

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXV.

JEFFERSON CITY, COLE COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1896.

NUMBER 11.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Hall and DeArmond Debate.

The final debate on the free coinage substitute for the house bond bill was spirited. There were several strong speeches, and one, at least, of a somewhat sensational character. Mr. Towne, of Minnesota, a republican, claimed the attention of the house and galleries for over an hour with an eloquent effort on behalf of free coinage, which won for him a personal ovation such as has not been accorded any member since the session began. His speech was illustrated with charts and aroused unbounded enthusiasm among the silver forces.

Mr. Hall, a democrat from Missouri, on the other hand, announced his conversion to "sound money" in a rather unexpected manner. He had been charged that he had been converted to free coinage, according to "credited information," but privately said that they believed free coinage would bring upon this country national and individual bankruptcy and ruin. He charged them with trying to "feather their nests at home," and declared that the greatest sin of the present age was the cowardice of statesmen. He also declared that a high officer of the administration had said that the silver agitation had already cost the government \$200,000,000 in bond issues, and in the course of the next twelve months the bond issue would increase to \$1,000,000,000.

On Wednesday De Armond replied to Hall. The speech of the free silver Missourian was as sensational as that of the sound money Missourian. It was an almost savage repudiation of Hall's utterances as reflecting the sentiments of the Missouri democracy. It took up the story of the eight senators who had voted for free silver knowing that the enactment of such a measure would mean national bankruptcy and ruin, and made application of it to Hall's own case. Between political misrepresentation and political cowardice, De Armond drew a comparison, and then denounced his colleague as a betrayer of his constituents. He scored Hall for having claimed the credit of authorship of the income tax proposition when that credit did not belong to him. For half an hour he poured out upon him his scorn, while the free silver demagogue applauded almost every sentence.

Prices of Horses, Mules and Swine.

The agricultural department returns shows the total number of horses to be 43,284,077, mules 2,873,944, milch cows 1,000,000, and other cattle 92,000,000. The value of horses was \$3,128,768 and swine 43,848,738.

The average farm prices per head are estimated for horses, \$22.07; mules, \$43.25; milch cows, \$22.55; oxen and other cattle, \$15.86; sheep, \$1.50; swine, \$4.25. The aggregate values are, for horses, \$956,140,186; mules, \$103,304,457; milch cows, \$303,955,545; oxen and other cattle, \$8,508,928,546; sheep, \$63,167,735; swine, \$186,259,745; grand total, \$11,727,926,084.

In number, horses have decreased 4.8 per cent, mules 2.4, milch cows 2.3, oxen and other cattle 6.6, sheep 2.4 and swine 3 per cent since January, 1895. The cotton states and the Rocky mountain states show an increase in horses and mules; otherwise, the decrease is general. Milch cows are more numerous in the northeastern, or city supply, state; also in Minnesota, the Dakotas and westward, but fewer elsewhere. Decrease in other cattle and sheep is generally distributed throughout the east, south and west, with a falling off in the great central states.

In the report, prices per head of horses, mules and swine are lower than in January, 1895, while milch cows, other cattle and sheep are higher.

In aggregate value, horses have decreased 13.8 per cent, mules 7, sheep 2.3 and swine 15 per cent during 1895, while milch cows have increased 4 per cent and other cattle 5.4 per cent. The grand total of all live stock has fallen off \$91,520,223, or 5 per cent, from January, 1895. Percentage of decline since January, 1894, 30.4 per cent; since January, 1893, 30.4 per cent.

The estimated wool product of 1895, sheared, butchered and pulled, is 309,745,000 pounds.

Tariff and Silver.

The friends of the tariff bill met an unexpected repulse, when, by the decisive vote of 31 to 29, the senate defeated the motion of Mr. Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, to take up the tariff bill. The negative vote which defeated the motion was given by democrats, populists and four republican senators, viz, Teller, McMillan, Dubois, and Carter. The affirmative vote was entirely republican, but its total of twenty-one is less than half of the aggregate republican strength. Mr. Morrill's motion had been anticipated for several days, but it was not pressed, pending consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. This measure was disposed of, and the struggle to advance other measures began at once. Mr. Morrill was hurriedly summoned from the finance committee room to submit his motion.

The urgent deficiency bill carries about \$6,000,000, a considerable increase over the bill passed in the house.

After a ten days' debate the house by a vote of 90 to 100 in committee of the whole, rejected the senate free coinage amendment in the house bill, and reported the bill to the house with a recommendation to non-concur and insist on the house bill. The amendment developed by the silver man was disapproved. They had been confidently claiming over 100 votes. The most

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From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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For Better Schools.

