# Osage Valley Banner.

Thursday, February 13, 1879.

We wish the marriage license bill a speedy passage

Maj. Moore, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, has been investigated and exonerated.

One hundred and five millions, more or less is the amount called for by the appropriation bill to cover arrears of pensions.

The Times Journal says there is every indication that the whipping post as a means of criminal correction will be adopted by the Legislature.

The finance committee of the U. S. Senate have agreed upon a reduction of the tax on tobacco from 24 to 16 cents. It will be made to take effect March 4th.

London, Feb 7.—The sailors and coal heavers of Liverpool have struck work and to day are parading the town, singing and making other demonstrations. Trade is paralized. The engineers' strike is spreading.

On last Friday resolutions and articles of impeachment, were introduced in the House by Mr. Manistree of St. Louis, arraigning Elijah Gates, the State Treasurer of high crimes and misdemeanors in the management of his office, which was referred to the Judiciary committee.

The Vidette of Tuscumbia, is no more, but upon its ruins has raised the BANNER, published by A. Fulkerson & Sons. The BANNER is devoted to Central Missouri and the great Osage Valley, and will work unceasingly for the prosperity of those sections. —Kansas City Times.

The General Assembly should be careful not to let its retrenchment and reform notions run into a channel of false economy. Many of the proposed reductions in salaries so absurd and unjust, calculated not only to bring the State into disrepute abroad, but to discourage good men from aspiring to responsible positions in the State service.—St. Louis Star.

The Jefferson City Daily Eclipse says: "An outrage. Wells, of Pettis, introduced a bill to reduce the rates paid to newspapers for legal advertising. The number of the bill is 177, and newspaper men should cut this out and stick it in their hats."

Mr. Wells should look to other quarters if he wants retrenchment and reform without depriving the poor of absolute necessities.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 7.—The principal Ontario veterinary college, the best authority in Upper Canada on cattle diseases, says pleuro pneumonia is unknown to Canada in a contagious form; also unknown in the Western States of the Union. Public opinion is not favorably to the order of the Canadian Privy Council forbidding the import of American cattle from the West. It is considered the prohibition must result in permanent loss of traffic to our railways.

The Dakota Legislature is discussing those disturbing topics, female suffrage and temperance, and in Nebraska the temperance question is creating a bitter warfare. The anti prohibition people claim that the passage of a prohibition measure will kill all prospects of securing immigration to the State. It seems to be understood that immigrants will have their whiskey or go where they can get it.

## Bribery in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Feb. 7.—A resolution was introduced in the House this afternoon charging that bribery and corruption had been resorted to in the late Senatorial election; that even members of the House had offered money for votes, and calling for a committee of five to investigate the matter. In addition, charges of corruption in office were made against the recently elected Senator. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 68 to 56.

There is talk now of removing the State capital from Jefferson City. This kind of talk is liable to break out every two years. We observe that only the boarding-house localities are anxious for the change. No town that cannot prosper without the capital ought to have it, and no town that can prosper without it, wants it. The Penitentiary might be cut up in 114 small Penitentiaries and scattered around in the counties of the State. That wouldn't be such a bad idea.—Times-Journal.

The New York Tribune in a recent article places the population of the United States at 47 568 000, and of the Territories at 602,000—a total of 48 085 000 The population of the Eastern and Middle States is set down at 4,308 000; of the Western and Pacific States at 16 270 000 and of the former slave States at 16,500 000. These figures show where the power lies. Missouri was a slave State. All her interests are with the West and South. She is the keystone of the arch that is to support the weight of empire in the near future.

The Agricultural Report just issued, gives the average price of the cotton crop for the whole country at 8¾ per pound. The value of the crop for 1878 is $194 700 000. The average price of tobacco is 3.6. The tobacco crop from 1878 is estimated at 393,000,000 pounds, worth $22,000,000 Horses increased 3 per cent., but the price very materially decreased. Cows show an increase to nearly all the States, and sheep increased about 5 per cent. The prices are relatively low, while the increase is about 5 per cent. Mules increased about 2 per cent.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, said he understood that it would take $34,000,000 to pay the arrears of pensions in cases now on the roll, some of which would receive $1,000 or $1,200 average. Although there were a great many deserving persons, he thought Congress had gone too far. He believed the bill granting arrearages of pensions would take $50,000 000 from the Treasury. The Commissioner of Pensions had said that 20 per cent. of the pensions were fraudulently paid.

