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NUMBER 30.

IN OUR OWN STATE.

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.

A meeting of the negro democratic league has been called for Kansas City July 10.

CLINTON MERCHANT DEAD.

J. T. Rice, a leading merchant of Clinton dropped dead at his home Wednesday night.

THE FIRST NEW WHEAT.

The first ear of new Missouri wheat sent to St. Louis on June 23, graded number two.

PIONEER DEAD.

Captain W. H. Rhodewald, one of the pioneers of Jackson county, died at Independence, of consumption.

TEXAS ORATORY.

Representative Bailey, of Texas, will address the democrats of Nevada, this eve, some time next month.

A YOUNG HORSE THIEF.

Benjamin Smith, aged 17, of St. Joseph, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for two years for stealing horses.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Fritz Knirsheid, fourteen years, was drowned at Jefferson City last Thursday while bathing with his clothes on.

EDITOR MARRIED.

John B. McDonald, Jr., editor of the Daily and Weekly Star at Warrensburg, was married to Miss Mary L. Hammond.

MRS. IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

Mrs. Ignatius Donnelly, wife of the author of the famous Shakespearean cryptogram, died in St. Paul, Minn., after being an invalid for nearly a year.

WEIGHED 340 POUNDS.

Police officer Wm. Tobier, the biggest man on the police force in St. Louis, dropped dead the other day. He weighed 340 pounds. His agility was remarkable.

KANSAS PRISONER CAUGHT.

Charles Lee, a Kansas prisoner, was arrested at Springfield. He is wanted at Pittsburg, Kan., for the crime of murder. There was a reward of \$2,000 for his apprehension.

MISSOURI CHAUTAUQUA.

The Missouri Chautauqua is holding its eighth annual session at Sedalia. The prospect is good for a successful ten days' meeting. Among the attraction is a chorus of 250 voices.

IN BLAND'S DISTRICT.

The committee for the eighth congressional district have called a convention to be held in California, Monterey county, August 14. R. P. Bland will be nominated by acclamation.

SAYS THEY CAN OPERATE.

The supreme court has decided that the bond and investment companies are properly chartered and may do business in this state. Dissenting opinions were filed by Sherwood and Burgess.

LYNCHING AT MONETT.

Ulysses Haydon, a negro, was taken from the sheriff of Newton county at Monett and hanged to a telegraph pole last Thursday night. He had murdered Bots Greenwood, a railroad brakeman.

THOMPSON'S HOUSE BOLD.

The dwelling of J. C. Thompson, the fugitive cashier of the First National bank at Sedalia, was sold by John Montgomery Jr., trustee, Thursday last, to D. H. Smith for \$2,000, subject to \$6,000 indebtedness.

SUIT FOR REDUCTION.

Miss Augusta Bertles, of Montgomery county, has filed suit for \$10,000 damages against Chris Marburg, a prosperous farmer near Ladonia, for breach of promise and seduction under promise of marriage.

THE LIGHTNING'S WORK.

John Simmons, near St. Joseph, was killed by lightning while asleep in his home. The bed clothes were set on fire and the building burned. His body barely escaped cremation. Mrs. Simmons, who was asleep in the same bed, escaped.

IT IS "LONEJACK."

Postmaster General Blaisell has issued an order to the effect that the postoffice of Lone Jack, Mo., must hereafter be written as one word. The people will pay as much attention to this decree as though it came from the czar of Russia.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Charles Crawford, aged 30, disappeared from his home, near Dresden, Pettis county. A searching party found his dead body in Muddy creek, two miles southwest of Dresden. It is believed he was drowned while bathing in the creek. He was an expert swimmer.

OFFICERS COMMISSIONED.

Gov. Stone commissioned officers of the N. G. M. as follows: Charles H. Dixon, major and surgeon first infantry; George W. Cole, Jr., captain and assistant surgeon first infantry; Edwin H. Shepherd, captain and assistant first infantry;

CARNOT KILLED.

George E. Dunnic, first lieutenant, company G., third regiment.

AN EXPENSIVE DELICACY.

T. L. Crane, a juror in an important case at Independence the other day ate a large dish of cucumbers, which has cost the taxpayers of Jackson county \$1000. The trial was interrupted when nearly done, and the proceedings had to be repeated. The above sum represents the total for witness fees, jurors fees, etc.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

The third annual state convention of the Missouri Epworth League of the M. E. church, South, will convene at Perle Springs July 13, 14 and 15. A. E. Whitaker, of St. Louis, is president of the state league; B. P. Ryland, of Sedalia, secretary, and Miss Alcinda Allen, of Mexico, treasurer. The convention at Perle Springs promises to be one of unusual interest.