The superintendent of public instruction of New York state has prepared a bill, now introduced in the assembly, to make important changes in the existing school law. By the bill the minimum limit of school age is changed from twenty-one to eighteen years; and the lower limit is reduced from five to three years, so far as the latter limit applies to all attending any free kind of school legally established. It is provided that any school commission may dissolve one or more districts, and from that territory organize a new district, or may unite a portion of such territory with any adjoining district. The consolidation of many weak schools will be stimulated. No person shall be allowed to teach in a school for more than six years; the present limit is sixteen. The existing law empowers any school district, adjoining a city or village of 4,000 inhabitants, to contract with the school authorities of such community for the education of children residing in the district. When the contract has been made, the district quota (to which such district would be entitled if it maintained its school) shall still be paid to it. The proposed amendment extends this privilege so that a school district may contract for the education of its pupils with any city or village or adjoining union free school district and still retain its district quota. Districts may also expend their money in contracting pupils to such schools. This is an interesting feature of the Massachusetts law in so far as that state in that state the sum of over \$40,000 was spent in transporting pupils in country districts. When the districts are weak the children can thus enjoy the better facilities of the adjoining villages. Another important change is that which empowers any school districts to establish a free kindergarten. Another amendment would establish three free summer institutes to train teachers. In view of the attempt to keep the schools under political control, it is interesting to note that an amendment provides for the non-eligibility to the office of school commissioner of any one who is not a graduate of some college or university; a graduate of a normal school; or holds a state certificate, a first-grade certificate under the uniform system of examinations, or a certificate of graduation from a teacher's training-class. It is not too much to say that if this bill should become a law, both the inducement to study and the standard of teaching would be appreciably raised.

The Milwaukee Literary Club is an organization for improvement, primarily in literary and ethical lines. It has a membership of over three hundred, in which it recognizes neither age, sex, class, party nor creed. Its purpose is to stimulate intellectual activity and to foster any good work in the community. The club was an outgrowth of a belief on the part of the pastor of the Grand Avenue Congregational church, Rev. George H. De D., and a number of his congregation, that the forces resident in the church and community could do more than they were doing to help the people, and so fulfill, in part, the purpose and spirit of the master. The club has friends everywhere, and gives to its members the opportunity to give rather than to gain—to give service, cordiality, good will, and the blessedness of giving has been demonstrated in its experience. In a material way it seeks only to pay its current expenses, which are met by a membership fee of twenty-five cents for the season (six months), and in admission to non-members of five or ten cents each meeting. The club meets once in two weeks in the church parlors, which hold more than five hundred people, and have at every session been taxed to their utmost capacity. The club has friends everywhere, and gives to its members the opportunity to give rather than to gain—to give service, cordiality, good will, and the blessedness of giving has been demonstrated in its experience. In a material way it seeks only to pay its current expenses, which are met by a membership fee of twenty-five cents for the season (six months), and in admission to non-members of five or ten cents each meeting. The club meets once in two weeks in the church parlors, which hold more than five hundred people, and have at every session been taxed to their utmost capacity.

For Carrying Concealed Weapons.

Following the defeat in the South Carolina legislature of a bill to increase the penalty for carrying concealed weapons, another bill was introduced which aims to lessen the habit of carrying a pistol by making it costly. This bill, which thus far finds more favor than the other, would require dealers in firearms to be licensed and to stamp each box of cartridges sold; would require of the person owning or carrying a revolver to take out a high-priced license therefor and would disfranchise him if at the time of registering and voting he could not swear that he had not violated the pistol law; and, finally, would tax the revolver as personal property.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Infantry officers have drawn up a bill to reorganize that branch of the army.

Senator Tillman has received 7,000 letters since he delivered his famous speech.

Kentucky W. C. T. U. members are fighting the cigarette habit through the legislature.

Senator Tillman advises the South Carolina democracy to leave the party if the national convention failed to declare for free coinage.

The United States government has accepted the proposition to release Escaped Walker, made by the French government. The evidence shows him to be guilty of the charge against him.

ALL ABOUT QUININE.

The Drug Which Has Been of the Greatest Benefit to Mankind, Its History and Character.

From the New York Independent.

In a company of prominent physicians each was asked to write the six remedies that he would take on board ship for a voyage round the world, if his life were to depend on the number who should return alive. The first entry was "quinine," unanimously endorsed. As the second entry the vote was a tie between "mercury" and "quinine," and now that bichloride of mercury has been found to be the most efficient of microbe killers, probably that would have placed place unanimously, and the third would be unhesitatingly given to the various extracts of the bark of the Peruvian cinchona tree.

