THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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THE POLITICAL POT.

McKinley Wins in Illinois.

McKinley captured the Illinois republican convention, and his lieutenants, who have managed the fight, say that this is equivalent to a nomination at St. Louis.

The fight was won more easily than the McKinley managers had anticipated.

Nebraska Democrats.

Nebraska sound money democrats held a short, harmonious state convention, electing four delegates at large and twelve district delegates to the national convention; adopted a platform which with almost bitter emphasis declares against the policy which would commit the party to the fallacious doctrine of free silver; denounces that "faction of the party in the state with one foot already in the populist camp" and paved the way for what was declared with confidence would prove a winning contest for seats in the Chicago convention.

Vermont for McKinley.

The Vermont republican state convention adopted the following as supplemental to the platform:

Resolved, That in the great apostle of protection, William McKinley of Ohio, we recognize the first choice of the republicans of Vermont for their presidential candidate.

The convention adopted resolutions reaffirming republican party principles, including protection and reciprocity in trade with the republics of the American continent. On the financial question, the platform says:

The continued agitation for the free coinage of silver retards the return of confidence and prosperity, stands in the way of beneficial legislation and is in every respect harmful to the best interests of the whole country.

Michigan Democrats.

The silver men were beaten in the Michigan democratic convention.

The platform commends President Cleveland's administration, especially as to its foreign policy, and urges aid to the Cuban patriots. The money plank is as follows:

"On the financial question we recognize that this administration stands upon and has consistently carried out the national democratic platform of 1892, on which it was elected by the people, which decided that the parity of the metals in our currency shall be maintained.

"The platform of the national convention, which has carried the country overwhelmingly for our party, should be the doctrine of the democrats until a new platform is formed by another national convention. To the national convention to be held July 7 we remit this subject, with confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of that body."

An additional resolution condemns the A. P. A. and similar societies.

Alabama Republicans.

The republicans of Alabama held two state conventions. One, the McKinley convention, adopted a ringing "sound money," protection platform and determined to put a straight out republican ticket in the field, headed by General J. W. Burke, of Calhoun—a high-class republican.

The other, composed of all the anti-McKinley factions, adopted a platform declaring that all other issues in Alabama were subservient to one—fair elections, and, therefore, all issues excepting this were avoided in the platform. Sound money and protection are not referred to in it.

A resolution was adopted by the anti-McKinley forces that the republicans fuse in the state elections with the populists, allowing the latter to name the nominee for governor and dividing the balance of the state ticket between the parties. The idea is to co-operate with the populists and secure fair elections in Alabama.

Republicans of Georgia Split.

There was a split in the Georgia republican convention. The trouble arose over admission to the convention hall.

A party of Reed delegates who were unprovided with tickets gathered at the door and forced their way in with shouts of triumph. Then followed a scene of stormy confusion which was only calmed by the appearance of a squad of policemen. About 11 o'clock Chairman Buck called the convention to order. Then came the row in the convention that resulted in a split. The regular convention adopted a platform reaffirming the principles of the republican party, the financial plank declaring strongly for sound money, and chose the following delegates at large: A. E. Buck, J. H. Deveaux, H. A. Rucker and H. L. Johnson. The first three are pledged to McKinley. Johnson is understood to favor Reed.

The bolting convention indorsed two of these delegates, Buck and Johnson, and sent R. R. Wright and J. E. Harrington as contesting delegates.

Pennsylvania Democrats.

The Pennsylvania democratic convention indorsed President Cleveland's administration and declared for the firm unvarying maintenance of the gold standard and against free silver coinage and the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the government. The resolutions closed: "The democracy of Pennsylvania presents to the national convention as its unanimous choice for the presidency the name of Robert E. Pattison. Knowing him to be honest, able, unassuming, fearless, a consistent democrat and in harmony with the highest purposes of his party, we present him for this nomination to the democracy of the nation. Confident that this declaration of principles and of our choice for the presidency expresses the sentiments of the united democracy of the state, and to the end that the vote and influence of Pennsylvania may be most effectively heard and felt, the delegates to-day chosen are directed to vote as a unit in all matters intrusted to their charge, said action to be determined by the vote of the majority of the delegates."