PLEADED GUILTY.

C. H. Streit, of Sedalia, pleaded guilty in the St. Joseph criminal court to forgery, and received a two year's sentence in the penitentiary. He was at one time business manager of the Sedalia Gazette and a prominent business man of that place. Last year he went to St. Joseph to negotiate Pettis county school bonds. He ran a bill of \$250 at the Pacific House and forged a note for \$125 on Judge H. P. Loy, of Warsaw. The arrest and conviction followed.

CHURCH DESTROYED BY VANDALS.

St. Mary's catholic mission church near Chillicothe, has been the victim of vandals. The church has been closed for some time. When opened a few weeks ago, however, it was discovered that the altar, pews, images and whole interior of the church was destroyed, and even part of the flooring taken up. Two days later the edifice was burned to the ground. An attempt has been made to keep the matter quiet while the work of hunting the guilty parties is going on. The affair promises to create an immense sensation when it becomes generally known.

THOMPSON WILL RETURN.

Mayor Hastain, of Sedalia, has received a letter from Cashier Thompson, who is now in Old Mexico, stating that when charges shall have been preferred he will return to stand trial. The letter was largely a plea for sympathy and gave asserted explanations of his action in fleeing from Sedalia. Thompson says he left under an intense strain and did not know when he started where he was going, neither did his family or other relatives. He admits the embezzlement of funds, but claims that all money taken was put back into the bank in other forms to save it from failure.

MISSOURI STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Missouri State Bar Association will hold its fourteenth annual meeting at Springfield, Mo., July 10, 11 and 12.

Address by the president, Hon. Alexander Martin; a paper on "State Regulation of Contracts of Employment," by James F. Minter; "The King's Highway," by S. S. Brown; "The Law's Delay," by Hon. Jas. F. Green; "Social Evolution and Legal Procedure," by Frank Titus; "The Attachment Law; Its Uses and Abuses," by C. V. Buckley.

Reports from standing committees will be received on the following subjects: "Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure," "Jurisprudence and Law Reform," "Legal Education and Admission to the Bar," "Association and Legal Publication," "Grievances," "Legal Biography and Statutory Amendments." Papers on "Statutory Amendments" will be read by R. T. Bailey, Paul E. Moore and E. W. Pattison. About 300 persons are expected to be present, and an annual banquet will be given at the Metropolitan Hotel on the evening of July 11. A proposition is to be discussed concerning the adoption of a fraternal beneficial feature of the association.

HORSE MEAT IN PARIS.

From "A Chemical Detective Bureau," by J. M. T. Webb, in McClure's Magazine. In the survey of the butcher shops, one duty is to make sure that horse, ass, and mule meats are not masquerading as beef. Not that their sale is forbidden. On the contrary, the municipal laboratory itself has declared this sort of nourishment "an excellent thing." It simply demands that the meat be sold as equine and not bovine, and that the animals which furnish it be not decrepit or diseased.

The first point is regulated by establishing shops especially for the sale of horse meat. Or, if it is sold from a cart or in a regularly licensed butcher shop, by requiring that it be marked plainly. The sale of horse meat has grown to enormous proportions since the first shop was established in 1895. The estimate is, that it is eaten now in a third of the Prussian households. In 1891, 21,221 horses and 61 mules, and 275 asses were sold in the Paris shops. The meat costs about half as much as beef.

CONGRATULATIONS OF PREMIER DEPUY AND THE CABINET MINISTERS AND A LARGE NUMBER OF SENATORS AND DEPUTIES IN THE ROOM SET APART FOR THE USE OF THE CABINET. AFTERWARDS HE RECEIVED THE CONGRATULATIONS OF THE CORRESPONDENTS OF THE VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS REPRESENTED AT VERSAILLES UPON THIS OCCASION. REPLYING TO THE NEWSPAPER MEN, M. CASIMIR-PERIER SAID:

"I have only one word to say. You may discuss me—I belong to you; but, never forget France and the republic."

The president was visiting Lyons in connection with the International Exhibition. Upon his arrival here he was tendered a reception at the Prefecture, after which he visited the exhibition. After spending some time at the exhibition, he proceeded to the Palais de Commerce, where a banquet was given in his honor.

