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Liberty



Tribune

VOL. XXXVI.

LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO., FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1882.

NO. 51.

JOB WORK SUCH AS CARDS, LETTER AND BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF JOB WORK, Executed on Short Notice. PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. All advertisements not marked with the number of insertions, will be published till forbid, and charged for accordingly. In forwarding subscriptions, etc. the name and Post Office address should be plainly written.

New Goods
JAS. FRAHER & SONS,
 AT THE
COR. BOOT & SHOE STORE
 ARE NOW READY FOR
A RUSHING BUSINESS
 WITH THEIR
IMMENSE STOCK
 OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
BOOTS AND SHOES,
 IN ALL
THE LATEST STYLES.
BEST GOODS
 AND
Lowest Prices.
 April 22, 1882.-ly.
KEMP M. WOODS, Jr.

Notary Public
 AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
 Mar. 10, 1882.-ly.* SMITHVILLE, MO.
WM. H. WOODSON,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 LIBERTY, MO.
 Will practice in all Courts of North-West Missouri.
 Office in Court House.
 January 21, 1876.-ly.

SIMRALL & SANDUSKY,
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
 LIBERTY, MO.
 Office on West side of Public Square.
 Having perfected an accurate set of **ABSTRACTS OF TITLES** to all Clay Co. Lands over superior facilities in CONVEYING AND INVESTIGATING TITLES.
 July 4, 1873.-84.
JAMES W. FRAHER,
 Attorney at Law,
 LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO
 And Agent for
THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
 107 Office over corner Boot & Shoe Store
 October 13, 1876.

L. W. NEWMAN,
 Attorney at Law,
 LIBERTY, MISSOURI.
 Office in Commercial Bank building.
 August 5, 1881.-1871.

Dr. W. J. HURD,
 Painless Tooth Extractor and Dentist
 711 MAIN ST.
 Artificial Teeth, Gold Fillings, and all other dental work done at prices that defy competition.
 KANSAS CITY, MO.
 Feb. 10, 1882.-26m12.

WM. M. BURRIS,
 Attorney at Law,
 And Notary Public,
 KANSAS CITY, MO.
 Will practice in the counties of Jackson, Clay, Ray, Platte and Clinton.
 Office 115 W. Sixth St. (up stairs) room No. 2.

SAMUEL HARDWICKE,
 Attorney at Law,
 LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO.
 OFFICE on the West side of Public Square over corner Bank.
 Sept. 28, 1873.-20y1.

HENRY SMITH,
 Attorney at Law,
 KANSAS CITY, MO.
 OFFICE, No. 9 Orr's Building, 6th street, between Main and Delaware.
 October 8, 1877.-17.

D. C. ALLEN,
 Attorney at Law,
 Will give his exclusive attention to the practice of his profession.
 Feb. 4, 1878.-84f.

TURGEN & LAYTON,
DENTISTS,
 916 Main Street,
 KANSAS CITY, MO.
 \$7 FOR A SET OF TEETH.
 Gold Fillings, 81 up Silver Fillings, 50c up. Gold Crowns, 2.00. Teeth extracted without pain.
 March 17, 1881.-ly.

Real Estate Agency.
 The undersigned have opened a Real Estate Agency, and will find it to their interest to leave their farms with us, and purchase can readily ascertain by calling on what terms are for sale in the county—the quantity, quality, price, etc. We will advertise in the local papers of Kentucky, Tennessee, and all the Eastern and Southern States.
 GROOM, SANDUSKY & CO.
 Sept. 26, 1879.-20y1.

The "Old Reliable"
HARVEY RESTAURANT,
 I HAVE taken charge of the Restaurant at the South-west Corner of the Square, and added a good stock of goods, and supplied it with everything usually kept in a first-class Restaurant. I promise good meals at low prices in the county. I will also keep a general stock of Confectionery, of first-class quality.
 I respectfully solicit a call from the public.
 March 24, 1881.-40f
BEN. C. DUBLIN.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. BEN. C. DUBLIN
 45 Free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Spring and Summer DRY GOODS.

