

PRINTERS is to have a \$750,000 post-office.

BLACKSMITHS earn \$1.50 per day in Leawille. Clerks are a drug in the market.

A SUSPENSION of coal operations in the Schuylkill region has thrown 75,000 men out of employment.

KEANEY, the famed Irishman, has been sent by the courts of California to the House of Correction.

AFTER reading an account of the storm at Marshfield, Mo., on Sunday night a week one is led to exclaim, what may the wind not do?

WESTMINSTER Presbytery met in Lancaster last week, and deposed from the ministry, and excommunicated from the church, Rev. W. J. Briles, on the charge of drunkenness, falsehood and immorality.

THE Harrisburg Telegraph of April 23rd has this to say of the membership of the late State Convention of Common School Superintendents, that met at Harrisburg last week: "The educators have gone home. They were a quiet set of people, but there were more brains to the square inch in the Senate during this week than ever before."

THE Superintendents of Common Schools held a State Convention at Harrisburg last week. The State Treasurer made an explanation to the Superintendents. There was a deficiency of \$1,700,000. He paid the school districts last, after paying other obligations, and that is how it came that the school districts were so long in getting their money.

THEY have quite an excitement at West Point, in the presence of the investigating committee, in the case of the lazing of Whitaker, the negro cadet. It is too late for West Point to set itself up on the color line. Rebellion settled the color question, and if West Point refuses to recognize the settlement, it will pass the same as the West Point—wipe it out, and start anew.

ON Monday, the men who pleaded guilty to the charge of "corruptly soliciting" members of the late Legislature to vote for the "Riot Damage act," came before the Dauphin county Court for sentence. They are, Charles B. Satter, William H. Kamble, Jesse Crawford, William F. Remberger and Emil J. Petroff. They were fined each \$1,000, and sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of one year, in separate and solitary confinement at labor.

"Divide Time"—A New Name for Bull-Dozing. A Charleston dispatch says: The month piece of the Gary faction, the Albionville Mediam, after protesting against the "machine" work of the Hampton-Hagood ring, in the last issue, turns its attention to the Republicans and says: "The Board of Convention will be held time time next week to elect delegates to the State Convention and agree upon some plan of action for the campaign. It would be a good idea for some of the 'red-shirt' Democrats to hang around town in case of emergency and to 'divide time' with the reviving rascals. The campaign has begun and we cannot afford to be any less active than our political opponents."

"Divide time" is a less offensive term than intimation and "bull-dozing," but it has the same meaning. Democratic speakers, escorted by well armed "red-shirt" cavalry companies, take charge of the speakers' stands at Republican meetings, and the Republicans, unless they desire to hear themselves cursed and abused, disperse and go home. It was the method successfully applied in 1876 and in 1878, and there is every reason to believe, and the reorganization of the "red shirt" companies warrants the assertion that it will be resorted to in the ensuing campaign. The question almost daily asked by Republicans is: "Will the Republicans of the North permit this great outrage upon our rights and liberties?"

IN San Francisco there is an ex-preacher named Kalkoff. In the same city there is or was an editor named De Young. About eight months ago Kalkoff, while delivering a speech, reflected severely on the character of the mother of De Young. The editor drove in a closed carriage to the place where the ex-preacher then was, had him called out and without giving him an opportunity to defend himself, shot him. It was an unmanly act. The ex-preacher did not die, but recovered, and is now in good health. Recently there have been ugly personal publications, in pamphlet form, issued against Kalkoff. He blamed De Young for issuing the pamphlet. On last Friday evening a son (also a preacher) of the ex-preacher deliberately walked into the office of De Young, and without giving himself a chance to defend himself, shot him five times, using a revolver. The editor died instantly. It was an unmanly, a cowardly act, but not more unmanly than was the attack on Kalkoff. The ex-preacher is Mayor of San Francisco. If the living De Young (also an editor) has the bitterness of his dead brother, the probability is that he will shoot both preachers. If it were not for the wholesale demoralization that follows the work of such men, it were best to allow them to settle the dispute in their own bad way: but as other people are likely to become involved, the authority of San Francisco should put its strong hand on them. The fewer sermons from such preachers, and the fewer articles from such editors, the better for the whole people.

