

Osage Valley Banner.

Thursday, March 27, 1879.

Miss Cousins lectured in Kansas City last Friday on "the mistakes of Eve."

All the banks in New Orleans suspended last week, but it is supposed only temporary.

Senator Hockaday has been elected permanent chairman of the joint committee on revision of the statutes of Missouri.

The number of emigrants arriving at Kansas City last Thursday was estimated between 7,000 and 8,000, bound for Kansas and further west.

We are credibly informed that the Governor will order an election in this Judicial district, to elect a Judge therefor, to be held on the 8th of May next.

A Washington special says, "Representative Jay who left Hot Springs, Ark., to be at the organization of the House, will return to Hot Springs immediately."

The political complexion of the Forty-ninth Congress, is: Senate—Democrats, 42; Republicans, 32; Independents, 1; House—Democrats, 168; Republicans, 128; National, 11.

Warden Willis has made special report of the workings of the State Prison. No man has ever managed the institution as well as Warden Willis to serve the State from heavy burthen.

Col. J. B. Price of Jefferson City has a contract to run a fast mail via river boats from St. Louis to New Orleans, tri-weekly, his boats will be 150 feet in length and 20 feet beam.

Gen. James E. Shields, the "Hero of two wars, and Senator from three States," received a grand ovation in Jefferson City last Monday, by the Mexican veterans and the entire city.

To-morrow McGuire will meet his last on the scaffold, at Jefferson City, for the murder of Brown last September. Poor man he took the life of a fellow man simply for nothing and to-morrow he suffers the penalty.

We have nothing from Treasurer Estes' impeachment matter since the House adopted resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare articles of impeachment; the cause will now go to the bench for trial.

Notice.

To Clerks of the several school districts, you are respectfully requested to forward the returns of the election for school commissioner to the clerk as soon as possible after the election on next Tuesday.

The House has passed a bill providing that it shall hereafter be unlawful in the State of Missouri for any storekeeper, dealer, peddler or any other person, to deliver or loan, sell or barter, to any minor, any pistol, revolver, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, or brass-knuckles.

The Sedalia Democrat of the 25th inst. contains a special saying gold has been discovered in five different places in Crowley county, Kansas; the metal is said to be very pure; an immense rush of people has been the result of the discovery.

The Legislators are in a mixed condition, Auditor Holladay does not want to issue warrants to them at more than \$1 per day since the expiration of their seventy days, as they have not, even as yet, made this a revising session by showing a disposition to revise \$1 per day and their time at the Capital will make a sudden wind-up.

Hon. Sam'l. H. Owens of California, we understand will likely be a candidate for Judgeship in this Judicial Circuit. We have known him from boyhood and can say that he is a gentleman in the full vigor of life, well qualified, favorably spoken of by the members of the bar, will make a good Judge if elected.

John McGuire, the murderer of Chas. Brown, who was to have hung at Jefferson City to-morrow, was granted a new trial, last Monday, by the Supreme Court, on the ground of the refusal of the trial court to grant him a second continuance, in order to secure witnesses. According to the testimony we have seen in McGuire's trial, the more evidence he produces the more sure he is to hang.

It is gratifying to learn that measures are to be taken at once to mitigate the restrictions now imposed by England upon the importation of American cattle. Among other movements a petition has been signed by Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Mr. Vanderbilt, of the New York Central; David Dows, of the Chicago & Rock Island road; Brown Brothers, bankers, Drexel, Morgan & Co., and many others, to be presented to the State Department, asking Mr. Evatt to use all his influence with the English Government to have the restrictions now imposed upon the importation of American cattle modified or removed.

What becomes of all the medical students last week there were 500 young men turned out of New York with sheep skin certificates—This population will hold good in all the leading cities in the United States; without counting the thirty or forty females M. D.'s at Philadelphia. The Courier Journal asserts that before the 1st of April there will have been enough doctors to form a procession from Chicago to New Orleans.

In Europe the instructions which can confer degrees on medical students are very limited. The course of study is long and very exacting. Not a man can get a degree in England unless he has studied at least four or five years, while in this country degrees

are given in one, two or three years—often at the expiration of two years.