R. J. STONE,
 WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Liberty and Clay county, to the fact that he is now receiving and opening a
LARGE & TASTY STOCK
 OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
 HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF
DRY GOODS,
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
 Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, Notions, &c.
Boots and Shoes.
 And many other varieties of goods. My goods were bought strictly for cash, at very reduced prices, and I will be enabled to compete with any house west of St. Louis. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
 Liberty, March 31, 1882. R. J. STONE.

GRAND HALL OPENING
 OF
FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES
 AT THE
PARLOR
Boot and Shoe Store.
PHILIP FRAHER & SON,
 West Side of Public Square,
 LIBERTY, MO.
SIGN OF GOLD BOOT.
 Prices Guaranteed as Low as Lowest.

A splendid line of Gents' fine hand and machine sewed opera boots, Alex. Ties, Prince Albert, Waukenphasts, and Button Shoes. A complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine Kid Button Boots Opera Slippers, Sandals, Newport Ties and Magnolias. The best line of Children's Shoes in the market.
Staple Goods in all the Best and Most Desirable Styles.
CUSTOM WORK made to measure from the best material, and in all the latest styles.
REPAIRING promptly and neatly done. Respectfully,
PHILIP FRAHER & SON.
 April 22, 1881.-40f.

NEW FURNITURE ROOMS!
East Side Square,
Riley & Laffoon,
 WILL KEEP ON HAND ALL
ALL KINDS FURNITURE.
COFFINS.
 ELIJAH LAFFOON—a fine workman, will be in charge of the
UNDERTAKER'S DEPARTMENT.
 And will fill all orders for COFFINS, CASES or METALLIC CASES—night or day.

JOB WORK.
 Making or Mending Tables, Chairs, Varnishing old Furniture, Picture Frames, &c. a specialty.

CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS.
 The highest market price paid for No. 1 Goose Feathers, and none others.
 We feel satisfied that Lib. can do as well by her trade as Kansas City. Try us.
 Liberty, March 7, 1882.-ly.

REMOVAL.
J. G. ABEL,
 Successor to H. Borgstede & Co.,
 HAS REMOVED TO No. 543 MAIN ST., next door to T. Green's Grocery, with an immense stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
 And would be pleased to see all their old customers and all others. Don't forget the place, 543 Main St.
 (Sept. 30, 1881.-21m12)

ARTHUR HOUSE,
 B. B. Corbin & Jas. R. Timberlake,
 Proprietors.
 LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO.
TERMS REASONABLE.
 THIS commodious House has recently been refurnished, and now has no superior in Northwest Missouri. Elegant Sample Rooms and ample accommodations for Commercial Travelers.
 March 29, 1880.-46f.

THE COST OF IT.

The St. Louis Republican says that "President Arthur does not attempt to conceal from congress the cost of the levee work on the Mississippi for which he recommends an initial appropriation of \$2,000,000 in his special message of last Tuesday. Nor does he attempt to belittle the magnitude of the policy which the voting of such an appropriation would commit the government to. He couples "the improvement of the river and the protection of the valley" together in one scheme, because the work that will accomplish one will at the same time accomplish the other. The immense losses and great sufferings caused by the recent inundations force him to urge upon congress the propriety of not only making an appropriation for closing the gaps in the levees occasioned by the flood, but of adopting thorough measures for the permanent security of the vast districts subject to devastation by such overflows. He tells congress plainly that the work before it is finished may cost \$20,000,000 or even \$30,000,000. But this ought not to be allowed to forbid the measure. Even such an expenditure, he says, extending as it must over a series of years, cannot be regarded as extravagant in view of the immense interests involved. If the improvement of the Mississippi should cost, first and last, the greater sum suggested by the president, it would be cheaply effected. No consideration of cost ought to stand in the way of reclamation of a vast fertile country, inhabited by a large and industrious population teeming with valuable crops. The Netherlands have been reclaimed by building powerful dykes as barriers against the sea; and the Mississippi region, subject to overflow is three times as large as the Netherlands. It has been objected that the president's recommendation proposes a public expenditure for the benefit of the lower river planters. This is a very unfair statement of the case. It would really be a public expenditure for the protection of a population which is a million now and will be five million in time to come; and it is an expenditure also for the advantage of the whole country, since even the New England members of congress admit that the improvement of the Mississippi would cheapen the cost of carriage between all parts of the Union."

