

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

Edm Burke

California

VOLUME XXV.

JEFFERSON CITY, COLE COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896.

NUMBER 15.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Republicans Claim Fraud.

Senator Chandler, from the committee on privileges reported the views of the majority of the committee, consisting of the republican members, recommending the adoption of Senator Allen's resolution providing for an investigation of the Alabama state and legislative election of 1894. The report makes reference to the election of 1892, in which Thomas G. Jones, regular democrat, and Reuben F. Kolb were the rival candidates for governor. The committee asserts that this was "done by the wholesale falsification of the returns by dishonest election officers in pursuance of efforts in pursuance of a great conspiracy deliberately organized long before the election for the purpose of changing the political complexion of the state in case it should appear that Kolb and his supporters had carried the state."

In 1894 Kolb was again a candidate for governor, with Hon. W. O. Oates as his opponent on the regular democratic ticket. The report asserts that Kolb was elected at this time, as were a majority of the candidates for the legislature on the same ticket, but that they were not given the offices on account of the fact that an erroneously fictitious vote was returned.

Fifteen counties are mentioned as giving returns of 50,000 votes, whereas only 16,000 votes were cast. Therefore, Mr. Oates, instead of being elected by 27,582 votes, was defeated by about 7,000 majority.

The committee says the Kolb legislature was counted out in the same way, and that in both elections the fraudulent returns came mainly from the "black" counties; that Kolb and his ticket carried a majority of the "white" counties, and that the negroes falling to register, false poll lists were made and false returns made and certified favorable to Kolb's antagonists.

"The case," it is asserted, "is not merely one of local fraud, which happened here and there over the state, but the case made is that of wilfully planned and deliberately manufactured masses of fraudulent returns based upon no votes whatever, but made apparently to defeat a state government that was actually chosen and to give apparent title to a state government defeated by the voters."

The report gives in detail the particulars concerning the organization of the Kolb legislature and the election by it of Mr. W. S. Reese as United States senator to hold the seat occupied by Senator Morgan.

The committee says that the investigation should be made and the facts made known. If the charges are well founded, the report says, it may be the duty of the United States senate to oust Mr. Morgan from his seat. The committee takes the position that there can be no doubt of the right of the senate to make the investigation.

Killed the Anti-Option Bill.

The house committee on agriculture, by a vote of 9 to 6, decided to lay upon the table the anti-option bill. This practically kills the measure for this congress. The bill was the one fathered by the ex-congressman Hatch, of Missouri, and known as the Hatch bill. It has been under consideration for several weeks, and the meeting which decided its fate was a decidedly spicy one.

The decision was reached by a party vote, the republicans opposing the bill and the democrats supporting it. Mr. Willis, of Delaware, did not vote with his party on the measure, and made a warm speech, in which he accused his colleagues of being in league with "speculators and gamblers of Wall street," as he termed them.

The vote to lay on the table was: Yeas—Republicans—Wadsworth, of New York, chairman; Stahl, of Pennsylvania; Warner, of Illinois; Henry of Connecticut; Sauerhagen, of Wisconsin; Leighty, of Indiana; Baker, of Maryland; Wilber of New York; Murphy, of Illinois.

Nays—Republicans—Willis of Delaware.

Democrats—Moses, of Georgia; Williams, of Mississippi; Clardy, of Kentucky; Stokes, of South Carolina.

Populist—Kem, of Nebraska.

Most of the talking was done by the democratic members, and Mr. Moses led in the discussion. The republicans having already an understanding upon their policy, did not care to do anything but vote. Their opponents pressed them to report the bill to the house, even if an unfavorable report was to be made, so that a vote would be had upon it. Mr. Murphy asserted that republicans were opposed to employing the taxing power as a penalty to prevent any line of business, whereupon Mr. Moses inquired if they would unite with the democrats to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on the circulation of state banks. Another very warm speech was made by Mr. Kem, the populist member.

For Postal Service.

The house passed the post office appropriation bill which has been under consideration. It carries over \$61,000,000. The feature of the debate the attack on the "spy system" in connection with letter carriers. The salaries of the special inspectors have been paid under the current law out of a fund at the disposal of the first assistant postmaster general. This was cut off by the present bill, but provision was made for the employment of 80 additional regular inspectors under the fourth assistant postmaster general increasing the appropriation from \$176,000 to \$218,000. Mr. Quigg of New York led the fight against this increase and after a protracted debate his amendment to reduce the appropriation to \$176,000, prevailed by a vote of 79 to 87.