NOTICE

TO THE CENTRAL JUDICIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, STATE OF MISSOURI:—I am advised that Gov. Phelps has ordered a special election to be held to elect some one to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Circuit Court, occasioned by the death of the late Hon. G. W. Miller, and it has been represented to me, by Democrats from different parts of the circuit, that it is the wish of the Democracy to hold a convention and nominate a candidate to be run for that office. Now, therefore, I, George T. White, chairman of said committee, do hereby notify the persons composing said committee to meet me at the Court-house in the city of Jefferson, on Monday, the 31st day of March, 1879, when and where we will fix a day for holding said convention preliminary arrangements concerning the holding of the same. GEO. T. WHITE, Chairman.

The House has passed a bill providing that if any public officer, whether State, county, city, town or township, shall be absent from duty, or shall become incapacitated, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor of office, and punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and, if there be no provision made by law for the removal from office of such officer by impeachment, the court shall adjudge the defendant to have forfeited his office, and declare the same vacant, and the same shall be filled as provided by law for filling such vacancies; provided, that no court other than the circuit or criminal court of record shall have power to adjudge any such office to be forfeited and vacant.

"Pro Hono Publico" Alias Alphabet Tomson, makes a "weak" hole against our county court about the poor farm and paupers of the county costing so much. We wonder if P. B. P. would not like to occupy the poor farm as superintendent or become an inmate thereof? poor fellow, he certainly has worms or cholera, a bottle of mother Winslow's soothing drops would be a good substitute for beans.

Tomson says he made proposition to the County Court to do printing for less than the amount the court contracted with us. If Tomson will confine himself to the truth, he never had any legitimate proposition, before the court. His offer had no endorsers or surties attached thereto; hence his proposition signed only by himself and Wright amounted to nothing more than a piece of blank paper and as a matter of course was entitled to no place but the waste basket; our proposal had five good responsible endorsers guaranteeing that we would perform the work as proposed, and was really the only offer the court had, hence the contract was made with us for two years to do the public printing.

"His impudence is refreshing and ignorance excusable."

Bar Meeting—Resolutions of Respect, COL. CIRCUIT COURT ROOM, Jefferson City, Mo., March 21, 1879.

Meeting of the Bar of the first Judicial Circuit, of the state of Missouri, to pass resolutions in regard to the Hon. George W. Miller, late judge of said circuit.

On motion of Geo. T. White, Arnold Krekel was appointed chairman of the meeting.

On motion of Hon. Henry Flanagan, Gen. G. A. Parsons was appointed secretary of the meeting.

On motion of Col. J. S. Botford the chair appoints the following committee of seven, to draft resolutions in regard to the death of Geo. W. Miller, Judge of the First Judicial Circuit: Gen. E. L. Edwards, Gen. H. Clay Ewing, Col. J. S. Botford; Hon. Sam'l H. Owens, Col. J. L. Stephens, Hon. Geo. T. White, and Hon. Edward Silver.

On motion of Col. J. S. Botford the committee retired to draft resolutions.

Mr. Silver, from committee, reports the following resolutions, which were adopted: Resolved, That the members of the bar and officers of the court of the First Judicial Circuit, have received with profound emotion and sorrow, the intelligence of the death of the Hon. Geo. W. Miller, late Judge of this circuit, at his residence in this city, on Wednesday last.

Resolved, That in the death of Judge Miller, the State has lost one of its most eminent and distinguished citizens and public servants, and has been deprived of the wise and beneficent councils and services of one who for more than a half century, in the judicial, executive and legislative departments of the State has exhibited that wisdom, faithfulness to duty and purity of character that make his death a public calamity.

Resolved, That we, in particular, feel a deep sense of the irreparable loss sustained in the death of Judge Miller, which has deprived us of the services of a wise, pure and impartial Judge, and of a faithful friend and advisor, and this community of a useful and public spirited citizen and his family of a kind and loving husband and father.

Resolved, That as a further expression of our sorrow on this occasion, and respect for the memory and character of the deceased, we attend the funeral in a body.

H. Clay Ewing, to U. S. District Court; H. J. E. B. B. B. to Cole Circuit Court; H. Sam'l H. Owens, to Missouri Circuit Court; Hon. J. W. Walker, to Cooper Circuit Court; Hon. A. W. Ashby, to Missouri Circuit Court; H. G. T. White, to Missouri Circuit Court; L. C. Krauthoff, to Cole Circuit Court.

The chair appoints the following committee to disseminate these resolutions to the family of the deceased: Geo. B. Clay Ewing, Hon. Geo. T. White, G. E. L. Edwards, Gen. J. L. Smith and Judge Arnold Krekel.

A meeting of Hon. Sam'l H. Owens it is ordered that a copy of the proceedings be printed to each paper in the circuit, with request that the same be published.