Cathart. Relief in five minutes in every case gratifying, wholesome relief beyond a money value. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical and permanent. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. Complete for \$1.
 The triumph of stalwartism at Washington is exhibited even in the receptions and dress parades. The Garfield Republicans must read with feelings of bitterness the announcement that at the president's so-called public reception Tuesday night he was "assisted by Gen. and Mrs. Grant," while other embellishments of a marked stalwart character lent their charms to the occasion. There is nothing a man feels more keenly than the loss of social position, and those who made up Washington society three-quarters of a year ago, can see how sadly things have turned against them when they find themselves hanging on the outer circle of the resplendent throng that holds in the present president. Affairs at Washington will never be settled right in the estimation of the Garfield Republicans till the dispatches announce that "the president was assisted at his reception by Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. This, and Mr. and Mrs. That" of the half-breed wing of the party.

Something Lacking.
 [Wall Street News.]
 A well-known Illinois farmer was in Chicago on business the other day, when an acquaintance took occasion to ask:
 "Well, farmer Jones, is the wheat all right this spring?"
 "Y-e-s, purty fair," was the grudging reply.
 "Good show for fruit?"
 "Wall, I guess so."
 "Sell all your potatoes at a big price?"
 "Purty big, but I didn't have very many."
 "Had any too much rain in your section?"
 "Guess not."
 "Well, then, I don't see as you have anything to complain of. I think you ought to feel like a young colt."
 "Wall, I suppose things do look a little bright—just a little—but I don't see any occasion for shouting. Fact is, twenty-one of my ewes had single lambs, when they might as well have had twins, and I don't look for much of a price on wool this summer."

The Baptists of this country, after many years of disagreement with the American Bible society, have resolved to withdraw from all relations with it, and to establish a Bible society of their own. The trouble grows out of the revised New Testament, which the Baptists claim translates one single word, and makes the sentence to read "baptize with water," which, according to Baptist scholars, ought to read, "baptize in water." They refuse to be instrumental in circulating a version which destroys the foundation of their creed, and therefore resolve to print and circulate still another version, which is in conformity to Baptist teachings.

The Richmond Whig says that if Virginia is to have bosses they prefer readjuster bosses to bourbon bosses. That may be true of Virginia, for whom the Whig speaks. There are likewise men who prefer the tyranny and caprice of a court-land to the legitimate restraints of their own households, but such men are not regarded as model members of society.

A Woman's Ideas on Stockings.