The fact that colored people are leaving the South in great numbers, is an important fact, one that is the cause of no little thought in the minds of people, who ask themselves, Why do the colored people leave the South? What effect will their leaving have on the community? What effect will their presence have on the community where they locate? They go in great numbers to Kansas. The North American of the 17th inst. published the following relative to the colored refugees in Kansas:

Since the first of November the Committee has received and forwarded for the relief of the colored refugees in Kansas \$1700 in cash, and 241 packages of supplies, consisting of clothing, bedding, crockery, kitchen utensils, building hardware, seeds, Bibles, school books, etc., in value not less than \$12,000. To the supply of clothing many private individuals, as well as Dorcas societies and sewing circles, have contributed. A large portion of these donations have come from anonymous sources, but whenever the name and address of the donor could be ascertained, written acknowledgments have been made. At least one-third came from New England, a few from New York and Delaware, and the remainder from New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Free transportation was procured not only from several of the points of shipment to Philadelphia, but also from Philadelphia to Kansas. For their liberality in this respect acknowledgments are due the City and Aviator steaming lines and the Pennsylvania and Chicago and Alton Railroads.

The distribution of these supplies has been entrusted to Mrs. Elizabeth L. Comstock, who, in cooperation with the Governor of the State and the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association, has, with most self-sacrificing devotion, given herself to this work for the past five months. The most reliable estimates place the number of refugees who have arrived in Kansas in the last few months at not less than 20,000. They come in families, not only the able-bodied men and women, but the old people and the children, most of them very destitute, and their sufferings have been severe. There seems to be no decline in the movement. Mrs. Comstock writes: "A steady stream of emigration continues. The refugees come to Topeka at the rate of 250 to 300 per week. We hear from different parts of the States of fresh arrivals in still larger numbers, and in great destitution. They are crowding in faster than they can be cared for." The exodus is principally from Louisiana and Mississippi, but is spreading into other States, and is likely this spring to be very large. For seventeen years these poor people have been looking for the relief which emancipation promised them. It has not come, and it should be no surprise to us that they should lengthen their relief in emigration, as oppressed people have ever done.

The friends of the refugees do not propose to support them in idleness. Every endeavor is made at once to distribute them where home and employment can be had. Their readiness to take the positions found for them, and the alacrity with which they enter upon work, evidence that the emigration is of the better sort, and the representations made as to their general good conduct and their ability to support themselves in the most gratifying features of the work. Very few of these people can be put upon their feet at once, and made wholly independent. Under the most favorable circumstances to be looked for, most of them will need help to help themselves.

Senator Logan on Grant.

Logan's Chicago Speech, April 16.

It is claimed by some that General Grant, after all his great services for his country in military and civil life, and his ambition, Cesar, after he had led the Roman legions victoriously in every hostile country, was assassinated by his friends because he was said to be ambitious. Wellington was stoned in the streets of London by a populace who had defended and honored by his sword. Abraham Lincoln, toward the close of his first administration, was bitterly reviled and antagonized by professional political friends, on the assumption that he sought his second Presidential term. General Grant, it seems, is not to have immunity from the malice of ingrates, for at the head of those attempting to organize an army of malcontents in this State is one who was treated most generously by him when he was in military and civil command. But in this instance detraction and defamation will fall in their work, for the man whom the world has honored as man was never honored before, and will not be deserted nor dishonored by the people of his own State of Illinois.

It is said that there is no city on the American continent that has so many petty religious cliques as Boston. A correspondent, writing from there, says: "I went with the throng to hear a famous orthodox preacher. As I felt myself in a theatre; for prayer, sermon and music seemed but an exhibition of human vanity and piety, set to melody. There was no uplifting, no light but of protechnic rhetoric. In the evening I went to hear a famous liberal preacher, whose address was pleasing and whose sincerity and earnestness in working out his thoughts were very apparent; but his thought itself seemed to have no more relation to the moral needs of mankind than the song of a canary bird. I cannot tell which made me more heavy-hearted—the sights of Saturday or the sounds of Sunday."

