.

Senator Gash presented a bill prohibiting bookmaking and pool-selling save at the race track.

Senator Bledsoe's bill appropriating \$5000 to locate the position of Missouri troops on the battle field of Chickamauga was passed.

The senate committee on agriculture reported favorably, with amendments, the bill to prevent coloring oleomargarine the color of butter. The amendments rendered the bill practically inoperative. The amendments were agreed to as reported by the committee. This report was followed by another, recommending that the bill to require oleomargarine to be colored green be indefinitely postponed.

Senate bills were taken up for the third reading and disposed of as follows:

By Kennish: Amending the law so as to allow but twenty days of imprisonment for costs of insolvent persons. Passed.

By Wurdeman: Allowing circuit judges actual expenses of traveling from one court to another. Passed.

By Yeater: Providing for the recording of rolling stock of street railroads and railroads. Passed.

By Baskett: Increasing the salary of the penitentiary physician to \$1,500. Passed.

By Klene: Exempting dentists and specialists from jury duty. Passed.

By Klene: Making it a misdemeanor to fraudulently release a deed of trust by false entry. Passed.

By Gray: Requiring contractors on public buildings to furnish bond that material will be paid for. Passed.

By Baskett: For the organization of independent road districts in connection with cities of the third and fourth class. Passed.

In the senate Senator Lyman introduced the house bill to create the office of state beer inspector and in urging its passage he said that it would give all the additional revenue asked for by the state. In addition, it was time the state took cognizance of the alleged adulterations in the brewing of beer. He also introduced a bill creating the office of state bank examiner. Senator Goodykootz introduced the bill creating a board of medical examiners, to pass upon the qualifications of practitioners. The house bill providing for water gauges at public crossings of streams was passed.

The house bill introduced by Mr. Short, of Phelps, making it a misdemeanor for pharmacists to substitute other ingredients for those prescribed by the physician, which had been reported adversely by the committee, was defeated. House bill making it a misdemeanor to enter horses under a false name at horse races ("ringers") was passed after some debate. The original bill made the offense a felony, but it was so amended as to provide a penalty of \$1000 or six months' imprisonment in jail, or both.

Senator Yeater introduced a bill to tax security companies that make bonds for employes 5 per cent of their gross earnings.

Senator Williams' bill changing the law governing the State Reform School for boys was passed. It makes a number of minor changes intended to perfect the law so that the board may have complete and full control.

The bill allowing third and fourth class cities to issue bonds for building city halls and other public buildings was passed.

In the house Mr. Tubbs' bill reducing railroad passenger fare to 2 1/2 cents per mile on trunk lines and 3 cents on branch roads was ordered engrossed without opposition.

House bill giving lawyers a lien on judgments obtained for their fees was defeated after a long debate.

House bill providing for a state inspection of banks under direction of the secretary of state was debated for an hour and ordered engrossed by a close vote.

Under a suspension of the rules the house took up and passed a joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution making stockholders in banking institutions and trust companies doubly liable for any losses sustained by depositors.

Mr. Nelson introduced a bill providing for a removal of the School of Mines and Metallurgy from Rolla to Columbia.

House bill appropriating \$204,150 for the payment of interest on the state bonded debt was read third time and passed.

Mr. Bittinger introduced a bill providing for the publication of the session acts in the country newspapers.

House bill appropriating \$2,250,000 for the redemption of state bonds was taken up and passed; also, house bill appropriating \$800,000 for the assessment and collection of the revenue.

House joint and concurrent resolution fixing Tuesday, March 12 as the day of final adjournment of the general assembly, was called up and discussed at considerable length, and further action postponed until March 1.

Senator Davison introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of additional buildings at Asylum No. 2 in St. Joseph. The bill provides that the superintendents of the three asylums shall constitute a board of building inspectors, to decide what kind of a building shall be erected.

Senator Mott introduced two bills at the request of the Women's Humane Society, in St. Louis. One is to prohibit the docking of horses' tails; the other to make owners of horses responsible for drivers' cruelties.