"Next time you visit a bathing resort," says a lady contributor of the San Francisco Chronicle, "look at the dozens of different limbs splashing around, and you will realize that to properly study the stocking question you should begin at a watering place."
 "Why," Miss Slimehanks goes on, "bathing she wears ringed stockings. This is not because she is a bollo, but because those kinds make her legs look larger."
 "Longitudinal stripes, on the contrary, are the especial property of women of 40, who are fair and fat; and streaked and speckled hose are generally worn only by those who do not understand the real power of a pretty leg."
 "The girl with a real pretty limb increases it in a plain tint—flesh, rose or light blue. That shows the full contour and outline against the water background."
 "The same rule that applies to bathing custom and costumes applies to every day life. For this reason: A girl, when she bathes, dresses her leg for show. So she does in ordinary every day life. The only difference is that in one she shows it, and in the other she don't. But accidents will happen, and most women like being prepared for them."
 "A girl who wears black stockings is either decidedly wicked or so old that she knows her legs are not of interest to an observing public."
 "Plain white are the most seductive. A glimpse of a dainty black top capped by a few inches of snowy stocking vanishing amid mysterious and rustling masses of whitest skirting more enthralls men than the glance of a flirting eye or the tremor of a ruby lip."
 "Neglected wives, let me give you a point: Encase yourselves in a dainty wrapper, and leave it open six inches at the bottom, so you can show your feet. Put on a pretty, low cut slipper, and spend more time upon the stockings you wear than you do now upon the ribbons in your hair."
 "Show those same feet unostentatiously, in fact, bashfully, to the lord of the house; keep the before his eyes, dress yourself so on every opportunity, and keep it up, and then, mark my words, no other woman can ever touch his fickle heart."
 "When poets like Swinburne, Tennyson and Oscar Wilde sing about 'kissing the dainty, soft white feet' of the women they love, they betray their sex. Men do like pretty feet and legs, and will to the end of the world."

Fifty years ago there were no tramps but there were plenty of apprentices. Then everybody could learn a trade; now boys are shut out by the arbitrary laws of trades-unions; manufacturers can not employ any boys, and the beneficent, time-honored apprenticeship system is entirely abolished. Boys without trades grow up without education, and become idle members of society, living upon their relatives when times are good, and when they cannot keep them, any longer, the youngsters are turned loose upon society perfect outlaws. If the old apprentice system can be introduced, which means the destruction or modification of trade's unions, we shall see a wholesome change. Tramps are the result of the abolishment of the apprentice system; let us encourage home manufactures by teaching trades to the young.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

End of a Strange Romance.
 SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 22.—On account of the glamour of romance surrounding the affair, the detail of the escape and elopement of Wm. F. Martin with the sheriff's niece from the Lebanon jail are familiar to all. When he thus escaped he was under sentence of death for the murder of George Miser, and his case was pending in the supreme court. The couple were captured, in Tennessee, and Martin escaped again while on the way from St. Louis to Lebanon. A few months ago he was captured for the third time at his father's house in Laclede county. Some time since the supreme court reversed and remanded his case, and his trial has been in progress the past week at Buffalo, Dallas county. Thursday night the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and Martin walked forth a free man to greet his wife and twin babies at Lebanon.

A federal decision permits any man of means enough to buy liquor in "original packages" from a bonded warehouse and drink it if he likes. This applies all over the Union, whether there are State prohibition laws or not. The toppers of Maine, with the help of the makers and venders of ardent spirits in Canada, are overriding the State law very cleverly and safely on the federal decision. "Original packages" in convenient shapes and sizes proportioned to pockets, are put up in Canada, and may be obtained from bonded warehouses in Maine in a lawful manner. This device mocks the State law, the temperance reformers are disgusted, and the manufacturers of liquor in this country are not pleased thereat.—*Exchange.*

The demand for vaccine virus has recently been so great that numbers of unskilled persons have undertaken to manage so-called vaccine farms and have put upon the market a large amount of stuff that is wholly devoid of the properties of genuine lymph. People should be cautious as to who they get to vaccinate.

When a lightning-rod agent mysteriously disappears in Michigan the matter is never investigated. People are satisfied to have him gone, and nobody dares to hunt for him for fear they'll find him and be bulldozed into buying a rod.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

The great flood of 1883 did not submerge the artificial mounds reared by the prehistoric people of New Madrid and Pemiscot counties, Mo., and Mississippi and Crittendon counties Ark. The mounds and canals left by the vanished race in the Mississippi delta country attest the engineering skill and capacity of the ancient inhabitants.
 A far western man was very anxious to see the capital of the United States, lounge around Washington hotels and go to the theatres, but he had not a cent to his name. So he daubed himself up with paint, dressed in a blanket and moccasins, yelled like an Indian, took a few scalp, and in one week was on his way to the capital in a palace car to have a pow-wow with the white father.—*Philadelphia News.*