At 9:25 o'clock to-night President Carnot started for the theater, where a gala performance was to be given because of his presence in the city. Several carriages were in the procession, the first one being occupied by the president. M. Carnot's carriage was driven slowly along in front of the Palais de Commerce and then turned into Rue de la Republique, still following the facade of the palace. When half way down the street, which was lined with enthusiastic crowds of people, who were loudly cheering, a man rushed out of the crowd and sprang upon the step of the president's landau. Just at this moment M. Carnot was waving his right hand and saluting with his hat in his left hand in response to the ovation that was being given him by the crowd. The people close to the carriage saw that the man standing on the step had a knife in his hand. By the glare of the electric lights they saw the bright blade gleam in the air as the would-be assassin's arm descended, and then President Carnot seemed to fall back in his seat, his face deathly pale. One of his hands was pressed over his heart where the steel had entered the body.

The assassin was immediately seized by the police and, despite frantic attempts at lynching by the infuriated populace, was securely jailed. Carnot was taken to a hotel where he died at 12:45 o'clock. He remained conscious to the last. Just before death Dr. Poncet leaned over the bed and said to him, "Your friends are here, M. le President."

M. Carnot replied: "I am grateful for their presence," and a minute later he gasped for breath. There was a convulsive shuddering of his body and all was over.

Marie Francois Sadi Carnot, fourth president of the third French republic, was born at Limoges, France, August 11, 1837. He was elected president in 1887 and his term of seven years had almost ended.

The funeral was one of the most imposing ever seen in France. The calamity necessitated the immediate election of a chief executive. Great excitement prevails and several riots have occurred in Lyons and Versailles.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Casimir-Perier was Wednesday, June 27, elected president of the French republic, in succession to M. Sadi Carnot, the late victim of an anarchistic hate.

The election was by the senate and chamber of deputies sitting as the national assembly in the great hall of the palace of Versailles, that has been the scene of so many historic events. The hall was filled with spectators an hour before the session began, and among the assemblage were many members of the diplomatic corps.

No time was lost in proceeding to a ballot. The voting was more close than had been anticipated. The assembly consists of about 884 members, of whom the senators number 300. M. Casimir-Perier received 451 votes out of 883 cast. The candidate was not present during the proceedings.

No nominating speeches were made. The members of the national assembly deposited their ballots in the urn and the tellers then took the urn to the committee room. The tellers reported the result of the vote to the president of the assembly, whereupon he said: M. Casimir-Perier having obtained an absolute majority. I proclaim him president of the French republic."

In officially notifying M. Casimir-Perier of his election to the presidency, M. Chaillemet-Lacour delivered an eloquent oration, and in reply the new president said:

"I can scarcely restrain the emotion I now feel. The national assembly bestows upon me the greatest honor a citizen can ever receive, by imposing upon me the heaviest moral responsibilities a man can bear. I shall give my country all that is in me of energy and patriotism. I shall give the republic all the warmth of my convictions, which have never varied. I shall give the democracy all my devotion, all my heart, as did he whose loss we now deplore. Finally, I shall endeavor to do all my duty."

The new president received the

congratulations of Premier Deputé and the cabinet ministers and a large number of senators and deputies in the room set apart for the use of the cabinet. Afterwards he received the congratulations of the correspondents of the various newspapers represented at Versailles upon this occasion. Replying to the newspaper men, M. Casimir-Perier said:

IN WASHINGTON.

THE CASH BALANCE.

The cash balance in the treasury of the United States is said to be the trifling sum of \$114,168,363, of which \$66,641,371 was gold reserve.

HEARD'S BRIDGE BILLS.

Representative Heard has introduced two bridge bills, which have been referred. One is to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at DeWitt, to be built by the Duluth, Springfield and Gulf Railroad Company. The other is for a bridge crossing Osage river at some point in the counties of Morgan or Camden, to be used by the same company.

TO PUNISH TRAIN STEALERS.

The attorney general has sent to the senate request for a deficiency appropriation of \$125,000 in lieu of \$50,000 asked for some time ago. This amount of his estimate will be used to meet expenses incurred by the United States marshals in the arrest and punishment of Coxeyites in the west charged with stealing trains over which the government has jurisdiction. The attorney general's letter which contains his request shows that these Coxey demonstrations occurred in fourteen states and territories.

THE DESIGN WAS REJECTED.