Senator Love introduced two bills, one to prohibit the writing of fire insurance policies by foreign agents, and the other to place all assessment insurance companies, save benefit companies, under the insurance laws.

In the house a communication was read from the attorney-general in regard to the prosecution of complaints of overcharges against the express companies. He informed the house that only one complaint had been filed with him, and that it afterwards had been withdrawn. This was the complaint of E. M. Flynn, of Lebanon, and against the Wells-Fargo Express Company.

Mr. Bothwell's bill allowing the circuit judges of Pettis county a fee of \$2 on each civil suit filed as an addition to his salary of \$2,000 a year was called him. Mr. Davidson, of Marion, offered an amendment giving all circuit judges the same fees. The amendment was defeated after an hour and thirty minutes' debate was ordered engrossed.

Mr. Avery's bill amending the law relating to changes of venue in civil cases, so as to prevent more than one county being sworn against in such cases, was ordered to engrossment.

House bill amending the Australian ballot law so as to eliminate a clause which requires a political party to have polled 3 per cent of a popular vote before being officially recognized, was engrossed, but not without protest.

Mr. Lynch's bill fixing the minimum price of convict labor under the contract system of 75c a day was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Tubbs' bill fixing the salary of the state superintendent of insurance at \$2,500 a year allowing \$1,750 for clerk hire was engrossed by a vote of 57 to 34.

Mr. Robertson, of Johnson, introduced a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution authorizing nine jurymen to return a verdict in all cases other than felony.

The speaker presented a resolution from a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kansas City asking that Lincoln's birthday, February 12, be made a legal holiday.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Denlow: Prohibiting fire insurance companies from carrying risks in excess of the value of property.

By Phipps: To establish a pension fund for the Kansas City police.

Mr. Hammond: Empowering the governor to remove recorders of votes.

The following bills were introduced in the house:

By Tatum: Providing for a commission of three to sell the St. Louis blind asylum and purchase a more desirable site.

By Tatum: Empowering the free school library board of St. Louis to issue building bonds.

By Marsh: Directing the adjutant general to certify to a claim of \$5000 on behalf of Col. James H. Birch for services in the late war on the staff of Hamilton B. Gamble.

By Davidson: Prohibiting school directors from employing near relatives as school teachers.

By McIntyre: Repealing the usury laws.

By McIntyre: Fixing the legal rate of interest in the absence of contracts at 6 per cent.

By Edgar: Providing for a display of flags on school buildings during holidays.

By Murray: Making it a misdemeanor to drink intoxicants in an alley or street, or on the premises of another without permission.

By Bittinger: Fixing three years as the limit for filing claims against estates of insane or minor persons.

By Kyle: Providing for a state inspection of steam boilers.

The committee on Internal Improvements reported adversely a house bill prohibiting railroads from using gates on passenger trains.

The committee on ways and means reported the beer inspection bill unfavorably. A minority report was submitted and it required nearly four hours to dispose of it. The majority report was then adopted.

Committee substitute, prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, cigarette paper or tobacco to minors under 18 years of age. Passed by a vote of 85 to 88.

By Phipps: Imposing an additional tax of \$50 for each separate line of goods sold by merchants in cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants. Passed.

By Young, of St. Francois: Setting aside dramshop revenue in counties having an indebtedness for the extinguishment thereof. Passed.

Committee substitute, providing for the execution of all condemned felons to be conducted within the walls of the penitentiary. Lost.

By Mahan: Requiring county collectors to apportion the school taxes to various districts. Passed.

By Swanger: Providing for the election of the county school superintendents by the directors of each district. After considerable discussion, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

By Tartar: Prohibiting the obstruction of streams and water courses by throwing brush or logs therein. Passed.

By Stickney: Providing that only lawyers shall be eligible to the office of probate judge in counties of 45,000 inhabitants and over. Lost.

By Tubbs: Reducing the salary of the lieutenant governor \$500 per annum. Lost—yeas, 62; nays, 58. The motion to reconsider the bill was then tabled.