It is estimated that 100,000,000 feet of logs were cut on the head waters of the Kennebec last winter, which, with the 15,000,000 feet of old logs "hung up" along the tributaries, will make a drive of 115,000,000 feet to be floated down the river. Last year the drive was the cleanest ever made, owing to the copious rains, and 150,000,000 feet of timber came down.
 Toll me ye winged winds that round my pathway flit, is there a place where stovespits always fit; some lone and pleasant dell, or mountain bleak and bare, where carpets don't need stretching and the hammer's always there? The wind blew in my face and sadly answered: "There is no such place."—*A newly married man.*

It is stated that in Mexico wooden railway ties cost about \$1.50 apiece, and that some of them laid on the Mexican National railroad last May are now decayed and unsafe. It is believed that it would be found cheaper to order iron ties worth \$3.00 each, than to use wooden ones.
 Colman's Rural: Beginners in the poultry business should remember that a hen permitted to have her own choice will invariably make her nest in the moist earth, and therefore avoid forcing her to accept a nest of some dry substance. When all moisture is taken from the egg the lining membrane becomes tough and the young chick is unable to make its way through it.
 The fastest time ever made across the Atlantic was that of the steamship Alaska, which reached Queens-town, Ireland, on the 28th ult., in 14 days, seven hours and twenty-eight minutes better time than ever before made.

Professor McDonald, the sculptor, has purchased for Coop's circus, the suit of clothes worn by Galtes when he assassinated Garfield; also the suit worn by him during the Garfield trial. The price paid was \$250 for the first and \$100 for the other. These suits are to be used to clothe a wax counterfeit of the assassin made by Prof. McDonald, and to be exhibited through the country.

The first wife of the late ex-Senator Latham lies buried in the sands of Lone Mountain cemetery, in California, near the remains of the murdered Broderick, whose place in the senate Mr. Latham was chosen to fill. Her grave is marked by a statly monument of stone and iron, surmounted by a marble statue of herself, idealized into angelic form, and a large flag-stone at the entrance to the burial-tomb bears, deeply carved, simply the words "Eternal Rest."

A telegram Sunday said the United States soldiers had begun removing those cattle owners off the Cherokee strip, who had not paid their cattle tax. This course is not a surprise to anyone, as a printed notice was given a month ago that such action would be taken against those who refused to pay the tax. This land is the property of the Cherokee, and they have as much right to demand a rent for it as a farmer has for his farm.—*Kansas City Price Current.*

It seems rather early in the season for one to dispose of his next grain crop, but the Sutter (Cal.) Farmer has authority for the statement that a farmer named Gale, in that county, has engaged his growing crop of wheat and barley at \$1.50 per cental for the former and \$1.20 for the latter, to be delivered in Yuba City. It would seem that the purchaser is taking all the chances.

It is said that under the laws of the pilgrim fathers a man could not kiss his wife on Sunday. If the laws didn't prevent him from kissing his hired girl, the probabilities are that he didn't make very strong efforts to have the statute repealed.

Mr. M. H. DeYoung, Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, says the veto of the Chinese bill will result in sending solid Democratic delegations to the next Congress from California, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado and Washington Territory.
 "So you would not take me to be twenty?" said a young lady to her partner while dancing a polka one evening. "What would you take me for, then?" "For better, for worse," replied he, and he was accepted.

The demand for vaccine virus has recently been so great that numbers of unskilled persons have undertaken to manage so-called vaccine farms and have put upon the market a large amount of stuff that is wholly devoid of the properties of genuine lymph. People should be cautious as to who they get to vaccinate.

When a lightning-rod agent mysteriously disappears in Michigan the matter is never investigated. People are satisfied to have him gone, and nobody dares to hunt for him for fear they'll find him and be bulldozed into buying a rod.

