

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Upon the solicitation of many voters in different portions of this Judicial Circuit, I hereby announce myself an independent candidate for election to the office of Circuit Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Missouri...

Senator Voorhees introduced a bill to authorize the President to appoint James Shields, of Missouri, a Brigadier-General in the army on the retired list.

Kansas and Kansas City are getting tired of the colored emigration pouring in among them by the thousands, without any means of subsistence save that of plundering and begging.

The commissioner of pensions at Washington says that he hopes to begin saving claims under the arrears bill about the 10th of May, and to continue to pay them from that time on as fast as they are examined and approved.

Hon. Samuel H. Owens is a candidate for the nomination of Judge of this judicial district before the Tipton convention. Should Mr. Owens receive the nomination he will be endorsed by the people irrespective of party predilections.

We are credibly informed that Gen'l E. L. Edwards of Cole county will be a candidate for Judgeship in this Judicial Circuit before the Tipton convention; should the Gen'l receive the nomination he will secure the unanimous support of all parties in this section of the district.

The Kansas Wheat Crop.

KANSAS CITY, April 3.—Information is received from Salina, Kas., that owing to the dry, warm weather the wheat is shooting up for jointing, while nearly all the fields in that vicinity are for the most part dead or dying. The root is dead, with few exceptions, and the base of the plant is withered so that there can be little hope for a one-third crop, even if rain should come at once, of which there is little prospect.

In another column we publish the immigration bill as passed the house, and as it has been committed, amended, taken from and added to so fully by the house, we have no doubt it will pass the Senate and become a law in its present shape. It is a bill that will be of great importance to this state, and it should be put in operation at the earliest moment.

The weather continues cold and dry—too dry for wheat and pastures and meadow lands. There has been no rain for nearly a month. Vegetation is coming on slowly. Oats are mostly sown in this latitude, and are going on energetically among the market gardeners of St. Louis. There is quite a sprinkling of peach bloom, and in favorable locations in this latitude, there will be more than a fair crop.—St. Louis Ex.

Washington City is said to be full of soldiers who have come to get their arrears of pension. Most of them are without means of support and have to subsist on charity. The course for all who are entitled to arrears on pension to pursue is to have their papers made out forwarded to Washington, and afterward collect from the pension agent as they used to do before their pensions were allowed. There is no use going to Washington.—Times-Journal.

We are pleased to learn from Col. Leasing that our Congressman, Mr. Lay, continues to improve in health and strength with reassuring rapidity. Col. Leasing came back with him from Washington. His trip to Washington, and his attendance on the first days of the session were a benefit to him. He has returned to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he will remain for a few days. There was no immediate need for his services at the extra session, and in common with his friends he has concluded it best for him to continue taking care of himself until entirely well.—Jeff City Journal.

The citizens of Sedalia met in convention last week to consider way by which they could have the capitol of the State removed from Jefferson City to Sedalia. They make an offer to donate one hundred acres of ground within the corporate limits of Sedalia, and other bonuses if necessary.

We do not advocate this removal, but if Jefferson City doesn't wake up and come out of her lethargy, the Sedalia folks, with their zealous energy, will bring an influence that will be tempting for a change.

Mr. W. B. Mithum, who resides near Dresden, in this county, informs a Democrat reporter that the wheat crop of that locality is looking very badly, and is actually dying out at its roots on account of the scarcity of moisture. He believes that unless rain falls very soon, the entire wheat crop will be a failure, except in the bottom. Mr. M. has also observed that the peach trees and currant and gooseberry bushes have died out considerably this year throughout the section contiguous to his residence.—Sedalia Democrat.

MODERN SOCIALISM.

It is not generally known that the late John Stuart Mill, perhaps the ablest of modern writers on political and social science, commenced in the year 1869 a book on socialism, which, if it had been completed, would probably have been recognized as the greatest of his works. Manuscript chapters of the famous work have recently been brought to light, and are found so nearly complete in themselves and so ably to discuss questions now most prominent in the public thought, that a London Review, and also The Liberty Magazine of New York are publishing them. They are announced to appear in book form

on April 25th, published by the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, New York. The price, post-paid, in cloth will be 50 cents, or in paper 25 cents. It is a work which all students of political and social topics, and all enlightened citizens, will be glad to read.

We return thanks to Mr. John L. Cooley of Leadville, Col., for Leadville papers—the Daily Herald, the Daily Eclipse and the Daily Chronicle, all good papers, showing an evidence of great enterprise, each paper contains about twenty columns of advertisements. In another column we publish a letter from Mr. Cooley, of course our ideas of Leadville has been obtained from extracts of letters of various tone and various reports to our exchange. We would be grateful to Mr. C. for a occasional mistake, knowing his information would be of interest to us and every one of our readers.