The only road bill that has passed both houses was introduced by Senator Baskett. It gives to cities of the third or fourth class the right to organize special road districts in any territory not exceeding six miles square in which such city may be located; provides that boards of commissioners for these special road districts may be elected, and to them is to be intrusted the work of improving all thoroughfares in the district. One-fourth of all the dram shop, pool and billiard table licenses collected by any of the cities in the district is to be set apart for the improvement of the roads. County courts are also authorized to set apart an additional fund—not less than ten cents nor more than twenty cents on the \$100 of assessed valuation of the property—in such special road district. The boards of commissioners have power to plant, protect and cultivate ornamental and shade trees along the side of the roads in the districts and may gravel or macadamize any such roads if all are in good condition and the bridges in repair.

In the senate house bill repealing a law under which members of the state board of equalization receive \$5 a day was read the third time and passed.

The committee on constitutional amendments reported favorably a concurrent resolution reducing the minimum school age to five years.

It seems the appropriation committee is determined to cut down some of the important appropriations. The State University is to get but \$72,000, when \$282,000 was asked. The normal schools will get the accustomed amounts. Lincoln Insanitary gets a big slice—\$64,000—and the St. Louis Insane Asylum is cut down to \$20,000. The University appropriation is sub-divided as follows: Maintenance, \$25,000; equipment, main building, \$23,500; armory and gymnasium, \$5,000; library, \$15,000; purchase of Ficklin property, \$3,500.

**DRESSING THE SMALL BOY.**  
From the Ladies' Home Journal.

A boy of two and a half or three years of age is not too young for kilts and blouses, but do not put him into trousers. Any of the thick flannels or soft cloths that are used for cloaks for little girls will make a suitable coat for him. A coat buttoned down the front, with a deep collar or small cape reaching to the shoulders, is a good style for a boy. Be sure to protect his feet with over shoes and long gaiters when he goes out. It is very important to have the feet warm as well as dry. Neglect of this precaution is apt to bring on an attack of croup in children who are predisposed to it, and it is a fruitful source of colds. A woolen Tam o' Shanter is a pretty head covering when it is not necessary to cover the ears. In that case have a felt hat trimmed with velvet, and broad strings to tie under the chin. The three-cornered Continental hat is still worn and is very picturesque.

**NOT IN THEIR SET.**  
From the New York Sun.

"You must be very careful to have nothing to do with those bacilli," said a germ mamma to her small daughter.

"Why, mamma?"

"Because we belong to the very exclusive artificially propagated bacilli, while they can lay no claim whatever to culture."

## CAPITAL REMOVAL.

The most remarkable act in the history of Missouri legislation was consummated at 4 o'clock p. m. February 20. At 2 o'clock that morning a delegation arrived in Jefferson City from Sedalia with a printed joint and concurrent resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment for the removal of the state capital to that town. By noon the resolution had passed the house, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon it had received the approval of the senate.

This stupendous piece of work which involves millions of dollars was not accomplished suddenly.

The effect that a land-speculating syndicate had secured an option on 10,000 acres of real estate at Sedalia and would endeavor to boom its market value with the aid of a capital removal resolution. The matter dragged along until some two weeks ago, when the assistance of the railroad lobby and all other threatened interests were secured. But back of everything else, so it is said, was the influence of Col. Ed Butler and Arthur Lee, who are reputed to be interested in the Sedalia real estate deal.