PROBATE COURT DOCKET.

May Term, 1882.
 MONDAY, MAY 27th.
 In charge of
 W. H. Albright,
 R. L. McGee,
 Wm. H. Bryden,
 William M. Simmons,
 W. H. Brasfield,
 John Christian,
 John N. Collier,
 John B. Lewis,
 Mary A. Barbour,
 John Crossett,
 Hannah Higbee,
 H. H. Vaice.
 TUESDAY, MAY 28th.
 Mary J. Crossett,
 John Christian,
 A. L. Darby,
 Wm. H. Bryden,
 I. J. Ector,
 Perry Stephenson,
 Charles W. Bohart,
 H. B. Gilliam.
 Add. P. Evans,
 Nancy K. Faulstich,
 Thos. Boydston,
 Wm. J. Francis,
 Lucy A. Francis.
 WEDNESDAY, MAY 29th.
 Peter Clark,
 J. A. J. Griffith,
 John Christian,
 John N. Collier,
 Henry H. Davis,
 John D. Holt,
 James Hymer,
 Robert S. Adams,
 Henry J. Johnson,
 R. J. Laffoon,
 L. Leavelle, Jr.,
 St. Clair Lewis,
 A. M. Means,
 D. H. Maret,
 M. D. Gow.
 THURSDAY, MAY 30th.
 J. B. Stone,
 John Christian,
 Henry S. Morgan,
 Mary A. Lynn,
 A. J. Morgan,
 Frank M. Madison,
 J. G. & W. J. Madden,
 Wm. H. Bryden,
 James T. Riley,
 James T. Pickett,
 John G. Chandler,
 George H. Cook,
 J. I. Robertson,
 Wm. P. McKinney,
 Wesley M. Adkins,
 A. Cullough,
 Jas. H. Prather,
 James T. Riley,
 G. W. Robinson,
 Chas. Funk.
 FRIDAY, MAY 31st.
 A. & B. Switzer,
 John Meesick,
 John Christian,
 Jesse Smith,
 W. C. Hamilton,
 John Christian,
 John Christian,
 Hannah Vaice,
 Hannah Higbee,
 Wm. H. Bryden, Jr.,
 James L. Taylor,
 Riley Walker,
 Wesley M. Adkins,
 JAMES E. LINCOLN,
 Judge of Probate.

Train Robbers Still at Work.
 DALLAS, TEXAS, April 21.—As the east bound passenger train on the Texas & Pacific railroad stopped at Rogers, a small station 126 miles west of Dallas, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, the conductor noticed two or three rough looking men climb up on the engine. Thinking they were intent on stealing a ride, he ordered them off. As he did so a pistol was put in his face and he was told to march on to the platform. The engineer and fireman were similarly marched on and corralled. The colored porter, however, escaped, and going back around three rangers, who have been on the train a week in anticipation of a robbery. They came forward with their guns, but on seeing them the robbers placed the captive official between them and the rangers and opened fire on the latter. The rangers fired sparingly for fear of killing the official. In the midst of the shooting one of the robbers bounded into the Texas express car, mistaking it for the Pacific express, in which the mail is carried, and ordering the messenger to hold up his hands went through his packages, getting only \$400. This done, he jumped out on the opposite side, firing a farewell shot around the end of the car at the rangers as he did so. This was a signal for the four who were standing off the rangers, and they began to retreat, covering the engineer, conductor and fireman with their guns, making them follow and stand between them and the rangers until they were out of reach. There were between forty and fifty shots fired, and the only person hit was the telegraph operator, and that only scratched his hand. The robbers were five in number, the oldest one not appearing over 18 years.—*Four of them were discovered as cowboys, the other wore a red shirt and cap. It is supposed they intended to go through the passengers, but were foiled by the rangers.*

Venor's Views.
 MONTREAL, April 23.—In answer to letters from various points in the United States asking for the signification of the recent aurora, Prof. Venor, the Canadian weather prophet, says: The approaching summer will be cold and wet over a very considerable portion of the country of the South and West. He would not be surprised should each month for the remainder of the year bring frosts. In past years brilliant auroras at this time in April at New York and more southern points have almost invariably been succeeded by cold and wet summers.