The adjournment of Gen'l H. Clay Ewing, the meeting adjourned. G. A. Parsons, Secretary.

Death of Hon. G. W. Miller.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of Hon. George W. Miller, which occurred at his residence in this city at ten minutes past six o'clock last evening, aged seventy-five years. About five weeks ago, while sitting in his study in Boonville, he was seized with a chill, which was immediately followed by a fever, and he was taken to the hospital, where he remained for several days, but his recovery and complete restoration to health seemed assured.

The first warning of a new danger came on Tuesday the 4th inst., when it was for the first time discovered that his speech was so much affected, that it was with difficulty he could be understood. Other symptoms indicated the presence of paralysis, which refused stubbornly to yield to the treatment of home physicians. Dr. Bawdwy, of St. Louis, was telegraphed for, and responded promptly to the call, but on his arrival found the patient beyond the reach of medical skill.

Judge Miller was born in Christian county, Kentucky. His father came to Missouri in 1818, and settled in Howard county, and represented the county in the General Assembly of 1823-4 and 5. The Judge came to this county in 1827, under an engagement with Mr. James Dunnicca to teach a school at the old Sardis church in Marion township for three months. After he had fulfilled that engagement, he came to Jefferson City in the spring of 1828, and taught a school in a small room adjoining what was then known as Gordon's Hotel, now the residence of Mrs. Stewart. About this time he commenced the study of law in the office of the late Judge J. W. Wells, then Attorney General of the State, and remained under the instruction of that distinguished jurist until he obtained his license and entered on the practice of his profession. During this association, there began a friendship between the Attorney-General and his student which grew stronger as the years passed away, and was terminated only by the death of the preceptor from earth. In October 1829, Judge Miller was appointed postmaster of this city by President Jackson, and held the office for twelve years consecutively. In 1831 he was married to Miss Louisa M. Bayce. In 1833 he was elected to the legislature from Cole county, and was re-elected in 1834. In 1838 he was elected to the State Senate from this Senatorial district and was re-elected in 1842. He was appointed Auditor of Public Accounts to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Auditor McDearmon. In 1850 he was elected to the Senate again from this Senatorial district, to fill the unexpired term of Peter G. Glover, who had been elected Treasurer. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1851, and resigned before his term of service expired, having been elected Judge of this Judicial circuit, which position he filled until he was defeated in 1856 by Judge I. M. Rice. He was again elected to the Circuit Judgeship of this Judicial circuit in 1873, and held the office at the time of his death, having in all presided twenty years as Judge of this circuit.

Before the people, and with the people no more popular man ever lived in this county than Judge Miller. He was never beaten for any office, until as before stated. He was defeated by Judge Rice under circumstances that made the election of any Democrat impossible. He was once Adjutant-General of the State, and Commissioner of the Permanent Seat of Government.

In politics he was never anything but a Democrat. He was the personal and political friend of Col. Benton, and when the Benton and Benton question divided the republicans, Judge Miller took his position promptly on the Union side, and did a great deal to keep the counties within his Judicial district quiet, by regularly holding his courts, sometimes at great personal expense, and giving the people opportunities for legal remedies. He was the only Circuit Judge in the State who was not deterred at some time during the war from holding courts. In this man but showed a devotion to duty, which, unknown to himself, was a distinguishing trait of his character. Judge Miller was a very kind man, always ready to make allowances for the shortcomings and weaknesses of his fellow man, was full of considerations, and consideration for the feelings of others, but with the discharge of his duty he allowed nothing to interfere; and, while he was as amiable and gentle as a woman, he had as much true courage and iron will in opposing what he deemed to be wrong and supporting what he believed to be right, as any man. As a Judge no man ever accused him of not holding the scales of justice evenly or with unsteady nerves. If he had a fault on the bench, it was in sometimes seeming to hesitate appearing to be undecided, when in truth he was only waiting to be perfectly satisfied that his conclusions were right.

His mind was of that peculiar cast that asked only for assurance, and hence his extreme opinion was sometimes mistaken for timidity. He was not a brilliant, showy man, but he was of that class whose common, practical sense never failed him, and took hold of abstruse questions and gathered the vital points in them as certainly, if not as rapidly, as others. He was an honest man, and in his struggles with adverse fortune, he never swerved a hair's breadth from the path that honor marked out and no better citizen, no truer friend, or kinder neighbor ever lived.