At 10 o'clock the Sedalia people had possession of the corridors in the house, and in a few minutes later Mr. Bothwell introduced the resolution and moved that the rules be suspended and action taken upon it at once. He made a brief speech, urging that the matter be submitted to the people and disposed of forever. He said such removals were not without precedent, and then went on to say many pleasant things about Sedalia, the fine building sites in the town and its railroads in fact and prospective. He made a very good talk for Sedalia, and was frequently cheered. Mr. Tubbs, of Osage, said the motive power behind the resolution was a real estate boom for Sedalia, and the adoption of the resolution would entail an expense on the state of from \$5,000,000 to \$9,000,000. Mr. Avery said the move was desired to enrich a syndicate, some of whom, he had been informed, were not residents of the state. At this juncture Mr. Higbee, of Schuyler, sought to apply the gag rule, but was induced to withhold until Mr. Freeman, of Miller, closed the debate. He called attention to the wording of the resolution, which provided, first of all, for a removal of the capital and made secondary a reimbursement. He closed with protest in the name of his people against such hasty action by the house.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Anderson, Armstrong, Atkins, Bennett, Best, Bourn, Breit, Brook, Buckner, Barks, Calhoun, Carroll, Cherrington, Correll, Cox, Crisp, Daner, Davidson, Davis of Taney, Davis of Wayne, DeFord, Denny, Denison, Drum, Dyer, Edgar, Ferguson, Fuson, Gay, George, Gill, Gmelch, Griffiths, Grubb, Gurney, Hammond, Hancock, Harrison, Hart, Higbee, Hinde, Johnson, Jones of Hickory, Jones of Jackson, Jones of Polk, Kline, Lane, Leasby, Leroy, Litch, McKee, Mahan, Marsh, Melson, Merriweather, Middleton, Minnie, Moore, of Stone, Moran, Mortimer, Murray, O'Pell, O'Connell, O'Connell, Pettijohn, Phillips, Pritchett, Robertson, Robins, Sachs, Sailer, Sartin, Schumacher, Shaw, Smith of Howard, Smith of Douglas, Spencer of St. Louis, Stuckey, Sullivan, Swanger, Tartar, Tatum, Warner, Watson, Weaver, Wetzel, Mr. Speaker—89.

Nays—Arnett, Avery, Baugher, Benner, Bittinger, Cape, China, Coppedge, DeBerg, Drabell, Freeman, Hall, Jenkins, Kaesy, Kyles, McIntyre, McKearney, Martie, Miller, Moore of Mississippi, Mueller, Follock, Row, Bothwell, Russell of New Madrid, Sawyer, Schopenhauer, Schooler, Sheriff, Shaw of Cole, Short of Phelps, Smith of Buchanan, Spurgeon, Steel, Temme, Tubbs, Waymeyer, Weinhold, Young of St. Francois, Young of Texas—41.

The senate afternoon session convened at 2 o'clock, and the partisans of Sedalia had possession of the hall. Meantime an alarm had spread over Jefferson City and the Commercial Club hastened to the senate and added to the crowd. Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara wore out a mallet pounding for order. Chief Clerk Griffen, of the house, was ready to report the resolution and Senator Yeater was ready to remove a suspension of business to take it up and consider it. Senator Dunn moved that it be referred to the committee on constitutional amendments. He said nobody had heard of the resolution until the arrival of the Sedalia people, and it seemed the friends of the measure were afraid to have it fairly considered, otherwise he could not account for their unseemly haste. He believed there was something wrong about the whole matter. Mr. Harrison attacked the effort to secure immediate action. There was no precedent for such haste, and there was evidently a scheme behind it all. The people, he said, had not asked for such action, and there must be a deep-seated purpose behind the move when his friends were afraid of a fair consideration. Until to-day he was not aware such a resolution was in existence.

Mr. Yeater made a strong speech in behalf of the resolution and secured the people that a capital removal would not cost the people one dollar. Messrs. Mott, Gray and others also spoke in its favor. The motion to refer was lost and the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Ameling, Ballard, Baskett, Bidloe, Brewster, Busche, Davidson, Gash, Goodykootz, Gray, Kennish, Kline, Lancaster, Love, Lyman, McClintic, Morrissey, Mott, O'Bannon, Orchard, Powers, Seabster, Tunnell, Walker, Wurdeman, Yeater—28.

Nays—Drum, Dunn, Harrison, Landrum, Madison, Morton, Williams—7.

Fearful that the prize was not yet secure, Mr. Yeater had the motion to reconsider tabled.