The Death of Darwin.
 LONDON, April 20.—Darwin has been ill some days and was supposed to be recovering, but he had relapsed on Tuesday and never rallied. Darwin suffered some time from weakness of the heart, but continued to work until the last. He was taken ill on Tuesday night with pains in the chest and faintness and nausea. The nausea lasted more or less during Wednesday, and culminated in his death in the afternoon. Darwin remained fully conscious within a quarter of an hour of his death.

The Utah Delegate.

The house resumed the consideration of the Utah contested election case. A number of speeches were made for and against the admission of Mr. Cannon. Mr. Pettibone of Tennessee said that he would vote to deny Mr. Cannon a seat as a delegate because it would be an insult to the sovereignty of the nation. Mr. Bragg of Wisconsin said that a moral gripe seemed to have broken out and manifested a disposition to vent itself on the Chinese and Mormons. As he would vote to deny Mr. Cannon, he desired to state his reasons in order to show that he was not affected by any moral gripe on this subject. He would vote for Mr. Cannon as a mere bold legal proposition. The house was not an ecclesiastical Synod, to enquire whether A. B. C came up to a certain religious standard, but a legislative body to determine upon the admission of members according to the constitution and the laws. Mr. Horr of Michigan said that he would vote against the seating of Mr. Cannon simply and solely on the ground of ordinary every day decency.

At 4 o'clock the previous question was ordered and then an hour was accorded to George Q. Cannon to present his claims. If he said, one-twentieth part of what had been said in debate, relative to the people of Utah, were true, their representative would deserve to be driven from the halls of congress; but, while this flood of false statements had been pouring over the country concerning Utah, not a voice had been heard in defence of her people. He asked those gentlemen, who said that the people of Utah violated the law, whether they would set the example of smiting down a law, Justice and right because of the alleged bad character of that people. He then proceeded with an argument in defence of the institution of polygamy, denying that that institution was attributable to the licentiousness of the people. It was not necessary that he should have four wives in order to be lecherous. The Mormons believe that God had given a command, the object of which was to redeem the human family. How? To make marriage honorable; to uplift it; to lift it out of its present condition; to cut off the opportunity for prostitution and concubinage, or to leave no margin for lust to prey upon.

Mr. Calkins of Indiana closed the debate with an exhaustive argument in support of the right and power of the house to prescribe the qualifications of the electors of the election committee, declaring Mr. Cannon not entitled to the seat, and it was rejected—yeas, 79; nays, 123. This was a party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Boltzhofer, Colerick, Cobb, Cassidy, Holman, Mosgrove, Murch, Rice of Missouri, Watson and Turner of Kentucky, who voted in the negative with the republicans, and Campbell of Pennsylvania in the affirmative with the democrats. The majority resolution, declaring that neither Messrs. Cannon nor Campbell is entitled to the seat, was adopted without a division.

From Brownsville.
 SEDALIA, April 21.—A horse and buggy remain unclaimed in Brownsville. It is rumored they were the property of a lady, who, accompanied by a child, was seen in one of the wrecked stores just previous to the cyclone, since which time they are missing and are believed to be buried in the rains. The reported deaths of A. H. Starkey and Mrs. Halpin are contradicted. It is thought Mrs. Halpin will recover.

A Telling Blow.
 SALT LAKE CITY, April 22.—The Deseret News, Mormon press, says the action of the house on the Campbell case was taken solely in deference to the public outcry against polygamy and violates all law and precedent, and all right and justice.