A DISPATCH from Des Moines, Iowa, says: The Supreme Court has had before it a case from Jasper county, wherein a Greenbacker and an Anti-Monopolist agreed to take a county office for less than the legal salary, and to return the surplus to the county if elected. The decision was that the election was void and the profit a bribery of the voters.

THE DEALERS had a \$10,000 stock on pile of ice on the shore of Lake Champlain. On Monday a week the whole stock slid into the lake. The loss to dealers is estimated at \$12,000.

STORM IN MISSOURI.

Many People Killed—Many People Wounded—Great Destruction of Property.

A dispatch on the 20th, from St. Louis, Mo., says: The first dispatch from Marshfield was received late last night. It gives the following account of the storm. This town and county were visited by one of the most destructive cyclones on record last evening. After passing through several miles of country in Christian, Green and Webster counties, destroying everything in its pathway, leveling houses, barns, mills and timber, it struck this town about six o'clock. Eye witnesses of the approaching storm say it was a frightful looking black cloud, lined with fleecy white, funnel-shaped and moving in the manner of a screw-propeller. It moved with wonderful velocity, literally destroying and blowing away everything in its path, which was about half a mile wide at this point. Trees were twisted off, telegraph wires snapped, and the bark was literally peeled from small trees; houses were blown from their foundations, cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and poultry were whirled into the air and carried a great distance. The noise of the storm, the crash of falling houses and the screams of terrified people made a scene of horror that beggars description. What was a beautiful, pleasant town of 800 inhabitants twenty-four hours ago is now a waste of desolation. Out of 200 dwellings not more than twenty are left standing, and few of those remaining are uninjured. Of the business houses about the public square all but three are utterly demolished, and their contents blown away, burned or badly damaged. About 3 o'clock a freight train from Springfield brought about 300 persons with provisions and medicines for the wounded. As rapidly as the bodies of the dead and wounded could be extracted from the ruins they were prepared for interment. The town of Marshfield is now a scene of desolation. For over sixteen months an up-town physician has been attending a case of disease that is so rare that the doctor of it has never been known, or, at least, recorded in medical works. It is a case of real melanosis, or pigmentation, where the pigment, or melanemia, is it is technically called, which gives color to the hair and eyes, pervades the whole body. A boy born of white parents, and perfectly natural in color at his birth, turned under the disease as black as a full-blooded negro. The parents live at No. 1307 Lemon street, the father, John Salter, had a month after the boy's birth, his marriage, there was born to the couple a fine and apparently healthy boy. The infant thrived, and promised to develop into a robust man. He was a beautiful child, with fair complexion, dark eyes and silky, dark-brown hair, which grew in profusion. But in a few days the parents were alarmed at a remarkable change that was coming over the child. He gradually grew dark. At first his skin became a pale yellow, then deepened to a soft brown, then to a dark brown, and the color grew darker yet. The color was uniform all over the body, except at the joints, where it was a little darker, and in the palms of the hands, where it was lighter. The once brown hair grew stiff and jet black, and the eyes also grew darker, so that the line between the pupils and the iris could not be distinguished. In spite of medical treatment the boy became worse, and his skin deepening. As the hair grew black all through the body. Then he was attacked with convulsions which grew more frequent and violent until they threatened the child's life. It was in one of these that Dr. Reynolds was called in. He succeeded in curing the spasms, and then devoted his attention to the strange disease which afflicted the child. He at once recognized it as melanosis or pigmentation, which is mentioned in the books in a general way, but there is no case given where he gives a black all through the body. This was over sixteen months ago, the child being then thirteen months old. Since then the boy has greatly improved, by degrees becoming lighter, until now he is of a light chestnut brown color. Since Dr. Reynolds has had the case in charge the child has been visited by over two hundred physicians.

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The Storm Elsewhere.