After the bill was reported to the

house, Mr. Bromwell of Ohio offered an amendment to strike out the appropriation of \$100,000 for special mail facilities from Boston to New Orleans, which was retained in the bill after a hard struggle. But his motion was defeated on a yeas and nays vote—111 to 184.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The house has passed the senate bill for the relief of Colonel John Finn, of St. Louis.

The senate committee on territories has decided to favorably recommend the Arizona statehood bill.

Senator Vest has introduced a bill to donate two condemned cannon to the Confederate Home at Higginville.

It is expected that the republicans will out Pinis E. Downing, the only democratic member of congress from Illinois.

It is understood that the senate public land committee has decided not to recommend the passage of the Arizona leasehold bill over the president's veto.

The house committee on territories decided to recommend the passage of a bill creating a territorial form of government for Alaska and giving the territory a delegate in congress.

BITS OF STATE NEWS.

Since the destruction of the North-western Normal school at Stanberry by fire, the churches are being used for recitation rooms.

Nearly 300 doses of anti-toxine were taken from one horse at the Missouri state university, Saturday. The animal has been under treatment for three months.

Stonemasons of St. Louis have made a demand for an increase in wages from 40 cents to 50 cents per hour, to take effect May 1. Bosses will accede to the demand.

Tarkio College has been admitted to membership in the Inter-collegiate Oratorical Association. The coming contest will take place in Kansas City, March 27, but heretofore similar events will occur the first Friday night in December.

Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the so-called millionaire murderer of St. Louis, who was convicted of killing his wife and baby in St. Louis, was brought before Judge Hitzel and sentenced to be hanged April 22. Duestrow was sent back to the St. Louis jail for safe keeping.

Dave Rankin is the largest corn cattle feeder in the world—17,000 head, in Atchison county, Mo. John S. Bilby is second—11,000 head, Nodaway county.

Dave Galvin is third—7,000 head in Holt county, Mo. These men carry the usual ratio of hogs, and own the land on which the corn and grass are grown to feed these large herds.

D. O. Bradley, near Rich Hill, is the possessor of a hog which he thinks "some pumpkin." Here are the measurements: Lengths from end of tail to the end of nose, 7 feet 8 inches; girth of hind leg below knee, 11 inches; girth of body back of shoulder, 6 feet 11 1/2 inches; height 3 feet 2 inches. On the 28th of last December he weighed 910 pounds. Its weight now will exceed 1,000 pounds.

Figures from the Jefferson City Tribune—In 1887 the general assembly appropriated \$350,000 for the enlargement of the state capitol building. Other assemblies appropriated money for enlarging the supreme court building and for improvement of the capitol grounds and the grounds of the executive mansion and for general repairs of the armory. From January 1, 1887, to December 31, 1895, or in eight years, the state has expended in the betterment of these buildings more than \$355,000.

A Carthage boy, barely at the knee pants age, who has five brothers and sisters and a cash allowance not so large as to seriously trouble him, has been making money this winter selling pop corn about the streets and business houses of the city. He started out to earn enough to buy himself a new suit of clothes, but says he has earned \$12 since Christmas, and finds the business pays him well enough to still keep at it.

The little fellow is a persistent canvasser, and a score of "nones" in succession do not discourage him.

The board of managers of the Missouri Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Fulton, have tendered the position of superintendent of the school to Prof. J. R. Dobyns, superintendent of the Jackson (Mississippi) deaf mute schools, and it is more than likely he will accept. Mr. Dobyns is a graduate of Westminster College, at that place and taught for five years in the Fulton Deaf-mute School, but for the last six years has been superintendent of the Jackson (Mississippi) school. He is a brother of Rev. W. R. Dobyns of Marshall.