Arizona Republicans Split.

In Arizona the Stoddard-Christy wing of the territorial republican convention prolonged its session, being mainly engrossed in the consideration of a platform. The platform compliments McKinley, but the delegates were not instructed. The platform favors high protection and denounces the wool and cattle schedules of the Wilson tariff bill, favors statehood, liberal pensions and commends the efforts in congress of Delegate N. C. Murphy and denounces the effort of Utah to wrest from Arizona a part of her domain.

The money plank is as follows;

That it is the belief of this convention that the people of Arizona, without regard to party, are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of not less than 16 to 1, and the delegates elected by this convention to St. Louis are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of a silver plank in the national republican platform.

The McKinley wing continued its session, claiming to be the regular organization. New officers were selected, and a new set of delegates to St. Louis were chosen. They were strongly instructed for McKinley.

Ex-Gov. Russell Talks Politics.

Ex-Governor William E. Russell, of Massachusets, is following in the footsteps of Henry Clay, whose declaration that he "would rather be right than president!" will live forever in the history of American politics. Mr. Russell is an ardent advocate of President Cleveland's financial policy and has declared in substance that he would accept the nomination only in the event that the convention indorse the single gold standard. In an interview given out at New York Mr. Russell said:

"The position of president is one of tremendous responsibility. It involves so many things, requires so much of the man who would fill it. I doubt—yes, I doubt very much—if I would care to take up the load were it thrust upon me. I believe that a president should go into office unfettered. Therefore, I hold firmly that I could never even be a candidate on a platform that was not in accordance with my own principles. I would never consent to straddle on finance or any other public question. I should not go into office bound by hampering declarations, restricted in the power to veto, helpless in authority." "Would you accept a nomination upon a platform of your own beliefs?" "I don't know. I should hesitate very seriously. But that is too far away. I tell you in all earnestness again, that first the democratic party must settle these financial questions that are disturbing the country. I don't care what other men may be doing about seeking a nomination, but of this one thing I am positive—no one shall go to the convention pledged to me and unmindful of what is best for the party and the country."

POLITICAL CHAT.

Senator Irby says South Carolina democrats will not follow Senator Tillman in a bolt.

Pennsylvania democrats instructed for Robert E. Pattison for president and adopted the unit rule.

Vermont republicans adopted resolutions declaring that McKinley is the state's choice for president.

The Mississippi democratic convention presented the name of E. C. Walthall for vice-presidential candidate.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, announced his intention to bolt the republican party if silver is ignored at St. Louis.

The Illinois republican convention nominated John R. Tanner for governor and W. A. Northcott for lieutenant governor.

Judge B. S. Head, of Randolph county, is a candidate for the democratic nomination for railroad commissioner.

Judge Theodore Brace, chief justice of the Missouri supreme court, has announced that he is a candidate for renomination.

Among the names mentioned for the democratic nomination for governor is that of Hon. Banton G. Boone, of Henry county.

Sam B. Cook, of Mexico, has been elected chairman of the Missouri State Central Democratic Committee to succeed C. C. Maffitt.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, has written a letter declining to be a candidate to the St. Louis convention, but saying he will stand by the republican party.

A new candidate for the democratic nomination for attorney general is Morton Jourdon. He is from Norborne, Carroll county, and has been for the past four years assistant attorney general.

At the primary held in Ralls county a lady of the name of Flowerree and a gentleman of the name of Payne were in the race for county treasurer. When the votes were counted Mrs. Flowerree had a majority of 412 votes.

The populist state committee, which has just closed a meeting at Marshall, has decided to hold a state convention on July 7. The time has been fixed, but not the place. Marshall seems to have the inside track, but many populists hope that Springfield will be selected.

Poverty Cottage.

Dickens.

If over household affections and loves are graceful things, they are graceful in the poor. The ties that bind the wealthy and the proud to home may be forged on earth, but those which link the poor man to his humble hearth are of the true metal, and bear the stamp of heaven.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mississippi Democrats.

The Mississippi democratic convention declared for free silver and instructed its delegation to vote for no man for president or vice-president who is not fully and unequivocally in favor of that principle.