But however excellent he was an honest public officer, as a true and steadfast friend and worthy citizen, the chief excellence of the man's character was only known to those who were familiar with his home life and domestic relations. It was as husband and father that his virtues shone most conspicuously. The writer knows whereof he speaks, when he says that no more devoted husband or affectionate, loving father ever lived.

Soon after his marriage he, with his wife, joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Mr. Vernon, in Cooper county. In his religion he made no pretense; he stood not on the street corners, with sanctimonious airs, that he might be seen of men, nor said long prayers in the public places to be heard of men, nor thanked God ever that he was not as other men; but he loved religion, God in his life, and teaching others more example than precept the way of life and how to walk in it.

God was good to him that he spared him to devote so many years of toil and labor and care to the rearing and educating his children and fitting them for the responsibilities of life; and it was a comfort at last to him to realize that he had not labored in vain; that when he looked for the last time upon her who had shared his sorrows and his joys for half a century, and the pledges of their love all comfortable in life filling the stations of honored mothers, he could go to his final rest all the more cheerfully, and wait a happy reunion in the spirit land.

His daughters, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. McMillin and Mrs. Kennedy were summoned by telegraph from widely separated homes to the bedside of their dying father, and with Mrs. Pope and their mother, made the family circle complete. What this faithful wife and loving daughter could do, they did, to soothe the dying hours of him for whom they had an almost idolatrous love; and having done all they could when the hour of separation would no longer be delayed, Father "They will not mind, he does." Mr. McMillin and Mr. Pope, immediately deceased, were called out in their attention to the good man dying; sympathizing with their wives in the great affliction which was about to be realized, and comforting them as far as comfort could be given under such a bereavement.

Rev. Peter R. Y., a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, hearing of the Judge's illness, came from his home in Saline county to say farewell to the friend of his youth, and to administer the consolations of our holy religion in his last moments. He was accompanied by his friends and neighbors during his illness, and now that he is gone they are all to most sincere sympathy with his bereaved wife and children.—Jeff. City Tribune.

LEADVILLE.

A Letter from a Jefferson City Man.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. J. L. Conley, a prominent young gentleman of Jefferson City. Mr. Conley is a brother-in-law of Mr. Ambrose, who is well known in Sedalia:

People are still flocking to Leadville by the hundreds. Yet, the daily mortality of that city is incomparable to anything save that of infected yellow fever districts last summer. The deaths by pneumonia, in Leadville, average a half dozen per day; and many a mortal, whose return is patiently awaited by fond parents, and perhaps some lovely woman—some bright—a rattling in cold damp graves at the dead hour of night, thus shutting out from the world the last trace of their earthly existence. Not once in a great while does this occur, but it occurs every night. Papers and strangers when they die are all hurried at night, for fear that the general mortality will be injurious to the commercial interest of the city. Thus the pauper and the stranger alike, whether rich or poor, are denied the privileges and rights of a Christian burial and are tumbling into deep, damp graves like so many dogs, with no friends to mourn their untimely departure, with no funeral eulogies pronounced over their inanimate forms, and no kind friends or relations to smooth down the red or crested tombstone to mark the spot of their last resting place. Nor are their obituaries ever written. They sicken, die and are buried, and farther than this, outside of the vicinity around and in the city of Leadville, the outside world knows nothing or will ever know more. If a man dies surrounded by friends or relatives he will be decently buried and his death announced; otherwise the citizens of Leadville will remain silent as to the nature and cause of his death. The reason I use the masculine gender exclusively, there are very few women in Leadville. And as another evidence of the enormous mortality of Leadville it is only necessary to state that four men are constantly employed in digging graves, to have them ready for those who die. Thus, it is no more unusual to visit the Leadville cemetery and see twenty five or thirty newly made graves, standing open ready to receive the corpses of the dead. These facts, while seemingly incredible, cannot be refuted. They are only too true. And it is a sad waste, that the mortality of Leadville should be unusually great, when people are daily arriving from every part of the country to a lower, or from a lower to a higher latitude, a great climatic change takes place, and they must become acclimated. The time many lose their lives while becoming acclimated, but it is partly their own fault. Frequently in a day after they "take root" (a new comers) a river in Leadville, he complains of a sore throat, diarrhea and general nervousness, and in a few days he is dead. The air around Leadville is cold and damp, and the water of its vast beds of mineral, in addition to the many impurities caused by the smelters, makes Leadville a very unhealthy locality. But there are so many who come here by day and night, that a few hours more may mean death.—[Sedalia Democrat.]