From the Post-Dispatch:—At a meeting of the St. Louis Alumni Society of the Missouri State University, held at the Southern Hotel Monday night, steps were taken to co-operate with the University authorities in arranging a first-class schedule for the football team for next season. Speeches were made indicating Manager Cory's course last year in bringing the team to St. Louis for three games and urging the importance of continuing such a policy. Much regret was expressed at Mr. Cory's retirement and the society is interested in seeing that his ideas and plans are carried out. Plans had been formed to abandon one or two of these western games and attempt to secure dates with Yale and Michigan instead. If the society can exercise any influence with the athletic committee a plan fraught with such importance to the future of athletics at the University will not be abandoned. A committee consisting of T. F. Millard, H. H. Crittenden and Dr. H. W. Loeb was appointed to communicate with the football association at Columbia, with a view to arranging some games with eastern colleges.

NEWS OF ALL SORTS.

When the Cabinet Goes Home.

Twelve months hence, Mr. Cleveland's cabinet will retire to private life and go to the pursuits they followed before being selected by the president as members of his official family. In the speculation which is being indulged in now there is much which is interesting.

Mr. Olney will undoubtedly go back to his large law practice in Boston, as it is considered that he has failed to secure the president's endorsement of his presidential boom. Mr. Lamont will go back to New York to resume his business of making money as an investigator should he fail to secure election as the democratic candidate for governor. Mr. Harbert will resume the practice of law in Alabama. Mr. Wilson will try for congress, and failing in that, will probably accept the presidency of some university. Hoke Smith wants to get into the senate, but failing in that, will practice corporation law in Georgia. Mr. Harmon will go back to the practice of law in Cincinnati. Mr. Carlisle will hang out his shingle in New York if he fails of election to the senate from Kentucky, or is not named as Cleveland's candidate for presidency. Secretary Morton contemplates going to farming over in Virginia, where he can carry out those agricultural theories of his which seem to have given the real farmers of the country much pain.

As for the president, it is said that he will return to his law practice in New York, dividing his time between his clients and the ducks on his new estate at Widewater.

Senator Cockrell's Speech.

In his speech against the proposed financial remedy of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, Senator Cockrell severely arraigned the administration. He declared that if the plan was carried out it would reduce the prices on all the products of the soil, the mine and the factory.

It proposed to surrender to the national bankers, he said, absolute control. It would give them interest on the bonds they deposited with the government, and also interest on their loans, which was doubling the interest at the expense of the taxpayers.

Never in the history of this great republic had such a proposition to issue fifty year interest-bearing bonds been suggested by any executive.

This generation had no right to bind future generations for fifty years. It would place the business of the country in the control of the organized money power.

It was the costliest financial remedy ever suggested by any president. It was a tame surrender of the option to use silver and would add to the burdens of the taxpayers over \$600,000,000.

Senator Cockrell said that the plan, stripped of all its verbiage, meant simply gold monometallism pure and simple, and that gold should be the standard and only money of redemption.

Anti-Cigarette Legislation.

The cigarette and the Ohio small boy are to be strangers henceforth. The legislature of the state has so decided. The house passed a bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco to minors under 16 years old. The senate had previously passed the bill, and later in the day it became a law.

Dealers violating the statute are subject to a fine of from \$25 to \$100 for the first offense. For each subsequent offense the penalty is a fine of from \$50 to \$300 or sixty days' imprisonment, or both.

The anti-cigarette bill, previously passed by the Iowa house, passed the senate and, unless vetoed, goes into effect July 4. The bill prohibits both the manufacture and sale of cigarettes and cigarette paper except by jobbers for the use outside the state.

Georgia Lands for a School.

The bill to donate certain lands in Alabama to the Girls Industrial School of the state and to the Tuskegee Institute, of which Booker T. Washington is the president, received favorable action at the hands of the house committee on public lands. An amendment was added providing that the land given to the two institutions shall be of equal value. The committee, it is said, feared that the white school might get the coal lands and the colored school the swamp lands in the division.

Separate Flag for Norway.

The Ordinance, or lower house of parliament of Norway, by a vote of 44 to 40, adopted a bill providing for the recognition of a separate Norwegian flag.

THE ITEM YOU ARE LOOKING FOR.

The navy department has asked for \$3,000,000 to immediately place certain warships in first-class repair and condition.

The president has signed the bill making seven years' unexplained absence proof sufficient of death to get a pension.