Secretary Carlisle has rejected the second design submitted by St. Gaudens for the obverse of the World's Fair medal. The first design was rejected because of the nude figure which shocked the senate committee on the quadricentennial. After a controversy extending through several months St. Gaudens withdrew the naked man and put in an eagle with a streamer, on which was to be engraved the name of the exhibitor receiving the award. In rejecting the second design the secretary said it "expressed nothing." He said he had decided to take a design gotten up at the Philadelphia mint. St. Gaudens was recommended for this work by Mrs. Potter Palmer. He has been paid for it, but his design will not appear on the medal.

STATIONHOOD BILLS.

It is likely three territories will be admitted to statehood in a short time. Senator Hill has informed Delegate Joseph, of New Mexico, that it is his intention to report to the senate, and to have considered at as nearly the same time as possible, the three bills to admit Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. Senator Hill thinks this will be a better way than to put the three states in one bill, or to let them go to the White House at different times. The president has expressed himself on several occasions as in doubt about the expediency of admitting any more states at present. The advocates of statehood think they will stand a better chance if the three bills can be sent to the president at practically the same time, so the whole pressure can be brought to bear at once.

MODES OF MARRIAGE.

From the Washington News. To eat maize pudding from the same plate, or to eat in any way together, is a widely distributed marriage ceremony. In Brazil a couple may be married by drinking brandy together; in Japan, by so many cups of wine; in Russia and Scandinavia it used to be one cup for both. The joining of hands among the Romans and Hindoos is common to many parts of the world. In Scotland it is called "hand-fasting," and couples live together after. To sit together on a seat while receiving friends, or to have the hands of each tied together with grass, or to smear with each other's blood, or for the woman to tie a cord of her own twisting around the naked waist of the man, constitutes marriage in one part or another.

In Australia a woman carries fire to her lover's hut, and makes a fire for him. In America she lays a bundle of rods at the door of his tent. A Loango negro cooks two dishes for him in his own hut. In Croatia the bridegroom boxes the bride's ears, and in Russia the father formerly struck his daughter gently with a new whip—for the last time—and then gave the weapon to her husband. Down to the present it is a custom in Hungary for the groom to give the bride a kick after the marriage ceremony, to make her feel her subjection. Even with all civilized people the servitude of the bride is clearly indicated.

GENERAL NEWS.

FRENCH IN NEW YORK.

It has been ascertained that there are 40,000 French speaking people in New York City.

FRANK McVEIGH NOMINATED.

The democrats of Illinois have nominated Hon. Frank McVeigh, of Chicago, for the Illinois senatorship.

SANTO'S TRIAL.

The trial of Cesario Santo, the anarchist assassin of President Carnot, of France, will take place July 23.

YALE WINS.

In the race between Yale, Harvard and Columbia colleges last Thursday Yale won. Columbia was second.

CHEAP MONEY ORDERS.

The price of postoffice money orders now ranges from 3 to 30 cents instead of from 5 to 45 cents as heretofore.

DEATH IN THE AIR.

A destructive cyclone passed over the southeastern part of Minnesota killing seven persons and destroying all kinds of property in its path.

A BIG JUDGEMENT.

Judgment for over three-quarters of a million dollars has been granted to the Fitzgerald & Mallory Construction Company against the Missouri Pacific railroad.

FRYE'S ARMY.

After a march across the continent the California contingent of the army of the unemployed, reached Washington 125 strong, under command of General Frys.

CANT PLAY THE ORGAN.

A peculiar case came before a Kansas district court at Atchison. John Updyke, a laborer, asked the court for an order restraining the members of a neighbor's family from continually thumping on an organ. Updyke said he was continually annoyed by the playing. The restraining order was granted, and the family limited to an hour each day in which to practice on their organ.

THEY WANT RAPID TRANSIT.

A project for an electric railroad between Washington and New York City has been brought before congress in a bill for the incorporation of the National Rapid Transit Railway Company. Ex-representative Hemphill, of South Carolina, and Washington capitalists are interested in the road. They claim that the limits of speed by steam locomotion have been reached, while by electricity a speed of 120 miles is practicable.

A MAMMOTH HORSE.

A horse arrived in Kansas City the other day which is quite a freak in his line. He was foaled in Minnesota in 1891, is named Peter, stands 22 hands high and weighs 1,700 pounds. This is not a remarkable weight, but the height is the greatest of which there is a record. The horse will not mature for three years to come, so it is expected he will grow at least six inches taller and will increase the weight to nearly or quite 3,000 pounds. The horse will be kept in Kansas City on exhibition for a few weeks.

RELIGIOUS FRENZY IN OHIO.