The Democrat of Sedalia in a cautious and guarded manner speaks of a collection of one hundred skunks. He must be a scoffer.—Post Dispatch.

Proceedings of the State Temperance Mass Convention

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

Convention called to order at 10 a.m. President R. Baldwin in the chair.

The committee on resolutions made the following report: Resolved, That this convention does earnestly request the present general assembly of the State of Missouri to submit to the people a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale or use of intoxicating liquors, except for mechanical and medicinal purposes.

Resolved, further, That we also earnestly request the passage by said body of a local option law; and

Resolved, That we do most earnestly request that their hands more stringent laws in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors by drug stores.

On motion the report was received, the resolutions adopted and committee discharged.

On motion the chair was requested to appoint an executive committee of five, with powers to act for this organization, and to arrange for temperance meetings of the various temperance organizations of the State.

See the tone of the St. Louis Times-Journal on a subject we have so often urged:

"After the confirmed criminals are disposed of, we can, without wronging the honest labor of the country, make our milder ones patiently sustain themselves and do some service to the country by putting them to work making and mending the country roads. This kind of labor is always considered a burthen by the citizens who are required to perform it. Neither the state nor the county will in this generation pay a regular force to keep the roads in good order. Convict labor should be employed in mending our public highways. We have about finished the railroad system of the country. But we should have good macadamized roads all over the country, from every neighborhood to a railroad station. This is to be the work of the next quarter of a century. Properly organized chain-gangs will do the work without cost to the state over and above the rations and clothing of the convicts. Such a system of employment for convict labor would in no way interfere with the free labor of the country."

The malice or stupidity which act about the report of the prevalence of called plague in this country has totally stopped the shipment of cattle from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Portland to England. Heavy losses to persons who have been engaged in this trade are unavoidable, and unless the restrictions are speedily removed the English meat supply will be inconveniently shortened, while prices in this country are likely to decline. The retaliatory policy of the administration at Washington may be justifiable under the circumstances, but it will not help the market nor avert the losses resulting from the foolish panic. A little more patience and diplomatic remembrance on the part of the government of state would, perhaps, have been better for the material interest involved, though less gratifying to our national vanity.—Times-Journal.

AIMLESS EDUCATION.

There is a great deal of school and college education that is aimless, disproportionate and cumbersome. There are too many mediocre professors, men, lawyers, doctors, ministers, school-teachers, writers; too few skilled artisans, farmers, gardeners, intelligent laborers that are intelligently educated for various spheres of society. Society is too well-ordered, too bottom-heavy, with too little top-heavy, out of which all great producing talents, and employment must be produced. There is a bad tendency to see despotic and larger towns, and by the competition to join in a mutual puffing and in a race in which every-body gets out of breath. Our boys and girls deem it the right thing to live genteelly and by one's wife rather than one's needs. There are altogether too many students who drift into college aimlessly, because they don't know what else to do, and because their parents don't know what else to have them do. With no earnest or definite aims, they float along through successive years of school and college, and then what? The learned professions are overfull, they are educated beyond any drudgery of common business, they cannot think of selling their hands or their clothes, they are unfitted to become producers where production is available, in their own way and in every-body else's. An aimless and disproportionate education has cost altogether more than it ever comes to.

There is too much high-school dabbling that is not thorough enough for mental gymnastics, nor practical enough for the utilitarian necessities of those who must graduate into the hard work for the common and laborious pursuits which sustain society. The great law will assert itself, and all true education must lay its account with it, that by the sweat of the brow we must eat our bread. That is not good American education which would spoil a farmer's boy for the old homestead or the farmer's girl for the house-keeping. There is to large a crowd of non-essentials school-teachers. There are too many useless, third-rate lawyers banking after office; too many scribblers. There are too many meat-men, milk-men, fish-men, dry goods, grocery men. The rush is for the easiest employment that can be set up without any apprenticeship of education, on borrowed capital, with a bankrupt law for refuge. Meanwhile here is a large range of handicrafts, finer manufactures, decorative arts, demanding skilled labor, which our American methods of education have hardly thought of or laid any plans for. Hence there are multitudes of our boys and girls who are over-educated in the sense that they are unfitted by any means and merely bookish education for any patient and earnest life-work which will utilize them as producers, and develop their individuality into the manly or womanly consummation of a staunch character and a robust and useful life.

A Wisconsin man has a collection of one hundred skunks. He must be a scoffer.—Post Dispatch.

Kansas will count a full million at the census in 1880.