Mary C. Getzel, 14, and Julius W. Free, 19, were married at Joplin. They will reside with the bride's parents for the present.

Brush College, located in Badger township, four and a half miles east of Nevada, burned Monday night. Nothing was known of the fire until the pupils went to school Tuesday morning and found the structure reduced to ashes.

A meeting of part of the ex-confederates of Barton county was held at Lamar and a camp was formed of twenty-five members, which was by unanimous consent, named "The Captain Ed Ward Camp," after one of Barton county's oldest citizens.

Women to be Admitted.

The question of admitting women as delegates to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church came up at the Kansas conference, and was decided in the affirmative, the vote being 89 to 14.

It developed that the Rev. Mr. Odell, of Doniphan, had received \$1 only for his services during the last year.

SOME LATE NEWS.

Salvation Army Chief.

The appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker to the command of the Salvation Army in America, supplanted Commissioner Eva C. Booth, who took the place of her adopted brother, Ballington Booth. The cablegram bearing the news of the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker was handed to Commissioner Eva C. Booth at the end of a largely attended meeting of the auxiliaries in New York. Miss Booth was very much affected on receipt of the cablegram.

The meeting was presided over by Commissioner Carleton, the latest envoy in this country, who referred to the dimensions of the army in America. After the singing Commissioner Eva Booth said:

"It causes me pain to have to refer to the circumstances which brought me here. I am your commissioner and he (Ballington Booth) is my own dear brother. I want to say that the last sad step which he has seen fit to take has not in the least shaken a sister's love. We were cradled in the same cot and we offered our first prayer at the knee of the same fond, but now departed mother, who looks down with moistened eyes of pity on her son to-night."

Before he was commissioned to the command of your country, he stood upon the same battlefield, side by side, with me.

We both spoke the vows of faith and loyalty to God and submission to our father, the great leader of this mighty movement, whose flag waves from pole to pole.

It is an exceedingly painful thing for me to refer to these unpleasant circumstances, but the order which my brother disobeyed was issued at the same time to twenty-three territorial leaders, among them five members of my own family.

I came here to ask him (Ballington), to recall the letter he had written and to ask him to meet me in father, but without having the desired effect.

Father never said the army in England was dearer to him than the army in America, and I know he feels this blow intensely heavy. The Salvation Army is not English, it is the world.

Uncle Sam's Militia Strength.

According to a report on the organized militia of the United States, which has just been prepared by the war department, the United States, in need, can put 3,477,094 men in the field. At the close of 1895, every state and territory, with the exception of Indian Territory and Alaska, had an organized national guard. The total force of the militia numbers 115,669, of which 102,603 composed the infantry, 5,215 the cavalry, 5,267 the artillery, 649 the special corps, and there were 1,443 generals and staff officers.

The total appropriations allowed the militia amounted to 2-3 million, while the states during the same period spent \$3,824,976 on these organizations. It is estimated that the mobilization of the militia could be effected in the different states and territories in from three hours in the District of Columbia to seventy-two hours in Oregon, other state organizations assembling between these two points.

New York is far in the lead in the number of men enlisted in the national guard, its strength amounting to 12,961 officers and men. Pennsylvania is second with 8,482, Ohio third with 6,493, Illinois fourth with 6,239, Michigan fifth with 2,197, and Kansas twenty-second with 1,815. Oklahoma ends the list with 150.

Sedalia Republicans.

In the Sedalia republican election Mayor P. D. Hastain was renominated by Col. J. D. Crawford by 199 majority. The Civic Federation or Law and Order League opposed Mr. Hastain. L. H. Kalms was renominated for marshal, his opponent, John Glover, being the candidate of the Civic Federation.

J. S. Bosserman was renominated for police judge, John M. Glen for treasurer, W. H. Willey for collector, J. R. Thomas for attorney and J. M. West for assessor.

For councilmen W. D. Igenfritz was nominated in the First Ward; W. M. Gossage in the Second; T. P. Berry renominated in the Third, and G. M. Babcock in the Fourth. G. E. Dugan was nominated for school director. The republican ticket was elected two years ago by majorities ranging from 800 to 800.

Kansas Republicans.