We have a general expression of astonishment at the result of the election for School Commissioner. That the public generally appreciated the services of Prof. Lampkin, all must admit. That he had surpassed all his predecessors in filling the office, none seem to deny. But what can be said or merit do, in the face of an opposition bent on defeating him who for the past two years had done more for our public schools than any man that had ever before held the office of Commissioner in our county? The result may gratify those that defeated him but prejudice should never be invoked for the purpose of driving voters away from those of an advancing method.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE for March, just issued, will delight all who appreciate the highest class of literature. Think of it, 128 elegantly printed pages, all for 10 cents, or \$1.00 a year. The leading article, "Censures on Socialism," from unpublished manuscript of the late John Stuart Mill, is a really the ablest writing which has recently appeared in this topic. R. A. Proctor's article on "Artificial Somnambulism" will attract both those who are interested in science. Thomas Hughes gives an entertaining sketch of the once famous but nearly forgotten Wm. Cobbett. Bunsby Price, Professor Blackie, Jebb and Ward supply able articles of special interest to scholars and students of the classics and history. Fraser-Tyler contributes a little poem, "Contentment," that is sure to go the rounds of the press, as also will Algernon Blackie's "Five New Anecdotes of Charles Lamb." AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE Publishers, New York; sold only by their direct.

The committee to frame articles of impeachment against Treasurer Gates have reported the results of their labors to the House. The Kansas City Times says: Judging from the length of time the committee took to consider the matter, it is fair to presume that they did not see their way clear from the facts before them to any manner of arraignment that would be likely to result in a conviction.

But be that as it may, the Committee have reported articles and they will come up for consideration next Friday. In the very beginning a constitutional difficulty arises to complicate matters and torment those who are so anxious for the Treasurer's blood. It is a difference of construction in regard to the vote required to adopt the articles. The Speaker of the House holds, and the House agrees with him, that a majority of a quorum, or a majority of those present and voting is sufficient. The President of the Senate holds, and the Senate agrees with him, that it requires a constitutional majority, or a majority of all the members, elected, to adopt the articles. The resolution providing for raising the committee was passed by a vote of 68 to 55. It requires 72 to make a constitutional majority. Where are the impeachers to get the 24 votes they need? If they adopt the articles by a less vote, what a success have they that the Senate will entertain them? Looked at in this light, it is safe to say that Col. Gates is not impeached yet by a good deal.

Back tax Titles.

The St. Louis Republican of a late date, gives the following in reference to the validity of titles to lands sold under the law of 1877, for delinquent taxes:

"As many sales of real estate under the back-tax law of 1877 are being made in this state and there is much inquiry about the sufficiency of titles to land bought under the law, it may be well to briefly restate its provisions. The law affords to the owner of all persons interested in the delinquent property ample opportunity to save it by paying the dues thereon without the costs of suit and sale; and even after suit has been instituted the property may be redeemed by paying the taxes and costs accrued up to the time. After judgment, however, there no longer remains any right of redemption whatever; the judgment describes the land, together with the taxes and interest due on each tract or lot, the year or years for which the same are due; and it declares that the lien of the state be enforced, and that the real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy such judgment, interest and costs, be sold, and a special execution shall be issued thereon. Under this execution the sheriff sells the property and executes to the purchaser a deed for the property sold which shall be acknowledged before the circuit court of the county or city, as in ordinary cases, and which shall convey a title in fee to such purchaser of the real estate therein named, and shall be prima facie evidence of title, and that the matters and things therein stated are true." This provision perfectly fits the bill, for by making the deed prima facie evidence of the truth of what is recited therein, it throws on the former owner the burden of disproving the whole recital before he can get his land back. It only remains to be stated, that although the back tax-law has been contested in many counties in the state, the circuit courts have uniformly sustained all its substantial provisions, and it is the almost universal opinion that tax titles acquired under it cannot be disturbed."

Leadville, Colorado.

April 1st, 1879.

Editor BANNER.—I have just mailed you copies of Leadville papers, and judging from a local that appeared in a late issue of the BANNER, which was sent me by a friend, you have but a faint idea of the "Carbonate Camp." While not yet two years old, Leadville is an incorporated city of the second class, and has a population of over 10,000 people. The election of our city officers will come off to-day, Tuesday. Leadville is full of life and vim, and her business men are earning money; all classes of business are represented and drive a lively trade, but gambling houses, dance halls, saloons, etc., take the lead. More at some future date. Please send me a copy of the BANNER. Yours truly, JOHN L. COOLEY.