Should the amendment be adopted by the people, serious legal complications would result. Originally the government granted 2,500 acres of land for the purpose of establishing the capital at Jefferson City, and the state accepted this grant, and disposed of nearly all the land and devoted the proceeds to the erection of buildings.

The resolution as adopted is as follows:

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 Missouri shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state in the following words: The seat of the government shall be removed from the City of Jefferson and located at the city of Sedalia. Any person or persons may grant and donate to the state any land, sum of money or other thing of value to be used for the purpose of erecting the necessary public buildings at the city of Sedalia, or may deposit with the governor sufficient securities or obligations to guarantee the erection of such buildings. Whenever a suitable capitol building, having the same or greater floor area and appointments as the present capitol and supreme court buildings, and equal thereto in stability and architectural merit, together with grounds of the same or greater area, and an armory building likewise similar or superior to the present armory, and an executive mansion likewise similar or superior to the present building used as the governor's residence, together with the grounds and appurtenances, shall be erected at the city of Sedalia, the same shall be accepted by a commission, consisting of the governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney general, and such officers shall at once remove the public records and personal property to such new public buildings, and the city of Sedalia shall thereupon become the permanent seat of government.

The plans and location of the capitol, armory and executive mansion and grounds shall first be approved by such commission.

The county of Pettis, and Sedalia Township, in said county, may each vote an issue of 5-30 non-taxable 3 per cent bonds, not to exceed in amount, respectively, for each \$100,000, and such bonds may be ordered issued by a majority vote of those voting at a special election called for the purpose by the county court, and conducted generally in the manner provided by law for the issuing of bonds for the erection of court houses. Said county and township bonds shall be given to the state for the purpose of assisting in paying for the erection of the buildings provided for herein; and such bonds, if voted and issued, shall be delivered to the governor of the state and held by him in trust for the benefit of any person or persons who may erect such suitable public buildings, to be given to such person or persons on their completion and acceptance. The commission hereby constituted shall have full power by a majority vote to carry out the provisions and intent of this amendment, and such new buildings shall be completed, as near as may be possible, on or before the first day of November, A. D. 1896, unless such commission, for good cause, grant further time. The state shall in no manner become liable for nor shall it pay any part whatever of the cost of the new public buildings herein provided for, and the county before mentioned shall pay the entire cost of moving the records and personal property of the state to the new public buildings, so that the state shall be in no expense whatsoever in the change of the seat of government.

The resolution does not require the governor's approval.

The present Capital of Missouri was located at Jefferson City since Missouri was admitted to statehood, March 6, 1820. In admitting the state the United States government donated four sections, or 2,560 acres, of land in and about Jefferson City.

In convention July 19, 1820, the citizens of the new state adopted an ordinance accepting the proposition of the government saying, "We do accept for the four sections of land referred to for the purpose of a permanent seat of government and do ordain, decree and declare that this ordinance shall be irrevocable." The land was divided into lots and sold to the citizens of Jefferson City. The money paid for this real estate was used to build the original capitol on its present site. The center portion of the building was erected at that time and the north and south wings added in 1827, under Governor Marmaduke. The cost of the original building is claimed to have been \$500,000 and the wings \$300,000, making \$800,000 in all. Every foot of ground upon which the City of Jefferson now stands was included in the original land grant.

Jefferson City people now claim that the capital cannot be removed without compensation for the money paid for the city lots, as the government contract of acceptance read, "Irrevocable." They say that should the amendment pass they will demand payment.