The extreme free silver advocates will not gain much support in the national republican convention from the delegates from Kansas. Marsh Murdock appears to be about the only uncompromising free silver man in the delegation. Few of them appear to be even for the free coinage of the American product. Direct statements from eight of the delegates show that they are against unrestricted free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. Cy Leland is known to be against the extremists. He stands on the Minneapolis platform of 1892.

Election of Senators.

At a full meeting of the senate committee on privileges and elections Senator Mitchell, chairman of the committee, was authorized to report his joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The vote in committee was five to four in favor of the amendment, three republicans and two democrats voting in the affirmative and two republicans and two democrats against it.

Women to be Admitted.

The question of admitting women as delegates to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church came up at the Kansas conference, and was decided in the affirmative, the vote being 89 to 14.

It developed that the Rev. Mr. Odell, of Doniphan, had received \$1 only for his services during the last year.

THINGS POLITICAL.

Vest Writes of Cuba.

United States Senator Vest was invited to attend the dinner of the Thirteenth Club, March 18, when the club will express its sympathy with the Cuban cause. George Francis Train provided a letter from Senator Vest, in which the latter regretted his inability to be present at the dinner. Among other things, the senator says: "It gives me great pleasure to know what I said in the senate last Thursday in behalf of Cuban independence has met your approval and that of all true Americans. It is impossible for me to understand how any citizen of this country can fail to sympathize with the cause of Cuba. Every instinct of an American must be with those who are struggling against a despotism so bloody and relentless as that of Spain. If anything I have said or done in the senate has encouraged the Cubans to continue their heroic struggles for liberty, I shall always esteem it a great privilege to have been able to assist so righteous a cause."

Ohio Names McKinley.

The large and enthusiastic republican convention in Ohio was all for McKinley.

The platform, after denouncing the present administration, declares for a protective tariff. The clause regarding the money question follows: "We control for honest money; for a currency of gold, silver and paper, with which to measure our exchange that shall be as sound as the government's credit, and which is not subject to and that we favor bimetallicism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parities of the value of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal."

The support of Ohio is pledged to William McKinley, but the platform declares that Ohio will support the nominee, whoever he may be.

Iowa Presents Allison.

The Iowa republican convention was largely attended and enthusiastic.

The resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, present to the republicans Senator William B. Allison as candidates for president. The convention asserts that whatever may be the dominant issue of the campaign, Senator Allison is the best leader that can be found. His position on currency is thus stated:

"He has been favorable to a true bimetallicism, and he has at all times been a firm and consistent advocate of gold, silver and paper, made inconvertible and equal to the best currency of the commercial world. He has demanded for the business of the nation a currency equitable and stable, free from the oscillations so dangerous to business interests and so injurious to the wage earners of the nation, whose thousands of millions of annual wages and many thousand millions of credit in savings banks and other forms constitute them the great creditor class of the nation."

Rhode Island Democrats.

The Rhode Island democratic state convention nominated the following candidates: For governor, George Littlefield; lieutenant governor, Augustus S. Miller; secretary of state, George L. Church; attorney general, George L. Brown; general treasurer, John G. Perry.

The platform adopted did not touch upon national issues. It characterized the demand for a revision of the state constitution as an attempt by the party in power to fasten itself more surely upon the state corporation.

A motion to elect delegates to the national convention was tabled. A convention to choose these delegates will be called after the state election, which is to be held April 1.

McKinley Carries Kansas.

The Kansas republicans declared for McKinley.

The convention instructed the delegates for McKinley for president and Cyrus Leland for national committee man, and endorsed the Morrill administration. National issues were ignored. It being deemed advisable to forego the making of a state platform in advance of the national convention. The national platform will be accepted.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Iowa senate laid the woman's suffrage joint resolution on the table. Manderson says that the republicans will nominate James A. Allison for president. The house elections committee has decided to declare the election in Congressman Boatner's district null and void, thus throwing Mr. Boatner out of congress.

GENERAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

J. H. McVicker, the Chicago theatrical manager, died March 7.

A new Italian cabinet has been formed, with the Marquis di Rudini as Premier.

A farm has been bought near Beaver, Pa., as a site for the Masonic National University.

James Abbott, ex-member of the Ohio senate, has been convicted of receiving a bribe.

The Spanish newspapers say that the United States could not put more than 40,000 men in the field.