Removing the Capital.

Although the proposition of Mr. Farr to submit to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment providing for the removal of the capital from Jefferson City to Sedalia has been repudiated by many as visionary and chimerical, there is an earnestness shown by those who favor the proposition, which evinces the belief that they mean business. By the action of the Legislature on the subject, your correspondent is convinced that there is already a strong sentiment among them in favor of the removal, and sentiment is growing stronger every day, and from present indications the House at last will pass the resolution, and there has not been any manifestation of hostility to the measure shown by the Senate.—Sedalia Democrat.

FROM MILLE COUNTY.

MILLE COUNTY, Mo., March, 1879.

Editor TRIBUNE.—I write to say that the last week in March, finds the farmers busy in their fields. Out sowing will be pretty well completed this week and many have commenced preparing ground for planting corn, which will commence in a few days, if the weather should continue fair. Already the spring songsters of the feebly tribe and the lark of the meadow are greeting the ears of the ploughman. Wheat is looking well, and at present there is every indication of the coming season being a favorable one for crops.

The low prices of farm products seem not to be deterring farmers from not only putting in full crops, but many of them during the hard weather in the winter kept at work and the result is now shown by many very substantial fences rebuilt, fence corners cleaned out, and in many instances, lands cleaned out and additional made to their fields. A few peach buds escaped the rigor of the winter, but as a general thing there will be no peaches this year in Miller county.

Quite a number of the laboring men get employment in getting out and hauling railroad ties to the Osage river. This gives a market to farmers for much of their produce, and though prices of both labor and produce range very low, yet the getting out of these ties and sending them on their mission to extend the lines on channels of trade and commerce across the plains and into the mountains, out of whose bowels so much wealth is now being dug, puts many a dollar into circulation in Miller county that otherwise would not find its way here.

Besides, some few still persist in digging lead out of our hills, notwithstanding the low prices, and earn fair wages. But none of the lead furnaces that used to be in blast here are now running, but most of the mineral now dug out finds its way to Vauzanan's furnace on the south Missouri, just over in the edge of Cole.

I visited this furnace a few days ago; they tell me they can smelt and turn out 5,000 pounds of pure lead every 24 hours, but at late they usually run 12 hours. Just in sight of the furnace, is Mike's Roark, with one hand to assist him in working along under the earth about 15 feet from the surface, and he tells me they take out an average of 1,000 pounds of mineral daily.

This was the week for our Circuit Court, but owing to the death of Judge Miller, no court was held, but it is not being generally known that there would be no court, many went to Tusculum; and your correspondent among them, and it is with pleasure that I can say that I saw quite a change in the appearance of things, as far as good behavior of the people was concerned. Instead of drinking and fighting being the rule, and going to church the exception as used to be, the thing is now reversed. On Monday night after eating my supper, I went out to see the sights of the village; I saw but few persons about the saloons and they were not boisterous. I then made my way to the Banner printing office, presided over by Uncle Abe & Son, there for a wonder for Miller county and Tusculum in particular, all hands, even down to the devil, had gone to the Court-house to hear preaching. But so much good taste and judgment has been displayed, by either the old man or the young men in the office, that though alone, I found abundance of company. The office is large and airy, and with a reading room, a collection of samples of the best minerals that are found in the county, and in addition to all this, the walls were completely lined with fine pictures, and in addition to all this, one or two of the young men, being telegraph operators, they have provided themselves with a battery and a wire by which they have established telegraphic communication from the office to the place where their grub is prepared, by which they not only keep posted in the office as to how the pot boils in the kitchen, but the operator in the kitchen is apt to hear from the office if the editor-in-chief, or any employe gets hungry, and they are not only teaching the art of telegraphing, but take pleasure in showing visitors all about telegraphing. So I would say that any one going to Tusculum could not possibly spend a few moments more pleasantly than by dropping in at the Banner office; but if young ladies go, and should see fit, to send a message to the cook or the wife, let me advise her not to address the said cook by the name of Bridget. As soon as preaching was over last Monday night, quite a crowd came from preaching directly to the office (and not to the saloon as would have been expected a year or two ago), and among them I observed several ladies, evidently of refinement and high standing, who lavished many compliments and praises on the pictures.

Legislature.

April 1st, 1879.

Hon. SAM'L T. HARRISON WATCHING HIS COUNTY'S INTEREST.—CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—DEATH PENALTY—STATE MILITIA—LATEST IMPROVEMENT ARTICLES.

Mr. HARRISON, from Committee on County Boundaries, reported unfavorable on House bill No. 559, to provide for an election in Miller and Camden counties, upon the proposition to strike off a portion of Miller county and to add the same to Camden county.