In the southern part of Ohio six women are preaching a new religion. They travel in pairs and seem to have strange hypnotic powers. They proclaim an earthly heaven existing near Detroit, preach a community of property, and say that there are 114,000 persons on earth who will soon be translated to heaven without death. Near Mineral Springs, that state, adventurists have been holding meetings for two weeks, and as a result the entire neighborhood is in an uproar and work is suspended and the people are preparing for the end of the world, which is expected in a few days.

THE PULLMAN STRIKE.

There is a general tie-up of passenger traffic from the west. The members of the American Railway Union refuse to move trains that contain Pullman sleepers, and the railroad companies refuse to move trains unless the sleepers are attached. Traffic in all the large cities has been effected and mail trains have been interfered with in some places. It looks as though the coming strike was going to be a record breaker.

The gist of the quarrel between the American Railway Union and the Pullman Car Company is exceptionally clear. The employees of the Pullman Car Company living in the town of Pullman struck for higher wages. The company refused to satisfy them and the American Railway Union, a railway trade union, decided that all Pullman cars throughout the country must thereupon be prevented from running.

The strike has extended to all the large cities and much perishable freight stands on side tracks. Dispatches from Washington say that Attorney General Olney has instructed United States Marshals to permit the United States mails, conveyed in the usual ordinary way,

to be obstructed. At Chicago, the center of the great strike, as a result of the first day of the boycott of the Pullman Palace Car company by the American Railway Union there were over 5,000 employees of the different roads out on a strike. The attempt to run Pullman cars has resulted in the tying up of the yards of fifteen railroads centering there. Of these the Illinois Central, Wisconsin Central, Chicago Great Western, Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago and Northern Pacific and the lines interested in the Western Indiana system are tied up completely, the only trains run out being made up and manned by officers of the road.

CARPENTER FIXED THE PIANO.

From the Utica (New York) Observer. A Utica family changed their residence from one street to another a few days since. Among the household effects was a handsome square piano, the cover of which had in process of transportation been slightly cracked. When the tuner came he noticed the cracked cover, and told the lady of the house that he knew of a man who could repair it so that it would not be noticed. There was a carpenter working about the house, and as the cost of moving had been considerable the lady decided to have the carpenter do the work, and informed the tuner that he need not send his expensive expert. Calling the carpenter he showed him the damaged cover and informed him that he could easily fix it with glue. The carpenter set about his task, and the lady paid no further attention to him.

A day or two she had company and was requested to play upon the piano. Acquiescing, she went to the instrument and attempted to lift the lid. It would not budge. Thinking that it was locked, she spent ten minutes hunting for the key. Having found it she learned that her surmise was incorrect. Failing, after repeated and strenuous efforts, to lift the lid, she was compelled to forego the pleasure of entertaining her guests in this way. When her husband came home he exercised his muscle, but to no more avail. After three or four trials he began an examination and found that the carpenter had labored under the mistaken notion that the lid ought not to raise, and had, accordingly, placed a thick coating of glue between it and that part of the piano upon which it touched. To make the job undeniably complete, he further secured it by driving a ten penny nail through it.

THE THREE FOOLS.

From Kate Field's Washington. Once upon a time there were three fools; a great big fool, and a middle sized fool, and a tiny little bit of a fool. These three were women contemplating marriage with men whose paths were crooked. The woman who was a little bit of a fool married a man who drank. Her friends warned her, naturally, and the general public prophesied, but she risked it. Then began the official program: cheerful home, good meals, fragrant coffee, bright open fires; after that there was a gold cure, and in the end he was reclaimed. He was really, moreover, he stayed so.

The middle sized fool married a man whose taste was not so much for wine as for women and song. He liked them best as combined in light opera. It requires a woman of great sweetness of temper and infinite tact to manage a man of this kind; but she did it, and in time he, too, reformed. The road was a weary one for her, however.

But the great big fool married a man who was a gambler. He was a foreign person, having a local habitation, deeply mortgaged, and a name. And the rest of this chapter is very brief and not especially cheerful. It is this: The genuine gambler never reforms.

SEX AND SALARY.

From the Boston Globe. There are reported to be 185 male teachers in the public schools of Boston and 1,372 women. The average salary of the men per month is \$246.06 and the average salary per month of the women is \$70.69.

To what extent the larger salary is a pure bonus to the male sex is an interesting question. Doubtless the fact that many of the higher salaried posts are held by men accounts for more or less of this disparity, but it by no means accounts for all.

So far as a man receives higher remuneration than a woman can secure for the same labor, this excess is a pure bonus handed over on account of sex.