The following delegates at large were selected: Messrs. J. Z. George, E. C. Walthall, H. D. Money, A. J. McLaurin and R. H. Henry. All were elected, the five to cast the four votes of the state. A resolution instructing the delegates for E. C. Walthall for vice-president was adopted.

Pickler Bill Passed.

The House passed the Pickler general pension bill by a vote of 187 to 54. The republicans and populists voted solidly in favor of the measure, and the democrats with six exceptions solidly against it. The section to which the bulk of the opposition was directed provides that pensioners otherwise entitled to pensions, shall not be disqualified on account of prior service in the confederate army, provided they joined the Union forces ninety days prior to Lee's surrender.

The six democrats voting for the bill were Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, Sorg of Ohio, Cummings of New York, Walsh of New York, Downing of Illinois and Layton of Ohio.

Discussing Bankruptcy.

The House discussed the bankruptcy bill at length.

Mr. Connelly (republican), of Illinois, spoke in favor of the measure, and W. A. Stone (republican), of Pennsylvania, Mr. Newlands (silverite), of Nevada, and Mr. Broderick (republican), of Kansas, in opposition to it. Mr. Newlands, in the course of his remarks, said that if the democrats at the Chicago convention abandoned free trade and declared for silver a fusion of the silver elements would follow which would be victorious, while Mr. Connelly predicted in the event of the enactment of a free coinage law, an universal demand for a bankruptcy law.

Before the bankruptcy bill was taken up there was some discussion of the treasury situation in connection with the appropriations for this session. Mr. Dockery (democrat), of Missouri, charged that the liabilities created by the new congress (including $93,000,000 for contracts) would reach $605,000,000. Mr. Dingley, the leader of the majority on the floor, defended the appropriations, calling attention to the fact that the House had passed a bill to increase the revenues.

The House adopted the report of the elections committee No. 2 in favor of Bell in the contested election case of Pence vs. Bell, from the Second Colorado district.

Pacific Railroad Bills.

In congress the most important action taken recently is the decision of the Pacific Railroad Committees of both Houses to report favorably bills extending for fifty years the debt of the Pacific roads to the government at 2 per cent. interest. In the House Speaker Reed has arrayed against himself the hostility of several anti-monopoly republicans by the favor he has shown this measure. It is believed that it will pass the House, but be defeated in the Senate by a coalition of populists, southern democrats and western republicans. The opponents of the measure take the ground that the government should foreclose its mortgages, and either entirely dispose of the property in the open market, or else operate the roads directly in the public interest. The advocates of the measure take the ground that the government could not sell its claims for enough to cover its advances, and that the terms now offered by the roads are advantageous to the public as well as to the companies. They strenuously oppose any policy that may lead to the public ownership of the roads, and fear that mere delay may result in such an outcome, since the bonds issued in the sixties to aid the roads are now rapidly maturing.

Contempt of Court.

Senator Hill, from the committee on judiciary submitted a report upon the bill in relation to contempt of United States courts, the senator presenting a new bill as the result of the committee's deliberations. The bill defines direct contempts to be those committed during the sitting of a court or a judge in chambers in its or his presence; all other contempts are indirect. It provides for the immediate and summary punishment of direct contempt without written accusation.

Especial interest in the bill centers in the provision for the punishment of contempt of court committed not in the court's presence, as in the Debs case. The provision upon this point is as follows:

That upon the return of an officer or process or an affidavit duly filed showing any person guilty of indirect contempt a writ of attachment or other lawful process may issue and such person be arrested and brought before the court; and thereupon a written accusation setting forth succinctly and clearly the facts alleged to constitute such contempt shall be filed andt he accused required to answer the same by an order fixing the time and place of hearing; and the court may, on proper hearing, extend the time so as to give the accused a reasonable opportunity to purge himself of such contempt. After the answer, or in case of refusal to answer, the court may proceed to hear the accusation upon such testimony as may be produced. If the accused answer the trial shall proceed upon testimony produced as in criminal cases, and he shall be confronted with the witnesses against him; but such trial shall be by the court, or in its direction, upon application by the accused, a trial by jury may be had as in any criminal case. If found guilty judgment shall be entered accordingly, prescribing the punishment.