In Congress, on the 7th inst the bill providing that any woman who shall have been a member of the highest court of any State or Territory or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for the space of three years and shall have maintained a good standing before such court, and who shall be a person of good moral character, shall on motion and production of such record, be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

After discussion the bill passed without amendment, yeas, 40; nays, 23.

The bill having passed as it came from the House, it now goes to the President for his signature

A change of editors and proprietors have been made in the Jefferson City Daily Eclipse. We wish the new one success.

Go in Leon, you are earning your own daily bread, which is probably more than some of those he serves are doing.

—The Editor and proprietor of the Daily Eclipse wants a position to travel for a first-class stationary house. We could have supplied his wants if he had said so a little sooner.

Reports from England indicate that the distress among the laboring classes, particularly the operatives in manufactories in Great Britain, is greater at present than it has been at any time since the repeal of the corn laws. The strike in the engineering trades is a particularly bad symptom, for several reasons It is a strike to resist a reduction. The men who are to go on a strike are an unusually intelligent class of workmen, and their strike has been undertaken deliberately and desperately, and not in haste and spleen. The conclusion is inevitable; that they find that they cannot live at the reduced wages offered them, and prefer starvation in idleness to starvation at work. Many of them will doubtless leave the country and seek new homes in more favored localities.

## "Transfer the Burdens"

Representative Harrison, of Miller county, will submit an important bill to the Farmers' Caucus to-night, which, if it becomes a law, will inaugerate a most important departure in our system of raising taxes. The object is to gradually transfer the chief burdens of taxation from real estate and agricultural products, to money, notes and valuable securities, and it is proposed to overcome the difficulty hitherto experienced in drawing them from the obscurity they seek on the approach of the Assessor, by requiring registration and providing heavy penalties and forfeitures for non-compliance. The farmers appear to be heartily in favor of this "reform," and Farmer Harrison has had the assistance of the best legal minds here, in framing the bill.—Cor. Sedalia Democrat.

## CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

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## To Prevent Epidemics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate Yellow Fever Committee submitted their report today. They say that from the testimony of eminent medical men and the conclusions arrived at, after full and careful investigation by the board of scientific experts, they strongly incline to the opinion that neither yellow fever nor cholera is indigenous to any part of the United States, and that the great majority, if not all, of the epidemics of these diseases, with which this country has suffered have resulted from importation. The Committee believes that the best and only certain means of preventing the introduction of these diseases is absolute non intercourse with ports where they exist in epidemic form during the time they so exist, and that the next best means is a well regulated national quarantine, strict in its requirements as to the observance of all proper sanitary measures at the port of departure by all vessels sailing from infected ports, and equally strict in enforcement and enforcement of all necessary inspections of such vessels, their cargoes, passengers, and crews, and the thorough disinfection of the same when necessary at the quarantine station before being allowed to enter any port of the United States.

## Colored Migration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Windom (Rep. Minn.) delivered in the Senate to-day a long speech on his resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency and practicability of promoting the migration of colored persons. He said that, fourteen years after the war, We are to-day as far from real national unity and harmony as in 1865. Constitutional amendments and acts of Congress have failed to enforce rights solemnly guaranteed, and the Southern question is yet the most difficult problem of American politics—a problem that menaces the republic with disgrace and disaster. One of the reasons for existing troubles is that in some parts of the South the colored voters are in a majority. The remedy is in partial migration. Mr. Windom then argued at length that it would be advantageous to both the colored man and those who remain behind and would obliterate the colored line from politics and that such statesmen champions of the colored race as Gov. Morton and Gov. Andrew expressed similar views in 1865. He quoted from a memorial signed by many colored men of Mississippi urging the passage of his resolution, and expressing opinion that migration is the best hope of the race. Similar expressions had come from nearly every Southern State, and among the more intelligent and ambitious of the colored people the policy had met with cordial approval.