Quinine, a name derived from the quina, a name derived from the quina, called by the Peruvian Indians, who call the trees kina. The generic name was given in memory of the countess of Cinchon, who was the wife of the Spanish viceroy. She had been cured of a fever by it in 1638. The Jesuit missionaries in Peru were said to see its merits, and carried the wonderful bark to Rome, distributing it where needed; thus it gained the name of Jesuit's bark, and, coming from a non-professional source, was coldly received by the generality of "regular" physicians, though here and there an empiric used it with great benefit to his patients; and its name excited so much prejudice in Protestant minds that many of them refused to avail themselves of it. But Sir Robert Talbot gained fame and fortune in France by using it for intermittents, and in 1678 Louis XIV purchased the secret of him and made it a free gift to his people. Soon after Morton and Sydenham—the most eminent physicians of the day in England—used it with success. When it became an important item of Peruvian export the country tried to conceal the fact that the tree was also growing in New Grenada. The old-fashioned method of administration was by macerating the "quills" of bark in wine and the great tonic in the early part of this century was "bark and wine," and as in these latter days it has been demonstrated to be directly fatal to the bacillus malaria, we can easily understand what a boom it was to the "settlers" in the undeveloped and "fever-and-ague" regions of this country when, at last, by the advance of chemical skill, the secret of extracting the alkaloids was found, and of these no less than thirteen are known and used, and some of them produce a valuable medicine at it, and so wasteful the method of gathering it, that it was easy to see that the original sources of supply would be exhausted and attempts were made to transplant the trees to regions where similar climatic and topographical conditions gave promise of success. Some of these early attempts failed, but in 1854 the Dutch government undertook to raise the trees in the island of Java, and now they have most prosperous plantations, but the most extensive and successful of what may be called intelligently conducted plantations are to be found on the slopes of the Himalayas and in British Burmah. In South America the bark is obtained by first stripping the trunk, then felling the tree, but under English botanists in India a way is found of partially stripping the trunk and then surrounding it with moss, causing fresh bark to be produced. The botanists have even found a way of making the bark faller of the desirable alkaloids. We rejoice that such a precious boon to malaria-afflicted mankind has been brought under the sway of intelligent men, but we do not forget that it came from South America. It was the want of quinine that sent morning into many French homes, and the letters giving the story of malarial swamps and fever-stricken soldiers of Madagascar is most gruesome reading, and it is said that the Spanish general in Cuba sends out for hundreds of pounds of quinine, rather than more shot and shell. In one sense Germany may be said to be the modern medicine purveyor of the world. It was her chemists and doctors in the last century who demonstrated the value of the minerals mercury, arsenic, antimony and sulphur, and now they have planned a systematic attack on the vegetable kingdom. The Berlin Pharmaceutical society has established a central office for extending the world's knowledge of poisonous and healing plants, and they expect to receive reports from all parts of the world on the "botanic, chemie and pharmacological discoveries in plants of a healing or poisonous nature."

Solitude Reacquainted.

From the Eastern Argus.

A Somerset attorney who relishes a joke at his own expense, says he once set to a rural office a writ for service, with directions to be very particular in regard to the return, saying, "if for any reason you are unable to write the return properly get some experienced person to do it for you."

Some time afterward the writ was returned by the officer, properly served and signed, with a letter reading substantially as follows: "I do not know whether this return will be satisfactory to you. I have lost one finger, but I wrote it as well as I could. If for any reason you are unable to read it for you."

Plain.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"If a fellow has a chance to marry a poor, handsome girl, or a rich, plain girl, which do you think he ought to do?"

"It looks to me as if the proper course is a plain one in that case."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ACROSS THE OCEAN. ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

Found the North Pole.

A telegram received at St. Petersburg from Irkutsk, Siberia, says that a Siberian trader named Konchareff, who is the agent of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, who sailed in the Fram, June 24, 1893, for the Arctic pole, has just returned to his home, and reached the North Pole, he found land there and is now returning towards civilization.

In April last the Figaro of Paris circulated a rumor that Dr. Nansen had found the North Pole and that it is situated on a chain of mountains. It was then added that he had planted the Norwegian flag there. The story was generally regarded as being without foundation.

On September 17 of last year advices were received in London from the Danish trading station of Angrnasalik on the east coast of Greenland, that a ship supposed to be Dr. Nansen's Fram had been sighted at the end of July, stuck fast in an ice drift.

Finally, on December 6, a dispatch from Christiania, Norway, stated that Dr. Nansen's wife received a letter by carrier pigeon reporting that the expedition was doing well. As no carrier pigeons were taken north by the Nansen party this report was evidently incorrect, but it was published for what it was worth.

The Monroe Doctrine in England.

The English parliament opened February 11, and before midnight another important chapter was added to history. Great Britain, through her party leaders, recognized the right of the United States to interfere with disputes in all the Americas. Hon. A. J. Balfour, conservative, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, liberal, acknowledged the Monroe doctrine as a policy co-existing with the life of the states. The queen's speech breathes of arbitration; the status of the Venezuelan commission is recognized, and its decision will have weight with England as well as with the nation appointing it.

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Stocks and Feeder.

The full range was \$2.10 to \$2.70 the best full loads sold at \$2.25 to \$2.50. The bulk of the car lots of cows sold at \$2.25 to \$2.45 and not a large number sold above \$2.25 per 100 pounds. During the previous week the bulk of all the cows sold at \$2.00 to \$2.25. The full range was \$2.10 to \$2.70 the best full loads sold at \$2.25 to \$2.50. The bulk of the car lots of cows sold at \$2.25 to \$2.45 and not a large number sold above \$2.25 per 100 pounds. During the previous week the bulk of all the cows sold at \$2.00 to \$2.25.

Calves, Heifers and Yearlings.