The bill allows appeal to the supreme court.

Teller Declares Himself.

When the naval appropriation bill was called up in the Senate Mr. Teller was recognized and started to answer Mr. Sherman's speech of Tuesday, in which the Ohioan said that no honest effort had been made to pass a tariff bill. He declared that Dingley revenue bill was not presented with any idea that it would become a law. It was introduced merely to make a tariff issue and attract attention from the financial issue.

Referring to the hoarding of vast sums in the treasury, he said if there was a country on the globe ruled by imbeciles it was this. He did not propose to let the Ohio senator (Sherman) fool the people by telling them that if the McKinley bill was re-enacted it would bring prosperity. The McKinley bill would never be re-enacted and if it was it would not bring prosperity.

"Traversing the country and shouting," continued the senator, "is a band of men who have lassoed the candidate the advance agent of prosperity. The people who look to him as the savior will find they have been deluded and deceived. The agent of prosperity is not in sight, and will not be in sight until this system of finance of ours is changed."

Mr. Teller paid a glowng tribute to the republican party and its great achevements, but, he added, it looked as though the great party had reached the point where it would drop the interest of the masses and become the dupe and agent of those who had no sympathy with the masses, of those who represented only the dollars.

"I am a republican," exclaimed Mr. Teller, with great feeling. "I helped to create the republican party. I was a member of that party before the senator from Vermont was, and I came into it voluntarily. The senator from Vermont must allow me to go out of it in the same way. He cannot fix my line of conduct any more than a democratic or republican convention can command my confidence and my judgment.

"What will I do if the party to which I have been attached advocates the gold standard?" proceeded Mr. Teller. "Mr. President, I have no doubt in saying here, as I have said before and will say again, that when a political organization ceases to represent the sentiments I hold, then I cease to act with it. When the democratic party became the party of oppression and wickedness I got out of it. I should despise myself if I lifted my hand to put into power a man who, from executive chambers, would continue the gold standard. Holding these views, if I lift my voice and do not vote in the same way, I would despise myself for hypocrisy and deceit, and as I speak, so will I vote."

Mr. Sherman said he respected the honesty and intense earnestness of the Colorado senator. What had been said, however, was not new. The Colorado senator believed in the free coinage of silver—meaning a dollar worth fifty cents— as the salvation of the country. There should be no blind fad presented to the public. He himself believed in the largest possible use of silver consistent with the maintenance of a gold standard. As to the reference made to the McKinley bill, there had been differences of opinion as to it. It was amended and changed in the Senate, until it should properly be known as the McKinley-Allison—Aldrich bill.

"It was weakened by the reciprocity clause, in my judgment, "said Mr. Sherman, "and the reciprocity agreement under it ended in loss of revenue."

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Senate accepted the Marquette statue, presented for the Capitol Statuary Hall by Wisconsin.

Senator Gray, of Delaware, has introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Indian Territory.

A bill has been passed by the House to relieve ex-Postmaster Shipley, of Springfield, Mo., who was robbed of $450.

Senator Faulkner, chairman of the democratic congressional campaign committee, has issued a letter on the coming campaign.

Brigadier General Brooke has been directed to take charge of the military ceremonies in connection with the Hancock statue unveiling.

Fraud orders have been issued by the postoffice department against Prof. Godfrey, of Chattanooga, for using the mails to defraud the public.

The House committee on labor has yielded to the representations of the organized musicians by reporting a bill to prevent government bands from competing with civil organizations.

A Yankee's Idea of the Alps.

From Harper's Round Table.

An American was stopping in Rome, and one day he overheard some Europeans boasting about the beauty of the scenery of Europe. It grew so tiresome at last that he turned around and politely joined in the conversation, incidentally introducing some remarks about the grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, their height, etc.

"But," said one of the Europeans, "surely Mr. American, you must have crossed the Alps Mountains when you came to Rome! What did you think of them?'

"Why, now you speak of them, I do remember passing over some rising ground, something that would probably require a tow-horse if a street-car line ran over it."

Jewels That Live.

F. R. Willard.

Beauty, money and fame cannot be carried beyond the horizon line that shuts around this cradle of a world, but love, joy, peace, gentleness, faith, meekness, temperance are jewels which in their very nature will survive the [illegible] of the world invisible.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Strangest Railway Accident.