Marshfield is the county seat of Webster county and 215 miles from St. Louis, situated on a plateau of the Ozark Mountains, but not of great altitude or particularly exposed. One of the incidents of the storm was the finding of a child lodged in the crotch of a tree three feet above the ground. It was a boy slightly hurt. At Gray's Creek, four miles from Jefferson City, seven houses were demolished and their inmates injured. A log house was blown into a deep cut on the Missouri and Pacific Railroad at this point, and a passenger train from the west ran into it. The engine was detached and the engineer, James McCourt, and the fireman, James Murphy, were severely wounded. A dispatch from Fulton, Calloway county, says the storm which passed through this county on the night of the 18th did an immense amount of damage to farm property, besides destroying a number of houses. At New Bloomfield Mrs. Martz was killed by a falling house and a negro girl was killed by lightning. Another special from California, Manita county, says that the storm of the 18th instant, which visited the southern portion of that county, did great injury to the property and killed and wounded a number of persons. The storm first struck the little town of Barsteville, destroying almost every house there; then passed down the valley toward North Moena, demolishing nearly all the buildings in its track. The following is a partial list of those who were killed: A. Y. Campbell, two children of Coridon Green, Reuben Ranton, Mrs. Schaffer, Jack Watson, two children and Henry McKinney and a son of George Harter. Several others were killed and between twenty and thirty wounded, but their names were not ascertained.

A dispatch from Janesville, Wis., says that for ten miles along the track of the storm evidence of destruction of property were seen which would take over \$100,000 to replace. Churches, dwelling-houses, barns, fences, orchards, etc., were much damaged, and some persons received dangerous injuries. The State University at Champaign, Illinois, suffered severely by the storm. A large portion of the new main building was unroofed, and the old University building, used as a dormitory, was wrecked, the western portion of it being leveled to the ground. The students just escaped in time. Many of the buildings in the city were badly damaged and minor casualties were reported. El Paso, Illinois, reports that the damage there by the storm will aggregate many thousands of dollars.

The storm seems to have extended over a very large part of the State. Great destruction of property and loss of life occurred within a radius of fifty miles of Jefferson City. The houses of Mr. Baker, five miles from that city, was totally destroyed and the whole family swept away in it, injuring them severely. The house of Mr. George Spahr was totally wrecked, and a roof being lifted from the ground floor, leaving the family unroofed. The house of Mr. Wade was blown down and carried a considerable distance, and Joseph and Virgil Wade were injured. Mrs. John Zimmerman, living near Wade's, had her hip crushed. The farm building of Mr. Myers was torn to pieces, and Henry Eggers had his leg broken and Mr. Antweiler was badly hurt. Enos Gordon was lifted off his feet and carried some distance, but was not injured. It is reported that great damage and loss of life occurred at Russellville, thirty-five miles southwest of Jefferson City, and in Morgan county, but nothing definite has been received from there. In Caloway county, in addition to those mentioned last night, the houses of Leal, Mertz, John Herriag, Oscar Mill and R. R. Dunn were demolished. A great amount of damage was done to other dwellings and out-buildings.

STATE ITEMS.

A Belshelut butcher kills cattle by electricity. The pine forests in Elk county are full of rats. The body of John Sney, the labor agitator, was followed to the grave by a procession over a mile in length. Governor Hoyt and Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, have been informed that cattle are being brought into Chester county from sections of Maryland where pleuro pneumonia prevails. William W. Retter, of Reading, has had a piece of lead taken from his breast that was shot into it at the battle of Gettysburg. At fairs and festivals in the interior of the State there is invariably a prize for the best eater. In Washington county a gourmand got a butter-knife for eating six large snits pie. There are more organs and melodies owned in Berks, Lebanon and Lancaster counties than in other three counties in the State. Ida, the nine-year-old daughter of George Fish, of Hanover, York county is the last reported victim of inordinate rope jumping.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A revolution has broken out in Bolivia. Three little girls discovered the heads of a young man in the woods at Durban, N. H.,.

Atlanta, Ga., is puzzled over a perfect iron wedge that was taken from the middle of a blue granite rock found sixty-six feet under the ground. They just want to find the man that put that wedge there—that's all.

Time brings strange revenges for wrong-doing, and sometimes the punishment follows so quickly on the sinful act as to surprise the sinner in the enjoyment of the first fruits of his wickedness. A Missouri farmer fell in love with his step-son's wife, sold out his farm and eloped with her, taking with him twenty thousand dollars in cash and leaving his wife almost penniless. He turned his wife step-son's wife into the hands of a man in Colorado he was met by another man, named Thomas, and his wife, the four joined company. They traveled together to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, where Thomas and his wife murdered the farmer and his paramour, and stole their money. This was the severest punishment that could be meted out to the erring couple; but a similarly severe punishment, though administered according to law, will undoubtedly overtake the blood-stained couple, as they have been arrested for the murder.