Mr. WINOES stated that this was his bill and he asked the Legislature to permit this matter to go to a vote of the people of these counties.

Mr. HARRISON stated that it was directly against the wishes of Miller county, and he hoped the bill would not go to enactment. The House however, on a standing vote so ordered it.

Substitute for Senate bill No. 92 and 93 revising and amending the code of criminal procedure declaring and defining public offenses prescribing punishments therefor and proceedings thereon was taken up and motion of

Senator WILSON the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the bill.

An amendment was adopted (substitute for section No. 8) providing that where a party is indicted for murder in first degree the jury must inquire under the instructions of the court if the party be guilty of murder in the first or second degree, and their decision shall be conclusive.

Senator B'ARMOND offered an amendment to the 27th section providing a death penalty for rap; which was adopted.

Senator WALKER offered an amendment leaving it to the discretion of the jury which was adopted.

Senator EDWARDS of St. Charles, from Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported truly engrossed Senate bill No. 277, providing for the organization and government of the State Militia. The rules were suspended and the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 21, nays 5.

Mr. WILEY, from Committee on Impeachment, reported the articles and specifications and recommended that they be adopted.

Mr. TAYLOR offered a resolution, as follows: Resolved, that the House do now impeach Elijah Gates, Treasurer of the State of Missouri, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and of official misconduct and for the purpose of obtaining the trial of the same, adopts the articles of impeachment reported to the House, by the Special Committee, heretofore appointed by its Speaker, to prepare and report articles of impeachment against Elijah Gates, and request that the Senate inquire into and try the same.

The following is a synopsis of the articles of impeachment: Article 1. That he was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Specification 1. That he loaned the bank of St. Joseph on the 7th day of January 1877, the sum of \$502,000, which was deposited with him for safe keeping.

Specification 2. That he loaned the Mass. tin bank at Kansas City, \$424,715, 49 on the 29th of June 1877.

Specification 3. That on January 20th 1878 he loaned to the Mastin bank John J. Mastin and Thomas H. Mastin, the sum of \$13,500, and there being public monies of the State.

Specification 4. That he did loan the National bank at Warrensburg, on January 22nd 1877, \$731,656, on February 13th 1877, \$54,456 on March 9th 1877, \$108,478 and on March 6th 1877, \$1,496,88, also being public monies of the State.

Specification 5. That on January 14th 1878, he did loan the said bank \$10,000 being public monies of the State, and that the sum of \$5,000, on the 18th day of January 1878.

Specification 6. That he did on the 9th of January 1877, loan to the National Exchange bank the sum of \$10,000.

Article 2. That he did, unmindful of his high office and his oath, did transfer and pass over the safe keeping and control of the public monies of the State of Missouri, to individuals and corporations, instead of receiving and keeping "the same in person as provided by law.

Specification 2. of the articles stated that the Treasurer did on or about the 8th day of January, did send and assist James N. Burnes, John J. Mastin, Thomas H. Mastin, James H. Bretton, A. W. Ricings and divers other persons whose names are unknown to this committee, to lay out and use for profit in a manner not authorized by law the public funds that he permitted consented to and approved said persons at divers times between the 8th of January 1877, and the 15th day of October 1878, using and employing the public funds in a manner not authorized by law.

Article 3rd. That on the 29th day of January, 1878, at the county of Jackson, loan to the Mastin bank the sum of \$131,000 of the public funds in violation of law.

Article 4. That he did on—day of —1874, convert to his own use the sum of \$309,910 public money and unlawfully using, transferring and delivering the same to one—Christman and —and used for indemnities to them as the securities of said E. J. Gates on a certain attachment bond of the said Gates on a suit brought by him for an individual benefit and protection.

Article 5. That he did between the 10th day of January and the 20th day of January 1878, at the county of Johnson, take and convert to his own use the sum of \$15,000 of public funds, in that he directed, authorized and permitted A. W. Ridings President First National bank at Warrensburg to receive or deposit of the public funds due from said collector to the State of Missouri, the said sum of money and to issue to him said E. J. Gates in his own name two certificates of deposit as follows: One on the 10th of January 1878 for \$10,000 and one on the—day of January 18th 1878, which said certificates were received and held by E. J. Gates for a long period of time, to-wit: until the 22nd of June 1878, in violation of law.

Article 6. That he did at divers times between the 8th day of January, 1877, and the 15th of October, 1878, loan large sums of money to the following banks, viz: The Mastin bank of Kansas City, The

bank of St. Joseph, The National Exchange bank at Jefferson, and the First National bank at Warrensburg, the public funds of the State in direct violation of law, etc.