A remarkable accident occurred to the Santa Fe train running from Santa Monica to Los Angeles, California, Friday. The locomotive struck a cow and the animal was thrown with great force against a telegraph pole a few feet from the track, breaking it. The broken pole fell toward the train, striking a car and crashing through the windows. Some of the passengers had a narrow escape from being cut by flying glass. The pole hit a brakeman, just missing his head. He escaped with ugly bruises.

Hanged Him to Save His Life.

William Penn, an Indian living at Elmwood place, Cincinnati, was seriously injured about the spine on January 2 by being buried under several tons of ice at the Chester Lake ice house in St. Bernard. Since that time Penn has been unable to move, and his physicians decided to adopt severe measures. On Wednesday evening he was hung by the neck and left in that position for several hours until his spine had again assumed its normal position. A strap was placed under his shoulders to avoid strangulation. He was able to walk about on Thursday morning.

The Maidens and the Muskrats.

A drove of muskrats, large, sleek fellows, almost the size of a cat, ran things for a time in one of the rooms at the Central High School, Duluth, and succeeded in causing a dismissal of the pupils till a war of extermination had been carried on.

A recitation was in progress when the animals made their appearance from a desk, where they had evidently been placed by some fun-loving scholars, and in a second the room was in an uproar. The young women jumped upon the desks, and from this safe position watched the boys chase the rats, some of which showed fight. The teacher, Miss Mussop, was chased across the room by one of the animals, which began to climb the chair on which she had taken refuge when it was killed.

Methodist Conference.

The Northern Methodist conference is in session in Cleveland, Ohio. Five hundred and thirty-seven delegates, coming from the four quarters of the earth, will enact legislation for the denomination which they represent.

The questions to be settled during the next thirty days are of vast importance to members of this denomination. For years the women have claimed the right to assist in making the laws of the church, but the men have excluded them. By a large majority the church at large has expresed itself in favor of admitting women to the general conference. Four women have been elected, and will present themselves for recognition. An effort will be made to seat them by a direct vote, although others claim that a vote in favor of admitting them will not be a law until ratified by the general conference.

Another propositon before the conference will be the removal of the time limit regulating the lenght of a preacher's stay in charge of one church. Many city pastors have opposed the present five years' limit and will seek to have it extended. Still another interesting question is the proposed elimination from the church of the rules against popular amusements. It is thought that existing rules touching amusements will be revised.

Leaders in the Methodist faith in all quarters are deeply interested in a proposition for the election of additional bishops to particular geographical stations. There are now eighteen bishops, two of whom are called "Missionary Bishops." It is likely that a move will be made to make the so-called missionary bishops regular.

Death of Sir Henry Parkes.

The death of Sir Henry Parkes, at Sydney, New South Wales, removes from the public life of the English-speaking world a man of great ability and vitality. He was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1815 His parents were poor; his educational opportunities were very limited, and at the age of eleven entirely ceased. From that time on he was self-educated. In 1839 he emigrated to New South Wales in search of the opportunity which he could not find in England. He found employment in a hardware-shop in Sydney, later in a foundry, and then set himself up as a toy maker; in 1850 he founded a newspaper, and rapidly became a public man of marked influence and promise. In 1861 he was sent as an immigration commissioner to England to impress on the mother country the great opportunities in Australia. In 1866 he became the colonial secretary in the New South Wales ministry, and four years later he became premier, a position which he held for five years. In 1877 he again returned to office for a short period, and then was for some time in the opposition. The following year he was again at the head of the ministry, and in 1887 for the fourth time was called to that great position. Sir Henry Parkes was a pronounced and consistent free-trader. He was the leading spirit in the development of the Australian federation, and he expressed in many ways the vitality and force of the new English world which is growing up in the southern Pacific "If I had my choice," he once said, "whether I should be absolute matter of this country or five years or of England, I should prefer Australia."

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The sentences of death imposed upon John Hays Hammond, the American engineer; Colonel Francis Rhodes, a brother of the former premier of Cape Colony; Lionel Phillips, president of the chamber of mines of Johannesburg, and George Farrar, proprietor of Country Life of Johannesburg, have been commuted.

VARIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

To Buy Lincoln's Home.

Mr. Lewis, of Kentucky, introduced in the House a bill appropriating $100,000 to provide for the purchase of the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln and the erection thereon of a home for disabled soldiers, to be known as the Lincoln National Home.

A Clingman's Fall.

The name of Clingman has been known and honored in North Carolina in peace and war. Fifty years ago Thomas L. Clingman was a member of congress from the "old north state," and later was United States senator, and was a leader of the whig party of the country, and General Clingman led the charge of the North Carolinians at the battle of Bentonville, the last fight made by General Joe Johnston's army, but at 83 years of age this once famous man is an applicant for admission to the soldiers' home as a pauper, a supplicant for the bounty of the state whose high commission he once proudly bore.

The Shah Shot.

The shah of Persia was assassinated by a fanatic May 1st just as he was about to enter the inner court of the shrine of Shah Abdul Azim, six miles north of Teheran. The assassin used a revolver and the first bullet proved the fatal one, passing through the heart. The physician attached to the German legation was sent for in haste, but before he arrived the shah was dead. In order to prevent public excitement from becoming too high, the first report sent out was that the shah was only slightly wounded, but an hour later it was officially announced that the wound had proved fatal almost instantly. Quiet prevails and no disorder is apprehended as a result of the murder of the shah.

The assassin, who was promptly arrested, is said to be a sayid from Kerman, or from the province of that name. It is believed the murderer has accomplices.

The heir apparent, Muzaffer-ed-Din, was immediately advised of the assassination of his father and will leave Tabriz, where he was sojourning, for Teheran as soon as possible.

The Result in Michigan.

Sound money democrats hail the result in Michigan as the turning point in the campaign for control of the Chicago convention. Representative McCreary, who, with Representative Patterson, of Tennessee, heads the gold standard democratic wing in the House, said:

In my own state, Kentucky, the sound money men will carry all but one district. We should have carried all but two anyhow, but I am confident now we shall carry one of these two. I think other states will now fall in line, and the sound money sentiment will control in the Chicago convention. Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Iowa, I expect to follow the lead of Michigan. I saw a gentleman from Iowa yesterday who is familiar with the politics of that state and he assured me that silver will be defeated there.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, the head of the democratic silver committee, said:

The serious question is whether patriotism or pelf will control. I think the result in Michigan will be a warning to our silver people not to send any man to the state or national conventions whom they do not know to be honest. I think they will be careful in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and the other states. A tremendous effort is being made by the gold men in the states named, but my information is that they cannot defeat us. In Cook county, Illinois, they are moving heaven and earth. It is a mighty hot fight, but our people are confident. I have not received sufficient information as to the details of the Michigan convention to speak positively on the subject. My understanding is that a majority of in the neighborhood of 200 delegates were instructed for silver, and that by some sort of argument enough were drawn over to the other side to accomplish the result reported. I am told that this was worked through inducing a number of delegates to be represented by proxies whom they supposed were silver men, but who were not. As far as the loss of the delegates to the national convention is concerned, it is not a matter of great consequence, though naturally a matter of disappointment. As I understand it, we still have eleven silver delegates from Michigan. If we lost them all it would not prevent our controlling the convention. We shall have a majority of 100 or more without counting any of the Michigan delegates.

IN IMPERIAL MISSOURI.

The 7-months-old child of Henry Rodus was thrown from a wagon near Salisbury and instantly killed.

The work has begun at Chillicothe of removing the remains from the old Catholic cemetery south of the railroad and their reinterment in a new and beautiful cemetery northeast of the city.

The Countess Reventlow-Criminil, nee Dameron, daughter of the late Logan D. Dameron, of St. Louis, died at San Remo, Italy. She was a niece of Dr. William T. Dameron, of Lexington.

The district conference of the M. E. Church, South, has been in session at Boonville Delegates to the annual conference at Nevada are Lon V. Stephens, W. C. Sebring, E. H. Harris, J. T. J. Hunter.

SMALL NOTES.