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ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

MARSHFIELD, April 21.—Seventy-one victims of Sunday's storm have been buried, and some twenty five more are in a dying condition. The number seriously wounded is about one hundred and fifty. A baby eighteen months old, whose mother was killed and all its friends wounded, was found on Monday in a ravine north of the town, where it had lain all night. It is now doing well. Another child two years old, which was found on Monday afternoon in a tree, where it had been nearly twenty-four hours, was claimed yesterday by its parents, who live two miles and a half away. The child's aerial fight must have been over three miles.

It was bruised but not dangerously hurt. Various kinds of property, such as wagons, are being claimed that were blown three or four miles. It is reported that from thirty to forty persons were killed by the spurs of the tornado in the surrounding country, and that the town of Corsicana is as badly wrecked as Marshfield.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Association will have its annual reunion at Harrisburg July 1st.

Frederick Yatter, a wealthy farmer of Westmoreland county, has tried three times to commit suicide; the third time he was successful, and he was buried last week.

Fifty to a hundred derricks were blown down by a wind storm that passed over the northern oil field on Friday afternoon, a week.

Robert Trego, of Salisbury township Lancaster county, hanged himself on Thursday. He was sixty years old. Mrs. Ann Went took her own life, but found it in vain, and so jumped into a cistern, but the doctors will save her life all the same.

Joseph Goldberg, who shot Edward Mulhearn at Weisport, Carbon county for suspected intimacy with his wife, has got off with a verdict of voluntary manslaughter.

The second trial of Mrs. Zell at Carlisle came to an end last week in a verdict of not guilty.

Ellen Keiger, a lass of fifteen, who had been confined in the Reform School at Erie for cause, climbed down a rope of sheets from the fourth story the other night and escaped.

The colored citizens of northwestern Pennsylvania will hold a grand mass convention in Oil City, Wednesday, May 19, for the discussion of political matters and consideration of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Judge Livingston, of Lancaster, lately administered a severe rebuke to the members of the county and city for their neglect of duty, in reference to unlicensed groggeries and haunts of the prostitutes and gamblers, because they feared the political influence of such people.

It is estimated that there are now over 2,000 rats between Lackawanna and Easton, on the Delaware river. Each raft contains about 60,000 feet of lumber, making a total of 120,000,000 feet on the way to Philadelphia.

The lumbering season this year has been rather unfavorable on account of high water, which drove the rats against rocks and sandbars, in many cases wrecking them.

Lewis Robinson, the Chester county farmer who was recently arrested for alleged complicity in several robberies, is understood to have absconded. He was last seen in Philadelphia, where he purchased on Monday a week a ticket for some point in the west. His wife was arrested yesterday for complicity, and taken to Westchester where she was placed under \$2000 bail.

As Mrs. Angie Bach, a woman in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, was scolding her neighbor, the neighbors' hired girl and every body in general, her husband entered and interrupted a mild word. She opened her mouth for an angry reply, but a spasmodic convulsion seized her, her lower jaw fell, and she could neither speak nor shut her mouth; her tongue hung out, and her eyes nearly started from their sockets. She had dislocated her jawbone in her violent effort to make a stinging reply to her husband. A surgeon was called, who reduced the dislocation, bound up her head and prescribed a quiet diet.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The suit of James Whalen against Gen. Phil Sheridan, for \$420,000, the value of personal property in the large Killone plantation, in Louisiana, was which was ejected by Gen. Sheridan's military order, has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Buffalo thinks that our boy revivalist, Rev. Thomas Harrison, is insane. He said one evening that twenty penitents were in the chancel, though there were only five, and that hundreds of hands were raised for prayers whereas the number was exceedingly small. It is thought that over the jury believed he did, as a verdict was returned for the plaintiff in these words: "That in our judgement no amount of money is equivalent to a blasted hearthstone; still we agree to assess the damage \$2,500."