Of course old (but not venerable) custom sanctions the payment to women of less for the same labor and service than is paid to men, but this is an age when equal rights are supposed to be maintained and fair play to all is supposed to rule.

Why are women still paid less for the same work than men receive? Who knows?

THE TARIFF BILL.

On Saturday Senator Hill, who delights in surprises, came forward as the special champion of a proposition affecting Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Vest had just accepted a suggestion whereby Mr. Hoar exempted the salaries of United States judges from the operation of the income tax. Mr. Hill at once proposed that the salary of the President of the United States be also exempted. Turning to Mr. Vest, he said that the present occupant of the White House was a citizen of his (Hill's) state, and that therefore he felt justified in making the request. Mr. Vest smiled, and looked hard at Mr. Hill, as if suspecting him of perpetrating a joke. Seeing, however, that the New York senator was in earnest, Mr. Vest arose and said that as it would likely be a long time before another citizen of New York was called to the presidency he felt like accepting Mr. Hill's proposition. This was a fair shot, and Mr. Hill joined in the laughter that followed. As quick as a flash, however, he retorted: "Yes, and if the taxation here proposed is kept up, it will be a long time before a democrat from any quarter occupies the White House."

Mr. Vest in turn acknowledged the corn by smiling and bowing, and then accepted Mr. Hill's amendment. The incident put the senate in great good humor. Mr. Hill's manner throughout was entirely serious, but the longer the senators contemplated the fact of his moving from assessment under the income tax the more exultant appeared the irony of the performance, and their appreciation of the lift was undisguised. The galleries applauded. Mr. Hill had filled the stage from the beginning of the discussion. Taking the floor at 10:30, he had spoken for two hours in reply to the speeches made yesterday in advocacy of the income tax. He had defended New York against the attacks of Mr. Allen, and then turning the tables on that senator, he had scored the populist administrations in Colorado and Kansas. He had spoken with fire and emphasis, but conscious all along that his words would not affect the situation in the senate.

When the time came for voting Mr. Vest withdrew the amendment he offered yesterday lowering the exemption sum to \$3,000. He gave no reason for this action, but it was understood to have grown out of serious objection on the democratic side of the chamber. Mr. Hill then began, according to the notice he had already given, to take the sense of the senate on the question of lowering the exemption figure. He first proposed \$1,000, and this was rejected by a vote of 18 to 42.

A proposition for \$2,000 was lost by a vote of 26 to 28, and one for \$2,500 by a vote of 25 to 38. Then Mr. Hill offered the amendment for \$3,000, which Mr. Vest had just withdrawn. But the democrats would not permit Mr. Hill to shape in any way a section of the bill towards which he was so inimical, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 30 to 38.

Mr. Sherman inquired whether any estimates had been made as to the probable yield of revenue from this tax. Mr. Vest replied that the general estimate was \$30,000,000, but he did not believe any accurate estimate could be made.

Mr. Sherman thought property of less than \$100,000 would exempt its owner from the income tax on his profits under the \$1,000 limit. He would be surprised if it yielded \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000. It would be a discrimination against a very small proportion of the people. He predicted that it would be the most unproductive tax ever levied in this country.

Mr. Hill then moved that the interest on United States bonds (excepted by the provisions of the bill) be subject to the imposition of the income tax. Mr. Vest called attention to the statute of 1870 exempting United States bonds from taxation (principal and interest). In the debate on the amendment which followed Mr. Hoar said that the advent to power of the democratic party and its representatives, the senators from Missouri (Vest), Texas (Mills), and Arkansas (Jones) who were trying to put through this tariff bill had been more disastrous to the country in a pecuniary sense than the four years of civil war.

VOICES OF ANIMALS.

A Current Item. The roar of the lion can be heard farther than the sound of any living creature. Next comes the hyena, then the screech owl, the panther and the jackal in succession. The donkey can be heard fifty times further off than the horse, and the cat ten times farther than the horse. Strange, the quiet and timid hare, when she cries, can be heard farther off than either cat or dog.

OTHER WEEK'S NEWS.

FELL DOWN A SHAFT.

Two miners, James Johnson and Hugh Means, fell down a shaft at Joplin last Monday, a distance of 130 feet and were killed.

UNDER A CLOUD.

Will Parmelee, attorney and manager of Bradstreet's commercial agency at Sedalia has left that city under a cloud, says the Democrat.

BY THE MORPHINE ROUTE.

Mace Hayes, a mechanic, was found dead in a room at the Desmond house, Liberty. A bottle of morphine by the side of his bed indicated he had committed suicide.