Dr. Arthur W. Goodspeed, assistant professor of physics at the University of Pennsylvania, has taken a radiograph of his own skull. All the small bones of the face are clearly shown in the picture.

Workmen have begun the demolition of the most historic house in Baltimore. It was formerly the home of Mme. Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte, wife of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IN AND OF MISSOURI.

The Boonville Bridge.

The directors of the Boonville and Howard County Bridge Company made a contract with A. J. Tullock of Leavenworth, Kansas, to enter at once upon the necessary soundings in the river, with a view of formulating plans and specifications for the wagon and motor bridge across the Missouri river at Boonville.

W. F. Dunnica Dead.

W. F. Dunnica died in Glasgow Tuesday of paralysis, aged 68 years. He was one of the founders of the banking house of Thompson & Dunnica, which in later years was known as the Howard county bank. He had been an honored resident of Glasgow for 58 years. The remains were interred in Glasgow Wednesday. All business houses were closed during the funeral.

Gas Substituted for Electricity.

The Nevada Light Company has shut off its electric lights, and will probably take out the electric machinery. The company claims that the electric part is maintained at a loss. Hereafter it will supply only gas. A new company has a street lighting and street railway franchise, and arrangements are being made to put in a complete lighting and power plant.

H. T. McClanahan Dead.

H. T. McClanahan, of Milan, died last week. Mr. McClanahan was a prominent democrat, having served as circuit clerk for eighteen years in Sullivan county, and recorder until the governor divided the offices in this state. He was the democratic candidate for state senator from the Sixth district in 1894 and went down with the political landslide. He was about 60 years of age.

Mrs. Angeline Z. Upchurch Dead.

Mrs. Angeline Z. Upchurch, widow of Father J. J. Upchurch, founder of the A. O. U. W., died at the residence of her son, William A. Upchurch, in Steelville, April 30. She had been a sufferer from dropsy, caused from heart trouble, and heart failure was the cause of death. She was married to Father Upchurch in June, 1841, and was the mother of fifteen children, eleven boys and four girls.

Sedalia's Bonds Accepted.

The governor has issued a proclamation announcing the sufficiency of the bond placed in his hands by the city of Sedalia for the erection of the capitol buildings in case the amendment should be adopted at the polls in November.

The proclamation recites the act of the legislature and says the guarantee which he holds is in two bonds. One of them is for $15,000 for the purchase of the ground, signed by the leading citizens of and for Sedalia, and the other for $600,000 for the erection of the state buildings, signed by James Stewart & Co., of St. Louis' as principals, and the American Surety Company of New York City as security.

Jefferson City Bridge.

Gov. W. J. Stone, Gen. Odon Guitar, of Columbia, Mayor John L. Bittinger, editor of the St. Joseph Herald, Judge John A. Hockaday of Fulton and Mayor Edwin Silver of Jefferson City, will be the speakers at the dedication of the Jefferson City bridge May 21. Arrangements for the big celebration are about complete and Jefferson City would like to entertain the entire state on that occasion. Very low rates have been made by the railroads and it is expected that fully 25,000 people will visit Jefferson City on the day the bridge is dedicated.

The Missouri State Band Association will be in session at Jefferson City at the same time, and twenty-five of the best bands in the state will be in attendance.

Bland Campaign Committees.

Gov. Stone formally announced the following as members of the Bland executive committee which was selected in executive session at the St. Louis democratic caucus. Lon V. Stephens, George W. Allen, Nicholas M. Bell, Joseph K. Rickey and Joseph W. Mercer. Gov. Stone was added to the committee, on motion, and made chairman. The governor has written the members of this committee, suggesting that Mr. Allen act as secretary and Mr. Stephens as treasurer.

The governor also nominated the following as members of the financial committee: J. T. Bradshaw, Lebanon; M. C. Wetmore, St. Louis; Louis Houck, Cape Girardeau; Scott J. Miller, Chillicothe; James M. Wilcoxson, Carrollton; James Hughes, Richmond, J. D. Shewalter, Lexington; D. D. Burnes, St. Joseph; J. W. Halliburton, Carthage; E. A. Barbour, Springfied; John A. Knott, Hannibal. Others will be added to this committee hereafter.

William Taylor Hanged.