## How it Works.

The operation of the present law for the collection of delinquent taxes in this State, while it is most oppressive to the people in its imposition of pains and penalties, will not accomplish the object sought in its enactment—the speedy and certain collection of such taxes. All over the State the papers are filled with sheriffs' advertisements of sales for taxes. A forcible illustration of how these sales will result to the State was imparted to us yesterday. A gentleman of this city owned in another county a quarter section of land. It was sold for the taxes and was bid off by a party for twenty-five cents, the execution being for twenty five dollars. The owner was advised of the sale and was informed that the purchaser would make him a quit claim deed for ten dollars, and the agent would charge ten dollars for attending to the matter. Now, when these sales come off there will be rings formed in every county to speculate in tax titles The State will realize nothing, and the tax-payers, in some instances, may lose their lands, but in a majority of cases will be able to compromise for much less than the tax bills.—Jeff City Tribune.

## THE NEW PENSION LAW.

### Circular Letter from the Commissioner of Pensions—How applications Must Be Made

The following circular letter has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions:

PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 27, 1879.

Persons who are entitled to arrears of pension, under the act granting arrears, approved January 25, 1879, and whose pensions were granted previous to that date, will not require the assistance of a claim agent in obtaining the amount due them. All correspondence in relation to any claims for such arrears will be with the person entitled, and no claim agent will be recognized in such claim.

A letter addressed to the commissioner of Pensions, signed by the person who was in receipt of the pension at the date aforesaid, and two witnesses, in the presence of a magistrate, will be the only application required—and upon which the rights of all parties concerned will be adjusted.

The pension certificate should not be sent to this office, but it must be exhibited to the magistrate.

The letter should be in the following or equivalent form:

To the Commissioner of Pensions:

I....., a pensioner under pension certificate No. ....., hereby apply for the arrears due me, under the act granting arrears of pension, approved January 25, 1879 My postoffice address is—[here insert the name of the postoffice and if the claimant resides in a city, the name and number of the street and residence must also be given.

[Name of claimant.]

[Two witnesses.]

State of ....., County of ....., ss.

Signed in my presence, by..... who is known to me to be the person he describes himself to be, and at the same time he exhibited to me his pension certificate, which is numbered.....

[Magistrate's signature.]

Very respectfully,
A. J. BENTLEY.
Commissioner of Pensions.

THE ARREARS OF PENSION ACT.

An Act to provide that all pensions on account of death, or wounds received, or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, which have been granted, or which shall hereafter be granted, shall commence from the date of death or discharge from the service of the United States; for the payment of arrears of pensions, and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

That all pensions which have been granted under the general laws regulating pensions, or may hereafter be granted, in consequence of death from disease which originated in the United States service during the continuance of the late war of the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries, or disease received or contracted in said service during said war of the rebellion, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge from said service of the person on whose account the claim has been or shall hereafter be granted, or from the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension. Provided the rate of pensions for the intervening time for which arrears of pension are hereby granted shall be the same per month for which the pension was originally granted.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner of pensions is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such rules and regulations for the payment of the arrears of pensions hereby granted as will be necessary to cause to be paid to such pensioners, or, if the pensioner shall have died, to the person or persons entitled to the same, all such arrears of pension as the pensioner may be or would have been entitled to under this act.

SEC. 3. That section 4,717 of the Revised statutes of the United States, which provides that "no claim for pension not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same shall be admitted without record evidence from the War or Navy Department of the injury or the disease which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made: Provided, that in any case in which the limitation prescribed by this section bars the further prosecution of the claim, the claimant may present, through the Pension Office, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, or the Surgeon-General of the Navy, evidence that the disease or injury which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made, originated in the service and in the line of duty; and if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted, he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby be removed," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4 No claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for arrears of pensions.

SEC. 5, That all acts or parts of acts, so far as they may conflict with the provision of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 25, 1879.

No claim for arrears under the provisions of the above act, due to a pensioner already upon the rolls, will be adjusted until Congress shall have appropriated the money for the payment of such claims.

Applications for such arrears may however, be filed, but will receive no answer until the claim is adjudged.

The above rules are necessary to prevent the work of the office from becoming blockaded by unnecessary correspondence.