Friday while the two old fields were thundering a salute in behalf of the resolution and in

memoration of George Washington, the lower house of the Missouri legislature was discussing the advisability of criticising itself for the hasty consideration of a resolution for a removal of the state capital to Sedalia. As soon as the journal had been approved, Mr. Davidson introduced the following resolution, announced its adoption:

WHEREAS, On Wednesday, during the morning hours in last session, there was a motion made by the gentleman from Pettis county, that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking up and passing concurrent resolution No. 20, providing for submission to the voters of the state a proposed amendment to the constitution, providing for the removal of the state capital to Sedalia; and

WHEREAS, Said resolution was passed by a vote of about 89 to 40; and

WHEREAS, Said resolution was submitted in the manner of bringing a consideration of said resolution through this house before the members thereof had an opportunity to see or read the same, or acquaint themselves with the provisions thereof, and were called upon to vote upon the same without any knowledge of its provisions than the word of its author; and

WHEREAS, The said resolution was immediately conveyed to the other end of this capitol, and was there taken up and forced through the senate, against the protests of those who desired time to consider the matter, and was thereafter railroad through both houses in the unprecedented short time of about three hours from the moment the copies thereof were laid on the desks in the house; and

WHEREAS, The terms and provisions of said resolutions are not such as were generally understood by the members from the statements of those favoring its passage, it being understood that the city of Sedalia and the township surrounding would give each \$100,000 for such removal; and

WHEREAS, In fact, by the provisions of said resolutions, they are not bound to pay one dollar, thus entailing upon the taxpayers of this state a possible expense of several million dollars as well as ruthlessly wiping out millions of dollars of property of people of this state, without opportunity to be heard, should said be voted; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the house, the senate concurring, that we deplore the unreasonable haste with which said resolution was railroad through both houses, and that we condemn such mode of procedure as dangerous, unfair and unwise.

After a long debate Mr. Sartin moved to table the resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 82 to 34.

**END SEAT IN THE PEW.**  
From the New York Sun.

"It is common enough," said Mr. Gratebar, "to see a man sitting in the aisle end of a pew in church get up on the arrival of some other member of the family, step out into the aisle to let the latter come in, and then resume his seat at the end of the pew. It seems to me that I have read that this custom originated in New England in the early days, when the men all sat by the aisle so that they could seize their guns and get out promptly in case of attack by Indians. We don't have much to fear from Indians nowadays, but the seat by the aisle is still occupied by the head of the family. He stands in the aisle while the others pass in, and then calmly takes his place in the end of the seat, at the head of the line, as a sort of general protector.

"Sometimes in these days (we are so very free from Indians now), the head of the family thinks it is safe for him to stay at home when he has a headache, and then the young son takes his place. I imagine that he talks to over with his mother on the way to church, so that it is all understood. When they get to the pew he stands in the aisle while his sisters and his mother pass in. I fancy that his sisters are rather glad when they are all seated and no longer conspicuous, but upon his mother's face as she brushes past him into the pew there is a smile of affectionate pride; and then he takes his seat in his father's place and sits there with fine boyish dignity."

**AN ARTIST'S MEASUREMENTS.**  
From Harper's Bazar.

An artist is authority for the following measurements, which he claims are necessary for a perfect model of physical beauty of the female form.

"To meet the requirements of a classic figure," he says, a woman should be "five feet four and three-quarter inches tall, thirty-two inches bust measure, twenty-four inches around the waist, nine inches from armpit to waist, long arms and neck." A queenly woman, however, must be "five feet five inches tall, thirty-six inches bust, twenty-six and one-half inches around the waist, thirty-five inches over the hips, eleven and a half inches around the ball of the arm, six and a half inches around the wrist, hands and feet not too small." A similar authority lays down the rule that no colors should be worn save those which have a duplicate in the hair, eyes or complexion, and he claims that a woman with blue-gray eyes and a thin, neutral-tinted complexion never looks so well as when dressed in blue shades which are mixed with gray. A brunette should wear cream color, as this reproduces the tint of her skin; while florid complexions look well in plum and belltopples, and in dove gray, as these contain a hint of pink, and so harmonize well with the face in which there is a good deal of color.

## THE WEEK AT HOME.

**TO ABOLISH FOOT BALL.**

At a meeting of the faculty of Harvard college it was voted to recommend to the athletic committee that inter-collegiate foot ball be abolished.

**WANTS NO EXTRA SESSION.**

It is said that President Cleveland has stated his disinclination to call an extra session.