At Carrollton on April 30 the town was crowded to overflowing with people and representatives of the press drawn here by the execution of William Taylor, who, with his brother, George, was convicted of the murder of the Meeks' family, of Linn county, two years ago. The latter escaped from jail and is still at large. To the end William Taylor displayed the greatest of nerve. His breakfast was simple and was served in a battered tin plate and tin cup, with neither knife nor fork. A spoon was afterwards given to him to eat an egg with. He ate all that was placed before him but when the newspaper representative present asked him if he desired anything else he courteously refused. After partaking of this simple meal he wrote a letter to his wife in cipher and transacted some business. He made arrangements with the undertaker with reference to his funeral requesting that his coffin be plain and the funeral inexpensive. He stated that his father were [illegible] according to [illegible] of the body.

In the morning [illegible] accompanied by sister [illegible] visited the jail and upon his permission were admitted to his cell.

So great was the crowd in town that a wire rope was stretched 100 feet from the jail beyond which none were permitted to pass who did not possess a permit.

Shortly before 11 o'clock he was led to the scaffold. At 11:05 the drop was sprung and the soul of William Taylor was launched into eternity. The body was cut down at 11:14.

Among the singular incidents that occurred was the presence of Meeks' brother, who is stone blind. But notwithstanding his affliction he requested of the sheriff permission to witness the execution.

To the end William Taylor professed his innocence and that of his brother and expressed the hope that should the latter be captured he would not be hung, for both were innocent of the crime for which the law was demanding his life.

William Taylor was a law student in Columbia at the State University in 1884. He was a morose, non-communicative fellow and did not hold a high rank in his classes. He left before graduation.

MISSOURI NOTES.

A telephone line is probable between Houston and Summerville.

Columbia property owners pay an average annual tax of less than $10.

The steamer Daisy was the first this season to pass up the Missouri coast from St. Louis to St. Paul.

The Marmaton river is still over the prairie bottoms and spearing fish has been a prolific source of amusement.

The Missouri bankers' robber and defense fund has offered a reward of $50 for the arrest and conviction of the Maitland bank robbers.

The Santa Fe Railway company will soon begin the erection of extensive coal chutes and a large water tank at Lexington Junction.

While two farmers were getting out walnut logs near the sewer at Thompson's Landing they captured a turtle weighing eighty pounds.

Col. Hiram Bledsoe, of Cass county, will be a candidate for re-election to the state senate from the Seventh district, composed of the counties of Lafayette, Johnson and Cass.

The board of trustees of Baird College has elected to the presidency of that institution for a term of three years, commencing June 1, 1896, Prof. J. B. Tate, recently of Hardin College, Mexico.

The judges and clerks of the city of Marshall precinct received the thanks of the public for making out the returns of the late primary election in eleven minutes, whereas it has taken heretofore from five to twenty-five hours.

Superintendent of Public Schools John R. Kirk has issued notices of examinations for state certificates at Moberly, on May 29 and 30, and at Nevada on June 1 and 3. In other parts of the state examination will be held about the last of August.

The police judge of St. Joseph has decided that hereafter men docketed on the records of the police court must give their true names. It is customary in every town for young men arrested for light misdemeanors to give an alias, "for the sake of their families."

The United States land office at Springfield did a pretty good business during the month of March, there being one hundred and twelve original homestead and twelve cash entries. This aggregates a little over 18,000 acres, and gives some idea of how the country is settling up.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

CATTLE.

All the steers, including stockers, sold 10 cents higher. The cows and heifers sold firm and strong as they have done most of the time. Calves sold at firm prices and several cars of milkers sold actively and higher than they were selling a week or so ago.

HOGS.

The bulk sold at $3.35 to $3.50 against $3.40 to $3.50. The heaviest sold at $3.25 to $3.37½ were good, some strong medium weights sold at $3.40, but the mediums above that figure were close down to 200 pounds. Light hogs sold at every price up to $3.55.

IN CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Market 10 to 15 cents higher, top native steers $4.95. Hogs.—Market 5 to 10 cents lower, top $3.65 bulk at $3.35 to $3.60. Sheep.—Market strong, bulk sold at $3.40 to $3.60.