Rhode Island republicans met in convention and nominated a state ticket, renominating present incumbents.

The republicans of the Seventh Kansas district renominated Chester I. Long, who defeated Jerry Simpson.

Congressman Cobb is hopeful that his bill to create a department of commerce will be favorably considered this session.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

Judge Shackelford declares that he will not run for congress if Mr. Bland is a candidate.

R. F. Lewis, of Barnard, will be a candidate for sheriff of Nodaway county on the republican ticket.

Jefferson county will urge the nomination of Hon. George Steele for congress in the Thirteenth district.

Judge Denny, of Roseville, is being mentioned as a possible candidate for congress from the Fourth district.

O. L. Munger, of Van Buren, a leading attorney of Carter county, will be a candidate for the democratic nomination as state senator.

Circuit Judge Shackelford, of Booneville, would like to be the democratic congressman from the Ninth district, but will not "scrabble" for it.

James Todd, editor of the Nodaway Democrat, is being spoken of as a possible democratic candidate for congress from the Southeast district.

There is talk in the fourth Missouri for E. S. McCarty, of Cape Girardeau, for the democratic nomination for lieutenant governor. He is a leading merchant of that section.

Hon. Benjamin F. Bonn, present representative from Scotland county, is reported to be a candidate for railroad commissioner, subject to the democratic state convention.

Congressman J. H. Ramey, of Piedmont, declines to be a candidate for reelection in the Thirteenth district. The republican convention to nominate a candidate for congress will not meet until August 20, when it will convene at Farmington.

The Clinton county republicans have instructed their delegates to the Excelsior Springs convention to vote for A. J. Aldhouse, of Cameron, for delegate to the republican national convention. Quincy county has instructed for Dr. A. M. Campbell, of Albany.

There will be a lively scramble for the endorsement of the Greene county delegation for delegates from the Seventh district to the democratic convention at Chicago. The fight will be between E. A. Barbour and Tom Love. Both of the candidates are for the free coinage of silver, and will make their campaign on that platform.

The numerous republican candidates for the various offices in Grundy county will soon be able to abandon the anxious seat so far as nominations are concerned. The primary election, by which arrangement the matter will be settled, will be held April 11. The selection of delegates to the various state conventions will be made in the usual way the following Monday, April 13.

SCRAPS OF STATE NEWS.

A camp of Sons of Veterans has been organized at Kirksville.

The farmers of central Missouri were plowing at the close of February, 1896.

A few cases of chicken pox were the means of starting a smallpox scare in Clinton.

A recent collection at the Christian church in Maryville for foreign missions netted \$181.

The prospects for crops of fruits of all kinds in southwest Missouri are excellent this year.

A syndicate of Chillicothe capitalists has purchased a 3,000 acre tract of land near Jonesboro, Ark.

The ball at Rolla, for the benefit of the Higginsville home, netted that institution about \$50.

There is a feeling that the Jefferson City & Lebanon branch will not end at Bagnell much longer.

Atchison county land doesn't go begging for an owner. A 299 acre farm there was sold for \$1,000.

James Pollard was convicted of the murder of Joseph Irvin at St. Joseph and his punishment assessed at death.

The postoffice department, with all its changes, does not change the name of Braggadocia, in southwest Missouri.

Miss Bertie Gow is a young lady evangelist who has had one of her teachers, John Hyslop, arrested for slander.

A Lexington man has taken a contract for furnishing 200 mules between now and April 15 for purchase by the British government.

The St. Joseph Baseball Club was sold to Omaha, Neb., of the Western Baseball Association. Opposition to Sunday ball by the ministers of St. Joseph is the cause of the sale.

Professor W. H. Marton, of Franklin, Ky., has been elected president of the Elizabeth Auld Seminary to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Professor Walton, which takes effect June 1.

The officers of the Kingston Mining Company have been arrested and the Kingston mine shut down by the state mine inspector on account of not having sunk an air shaft, as directed by the inspector at a former inspection.

Colonel Murray, the well known Holt county lecturer on farm topics, predicts an attendance of from 2,000 to 3,000 at the agricultural college within the next few years, if the present rate of progress and development is kept up.