The Tribune, gentle, says: Neither Cannon nor any other polygamist will ever again sit in congress, and this strikes a telling blow at the political power of the Mormon leaders.
 The constitutional convention drags along, the church influence easily controlling it, although the members regard the work as vain, as they are anxious to be at home putting in their crops. One in three perhaps favors adjourning till fall, but they have made no serious effort as yet to do so.

The county judges of Green county, Missouri, appeared before the United States district Court at Jefferson City last Monday, to show cause why they failed to levy a tax to pay the interest due on the Kansas City and Memphis railroad bonds. The bonded debt with the interest accrued, amounts to over \$500,000. The citizens of Green county declare that they will not pay these bonds and farmers have organized, calling themselves 'Brothers of Freedom,' to resist the payment of the tax. When the land is sold for taxes they propose to buy it in for one dollar, and openly declare that the climate of Green county will not be healthy for any person who bids higher. And so it goes.

General P. G. T. Beauregard has just completed a history of the late civil war, the part he took in it, and has given the manuscript to the publisher. It is said, the history will maintain the justice of "the lost cause" and urges the maintenance of the principles then fought for. In other respects the work will not be conciliatory, and it is said Mr. Jefferson Davis' conduct of affairs will come in for criticism.

MONUMENTS.

One of the peculiarities of the last two or three Congresses has been an extraordinary fertility of schemes for appropriating public money to the erection of local monuments. Many of these projects have related to events or heroes of the Revolution; and it has seemed as if a special revival of patriotic gratitude for the men and battles of a century ago had occurred, and had vented itself in the form of votive shafts, tablets, and statues.
 The sudden discovery, however, that the commemoration of these worthy deeds and personages had been neglected by elder generations, much more closely allied to them than our own, was accompanied by a very positive belief that it was the duty of Congress to pay for these monuments of local pride and adornment.

In such numbers did these schemes come that a proposition was made in the last Congress, and repeated in the present, that the Treasury should give a dollar for every dollar contributed by individuals or societies toward putting a monument on a Revolutionary battle field. This seemed like meeting local patriotism half way. However, the House Committee on the Library lately reported the bill adversely, and the reasons they give for this action are so remarkable as to be worth quoting. After saying that the scheme is too broad and general, committing Congress to giving money to objects whose degree of merit is not manifest beforehand, they add these reflections:
 "Your committee cheerfully and unhesitatingly assent to the fact that no event in the history of this country is more worthy of being commemorated in monument, history, and song than the military achievements of our fathers in our Revolutionary struggle with the mother country. Of equal merit, however, and of absorbing of the duration of the present commemoration and all future ages, is the work of our fathers immediately following the termination of the Revolutionary struggle. The glorious triumph of that war and the grand victories of peace that followed are too numerous for monuments of marble or bronze, but will, nevertheless, be as enduring as the records of time. We should not discriminate between the great historic events of the battle fields and of civil life, so as to confer on either undue importance or a disproportionate amount of the praise and glory due for the rich blessings we now enjoy."

The suggestion that in getting a battle field to commemorate, the advocates of patriotic monuments may not, after all, have got what is worthiest of honor, will be a novel idea to many people.—*N. Y. Sun.*

"When I publicly testified that I had been cured of a terrible skin humor by the Cuticura Remedies, I did so that others might be cured, and do not regret the time given to answering inquiries."—*Hon. Wm. Taylor, Boston.*

Published by Special Request.
 He Would Like to Know.
 David Mitchell, the particulars of whose persecutions have been published in these columns and are well known to our readers, called on the Republican Saturday. His wounds are healing rapidly, and he said he would endeavor to go to work at his trade, painting, Monday, although he would be unable to work but part of the day. He says that he is being advised upon all sides to leave this section of the country and go where he is unknown and keep his whereabouts a secret from his persecutors, and that he will give this advice to his friends, and he believes that they do it with the view of getting him out of danger, yet, he says, it is not his nature to fly from a section in which he has wronged no man and against whose people and laws he has committed no crime