A. J. BENTLEY,
Commissioner of Pensions.

## House Recipes

FOR CHILBLAINS.—Use cayenne pepper in alcohol or whisky, and bathe freely.

QUINCE SNOW.—One-third pound of quince marmalade to whites of two eggs and one quarter pound sugar; pile in a pyramid in a dish and bake to a pale yellow.

SCOTCH SHORT-CAKE.—One pound of butter, half pound of sugar, one and three quarter pounds, flour; knead well together and roll out in cakes one-half inch thick.

TO CLEAN PAINT.—Whiting and clean warm water will clean white paint. No soap need be used. Dip the wet cloth in dry whiting, and it will clean the paint without removing it, as soap is apt to do.

SCOTCH SHORT BREAD.—One pound flour, half pound butter, one-quarter pound sugar; cream the butter and sugar together and add the flour. Roll it half an inch thick and bake slowly. If the cake is preferred very sweet, use more sugar.

MILK PUNCH.—Beat the yolk of one egg until it is quite light with from a teaspoonful of powdered sugar, according to the taste of the one who is to drink it; add a tablespoonful of first-rate brandy, then a goblet of new milk, and on the top of that the white of the egg beaten to a stiff froth.

INDIAN LOAF.—Take one pint of sour milk, one-half pint of sweet milk, one teacupful molasses, one-half teacupful of butter, two teaspoonful of saleratus, one large teaspoonful salt, three eggs, one pint of wheat flour, one quart of yellow Indian meal. Bake in deep tin basin, in an oven of same heat as for cake, for one and a half hours.

FRUIT PUDDING.—One cup of suet, three cups of flour, one cup of raisins, one cup of currants, one cup of molasses two eggs, one teaspoon soda. Rub the finely-chopped suet well into the flour, add the molasses, then the eggs well beaten, then the soda dissolved in boiling water, and last the fruit dredged with flour. Tie in a cloth, put into a kettle of boiling water and boil full three hours.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—Take two ounces of chloroform, two ounces of chloral hydrate, one and one-half ounces of alchohol, one ounce of champor, one ounce of sulphuric ether, six grains of sulphate morphine, and two drachms oil of peppermint Put the mixture into a bottle, cork it tight, shake it thoroughly and bathe the part affected frequently, The above is intended for outward application only.

USES OF STALE BREAD.—1, Make dressing for meat—crumb it fine, turn hot broth over it, season, add butter and a well beaten egg, or more, according to quality 2 Make bread pudding: Soak two pints in sweet milk, then beaten eggs, sugar and spices, and bake; fruit can be added. 3. Make buscuit Soak over night in sour milk, mash well with the hand, mix with your buscuit for breakfast adding salt, lard and soda; they are better than without the stale bread. 4, Make pancakes or gems. Soak over night in sour milk, add well-beaten eggs, corn meal or graham flour to make a batter, add soda and salt, and bake on a griddle or in gem pans.


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## St. Louis Market.

February 11th, 1879.

Wheat, No 2 red, 97½; Corn, mixed No 2 at 39; Oats, No 2, 21c; Rye, No. 2, 41c; Cattle, active, native shipping steers, 1400 to 1,550 lbs., $5 15 @ $5 35; light and fair, 1 050 to 1,250 lbs., $3 70 @ 4 45; butchers steers fair to good 900 to 1,100 lbs., $3 25 to 4 45 Hogs, easier and weaker, light shipping $3 45 to 3 70. Lead $4 25 Potatoes 50 to 65c. Butter, prime and strictly choice 15 to 16, Eggs 10 to 11c. Sorghum 18 to 25c per gal. Dried apples 2½ to 3½ per lb. Dried peaches 3 to 3½ per lb. Navy beans $1 60 per bu.; Furs, active and firm, otter No. 1, $3 to 3 50 No. 2, $1 to 2 50. No 3, 75c to $1; No. 4, 25 to 50; Mink No 1, 35 to 40c, No 2, 25 30c, No. 4 10; Raccoon No. 1 60 to 70c; No. 2, 30 to 50; No. 3 25 to 30. Skunk, black 70 to 75; short-stripe 40 to 50; narrow stripe 25 to 30c; broad 10 to 15c. Deer skins 15 to 17c.

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