The Leader-Democrat, of Springfield, announces that the marriage of Miss Kate Durban, of that city, and Mr. Lloyd Osborn, a stepson of the widow of Robert Louis Stevenson, will take place shortly in Honolulu, where the gentleman is living.

Elijah Watson, who has handled the mails for Uncle Sam at Rushville continuously for forty-two years, is believed to be without doubt the oldest postmaster in the United States, and, although 70 years of age, is still hale and hearty and giving entire satisfaction as a federal official.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IN AND OF MISSOURI.

Missouri Criminal Cost Fund.

The last general assembly appropriated \$50,000 for the pay of criminal costs; \$50,000 of this amount was for a deficiency carried over from 1894, but of the half million dollars appropriated for the years 1895-6 there remains to-day in the treasury of the state only \$900. All the rest has been expended and a conservative estimate is that there will be a deficiency of at least \$50,000 for the next general assembly to meet. This will have to be carried by the various sheriffs, county clerks, clerks of criminal courts and special judges in the state. They will have to wait for their fees until the next legislature appropriates money for that purpose, which will be about the first of next April, nearly thirteen months off. There are now thirteen criminal costs bills in the office of State Auditor James M. Seibert amounting to \$16,554 and only the \$800 balance mentioned in the fund. It is invariably the case that there is a deficiency in this fund owing to the short-sightedness of the law makers in not setting aside sufficient money for it.

Husband and Wife Dead.

The decomposed body of an aged farmer named Patrick Cronin, who lived in a little shanty near Martinsburg, Audrain county, was discovered and viewed by the coroner, who thinks Cronin had been dead about ten days. Mrs. Cronin, who was also very old and subject to insanity, went to Catholic service at Martinsburg Saturday, and told the priest that her husband was very ill, and asked that he be given him. On investigation it was discovered that the woman had been cooking and eating in the room where her husband lay dead, and was not cognizant of the fact. Mrs. Cronin had thought her husband very ill, and sat up with him each night, until his face began to turn black, and she became frightened and told the priest. When the odor became unbearable she got a brickbat and knocked out every pane of glass in the house, thus admitting fresh air. Mrs. Cronin was to have been taken to the asylum, but died.

Salaries Unscrupulous.

Rev. R. K. Maiden, pastor of the first Baptist church of Carthage, begins his third year by giving up entirely his salary of \$1,200 per annum. He expects only such remuneration as his people see fit to give him in the free will offerings. All suggestion of specified giving among the members as well as by the church as a whole is to be done away with.

Mr. Maiden urged this arrangement on the ground that it was more scriptural than that a minister should require specified wages. He says: "I will preach to my people and work for their spiritual uplifting, all I ask is that they take care of me."

Rev. Maiden is a good preacher, and fearless and independent in his pulpit utterances. He came to Carthage from Independence, and is well known over the state.

Another Removal Scheme Killed.

Interested parties in St. Louis have had on foot for some time a scheme to remove the Missouri Weather Service Bureau from Columbia to that city. The service, under Observer A. E. Hackett's efficient management, has been built up into a valuable adjunct to the Missouri board of agriculture and its removal from Columbia would have seriously crippled it. The arguments against removal were so overwhelming that when presented in Washington by Director Waters, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, with a trust from the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, Chief Willis L. Moore, of the weather service, reconsidered his determination and the Missouri Weather Bureau will remain in Columbia. The state board of agriculture appropriates \$500 a year to the service and the weather bulletins have proved of much value to farmers.

SOME MISSOURI DEATHS.

Dr. Morgan R. Yewell, aged 71 years, died in Moberly last week. His remains were taken to Bardonia, Ky. D. S. Wilcox, a merchant of Longwood, Pettis county, died there after a week's illness of pneumonia, aged 50 years.

Mrs. Filley, the wife of the famous republican leader of Missouri, Chancy I. Filley, died March 9, after an illness of about a week. She was 57 years of age.

Major David McKee died at his home in Kahoka March 7. Major McKee was born in 1816 and served in the war with Mexico; also in the Union cause. He was the father of 21 children; 19 are now alive. He was one of the wealthiest men in northeast Missouri.

Dr. A. V. Small, the noted surgeon, died at his home in Sedalia, at the age of 75 years. Dr. Small was born in