Article 7. That he did, unwillfully, knowingly and unlawfully assist and permit divers persons and corporations at divers times, between the 8th of January, 1877, and the 15th of October, 1878, to combine and confederate together for the purpose of getting control of the public monies of the State, and did allow and permit said persons and corporations to use, invest and loan said public fund for the profit and gain of said persons and corporations.

Article 8. That he did on the 14th day of January, 1879, unlawfully continuing and intending to conceal the true condition of the Treasury of the State, and of his accounts as such Treasurer, did falsify reports, state and report to the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, that he had received from Joseph W. M. rear the former Treasurer of the State and the predecessor of said Gates, a sum of money in settlement with said Mamer, to-wit: \$502,000, when in truth and in fact said Gates did not receive said sum of money; that he received from said Mamer two checks, drafts or evidences of indebtedness drawn by said Joseph W. Mamer, upon two banking institutions, in direct violation of law.

Article 9. That he did on the—day of —1878, accept receive and take from James N. Burnes, N. P. Ogden and the bank of St. Joseph, forty nine Clinton county bonds of \$1000 each in release and discharge of all liabilities of said parties to the State of Missouri, on accounts of public monies of the State, loaned by said parties for and in the place of lawful monies of the United States, in direct violation of law.

Article 10. That he did on the 20th of January 1878, assist and act by use of public money and the credit of the State, in the purchase, sale, traffic and transfer, between John J. Mastin, Thomas H. Mastin, The Mastin Bank, James N. Burnes, N. P. Ogden and the bank of St. Joseph, of certain credits and evidences of indebtedness, in direct violation of law.

Article 11. That he did on, on the 28th of January 1878, execute, make out, sign and deliver to James N. Burnes two checks, drafts or evidences of indebtedness for large sums of money against the public fund of the State of Missouri, then and there being in the Bank of St. Joseph, without inquiry or knowledge as to the purpose or intended use of said public money and in a manner not sanctioned or authorized by law; whereby the said Gates was guilty of official misconduct.

Article 12. That he did on the—day of —1877, take of the public fund of the State, the sum of \$131,000 and deposit the same in the Mastin Bank, well-knowing at the time of making the said deposit that said bank was insolvent and in failing circumstances, and that said public funds were in great danger of being lost to the State, all this, in direct violation of law.

Article 13. That he did permit, allow and consent to the releasing and paying out and distribution of the public money of the State by him in the bank of St. Joseph to various persons, corporations and banking institutions, thereby hazarding and endangering said public fund, and causing a part of said fund to be involved in the failure of said persons, etc., to the detriment of the treasury, and in direct violation of law.

Article 14. That he did, between, the 8th day of January, 1877, and October 15th, 1878, willfully and knowingly violate the provisions of section 15, article 10 of the constitution of the State, whereby the public fund could have been loaned, as therein provided, to the use and benefit of the State, and a large sum of money saved to the State which the said Elijah Gates wholly neglected, failed and refused to do, in direct violation of law.

Article 15. That he failed and neglected to keep the funds and public moneys of the State, and to disburse the same, only upon warrants drawn by the State Auditor, but at divers times since the 8th of January, 1877, entrusted their custody to various persons and corporations, thereby causing in the failure and suspension of said persons and corporations, the withdrawal from the Treasury of the State, and the deficiency in the amount of public monies, subject to call, and demand of the State of a large sum of money, to-wit: \$345,000 to the injury of the credit of the State in direct violation of law.

And the House of Representatives having to themselves the right of exhibiting at any time hereafter, any papers or further articles or accusations of impeachments against the said E. J. Gates, and also of replying to his answers hereto as to any of the foregoing articles, or to any that may hereafter be exhibited against him, and of offering proof to all and every said articles and to any that may be exhibited against him as the case may require, do demand that said E. J. Gates may be put to answer the said crimes, misdemeanors and official misconduct, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be had and given as are and may be agreeable to law and justice.

Signed: F. P. WILEY Chairman, W. F. TAYLOR, J. D. S. DEXTER, JNO. J. LOUTHAN.

Resolved further: That the Clerk of this House, transmit to the Senate these resolutions and the said articles of impeachment. Mr. TAYLOR, then moved that action on this resolution and the report of the Committee on Impeachment be postponed until Wednesday morning, April 9th.

Mr. LOUTHAN moved to amend by postponing to the 21st day of April, at ten o'clock. The ayes and nays being demanded, the following was the result: Ayes 63, nays 53. Lost.

The motion of Mr. Taylor was then sustained.

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