Williamsport hopes for a new silk industry. The blue grass of Chester valley is promising an immense yield. There is not a prisoner in the Sullivan county jail. A wife and child mourn the departure of Franklin R. Stoner, who departed last Wednesday night the Mansion House at Mount Etna in Berks, but who is now missing together with about \$5000 in money.

A blue hound, four feet and a half in height, was shot in Chester county last week.

Erie has bicycle club with seventy-nine members, one of whom made six teen miles in an hour and a half the other day.

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Robert Trego, of Salisbury township Lancaster county, hanged himself on Thursday. He was sixty years old. Mrs. Ann Went took her own life, but found it in vain, and so jumped into a cistern, but the doctors will save her life all the same.

Joseph Goldberg, who shot Edward Mulhearn at Weisport, Carbon county for suspected intimacy with his wife, has got off with a verdict of voluntary manslaughter.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A Belshelut butcher kills cattle by electricity. The pine forests in Elk county are full of rats. The body of John Sney, the labor agitator, was followed to the grave by a procession over a mile in length.

Governor Hoyt and Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, have been informed that cattle are being brought into Chester county from sections of Maryland where pleuro pneumonia prevails.

William W. Retter, of Reading, has had a piece of lead taken from his breast that was shot into it at the battle of Gettysburg.

At fairs and festivals in the interior of the State there is invariably a prize for the best eater. In Washington county a gourmand got a butter-knife for eating six large snits pie.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

MARSHFIELD, April 21.—Seventy-one victims of Sunday's storm have been buried, and some twenty five more are in a dying condition. The number seriously wounded is about one hundred and fifty. A baby eighteen months old, whose mother was killed and all its friends wounded, was found on Monday in a ravine north of the town, where it had lain all night. It is now doing well.

Another child two years old, which was found on Monday afternoon in a tree, where it had been nearly twenty-four hours, was claimed yesterday by its parents, who live two miles and a half away. The child's aerial fight must have been over three miles.

It was bruised but not dangerously hurt. Various kinds of property, such as wagons, are being claimed that were blown three or four miles. It is reported that from thirty to forty persons were killed by the spurs of the tornado in the surrounding country, and that the town of Corsicana is as badly wrecked as Marshfield.

A Strange Statement.

A White Child Turns Black—The Pigment Theory.

The following strange statement comes from Philadelphia: For over sixteen months an up-town physician has been attending a case of disease that is so rare that the doctor of it has never been known, or, at least, recorded in medical works. It is a case of real melanosis, or pigmentation, where the pigment, or melanemia, is it is technically called, which gives color to the hair and eyes, pervades the whole body. A boy born of white parents, and perfectly natural in color at his birth, turned under the disease as black as a full-blooded negro. The parents live at No. 1307 Lemon street, the father, John Salter, had a month after the boy's birth, his marriage, there was born to the couple a fine and apparently healthy boy. The infant thrived, and promised to develop into a robust man. He was a beautiful child, with fair complexion, dark eyes and silky, dark-brown hair, which grew in profusion. But in a few days the parents were alarmed at a remarkable change that was coming over the child. He gradually grew dark. At first his skin became a pale yellow, then deepened to a soft brown, then to a dark brown, and the color grew darker yet. The color was uniform all over the body, except at the joints, where it was a little darker, and in the palms of the hands, where it was lighter. The once brown hair grew stiff and jet black, and the eyes also grew darker, so that the line between the pupils and the iris could not be distinguished. In spite of medical treatment the boy became worse, and his skin deepening. As the hair grew black all through the body. Then he was attacked with convulsions which grew more frequent and violent until they threatened the child's life. It was in one of these that Dr. Reynolds was called in. He succeeded in curing the spasms, and then devoted his attention to the strange disease which afflicted the child. He at once recognized it as melanosis or pigmentation, which is mentioned in the books in a general way, but there is no case given where he gives a black all through the body. This was over sixteen months ago, the child being then thirteen months old. Since then the boy has greatly improved, by degrees becoming lighter, until now he is of a light chestnut brown color. Since Dr. Reynolds has had the case in charge the child has been visited by over two hundred physicians.

The storm seems to have extended over a very large part of the State. Great destruction of property and loss of life occurred within a radius of fifty miles of Jefferson City. The houses