**NEW RAILROAD TUNNEL.**

On February 20, the first regular scheduled train made a trip through the new Baltimore and Ohio Belt line tunnel, Baltimore, which is six miles long. Work has been in progress on the tunnel for more than four years.

It is expected to have the electric apparatus finished by April 1, and the electric motors at work pulling trains through. After that time no steam engines will be allowed to enter the underground passageway. Passenger trains between Washington and New York will save from 20 to 40 minutes.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HOT SPRINGS.**

Three lives were lost and \$75,000 worth of property destroyed in a fire which broke out at Hot Springs at 4 o'clock Friday morning. Nearly all the property destroyed was boarding houses. The dead are:

Mrs. Clara Stannum, boarding house keeper.

D. W. Wing, Glen Falls, N. Y.

Mrs. Maggie Hecox, boarding house keeper.

Mr. and Mrs. Bronson, of Macon, Mo., were slightly injured in jumping from burning buildings.

The fire originated in a bakery on Ouchita avenue, over which were furnished rooms. Here Mrs. Stannum, who kept the rooms, was burned.

The other buildings burned were: The Laclede, lost \$5,000; The Ouchita, lost \$5,000; The Illinois, \$4,000; The Missouri, \$3,000; The Oak Lawn, \$5,000; The Bloomington, \$6,000; H. M. Hudgins' residence, \$12,000; R. L. Williams' three-story brick \$12,000; John Lin's grocery \$8,000; E. Randolph's residence, \$6,000; Ledgerwood's bakery, the Tennessee Stables, the West House, and fifteen cottages of a total value of \$15,000.

There is very little insurance, the loss being practically total.

The fire was at the south end of the gulch in which Hot Springs is located and the wind was from the north. As a result none of the larger hotels were at any time in danger. The fire burned both sides of Ouchita avenue to Hawthorne, one side of Hawthorne to Woodbine, and both sides of Orange to Quappaw street.

**HAIR TWENTY FEET LONG.**  
From the Chicago Tribune.

Amity Nancy Garrison came to Chicago yesterday from Holly Spring, Miss. Aunt Nancy brought her hair with her, a straggling which at first blush does not sound as though it involved any undue exertion on her part. But when Aunt Nancy blurs her hair about her brow she takes up the burden of a day's work in cartage. It is likely hair—Auntie is a colored woman—and when let free it falls the five feet of its owner's height and stretches away a like distance on the floor. There are eleven feet of hair as it drops from the big coil. Take hold of the end of the mass and pull it so that the kinks straighten out and twenty feet of heavy strands are developed.

Mrs. Nancy Garrison was born in Tennessee somewhere about sixty years ago. In 1878, after she had moved into Mississippi, she had the yellow fever. At that time her hair was a foot long. It began to grow when she had recovered. This is the way she tells the story:

"I dreamed that a woman with a brown skin came to see me. She look at me hard like and I seen great plaits of hair on the shoulder. I get well after a while. Who dat woman was I could not bring her to recollect. One day I walk into a room. My son say: 'You rest, I get dinner.' Then I have a vision. A voice say: 'You are the woman.' Then dat reconciled me. I was the woman. My hair grow and grow. It was white at first but then it grow darker and darker until now it is all dark except the part that I had before the fever. A voice told me: 'You shall have the plaits darker than ever you seen.' They go that way now more every day.

"I wear snappers—bangs some people call 'em." With this Aunt Nancy pulled free a dozen locks and brought them down over her forehead. They reached half way to the waist. Mrs. Garrison has not left her home before since her hair began to grow.

**ONE CASE.**  
From the Indianapolis Journal.

Watts—Did you ever know of any one dying for love?

Potts—Once. I knew a fellow who starved to death after being refused by an heiress.

## IN OUR OWN STATE.

**RECEIVED AT THE POST OFFICE AT JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI, FEBRUARY 28, 1895.**

Mexico for an overland route.

At Kansas City the retail butchers and retail grocers have combined against the meat packers.

**FOR A NEW ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.**

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