DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1903.

annannannannan mannannannannannannannan free person to color shall be of good behavior whilst in this state and that he shall depart from and remove out of WHEN MISSOURI WAS YOUNG.

The Old Legislature Used to Grant Divorces-Lotteries Were Legalized and a Plea for Reciprocity With Mexico Was Once Made.

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It provided

"That Sarah Mannel, late Sarah Cud-

dle, of Cape Girardeau county, be and she is hereby authorized and entitled to

sue is nereoy authorized and entitied to institute, without delay, in the proper court, a suit for a divorce from her husband, George Mannel, who has wil-fully deserted her and now absents

himself from her without a reasonable cause, as though the time fixed by the statute for divorce and alimony had

me of serious effect, and petitioned the

legislature for a special act to relieve her disabilities.

her disabilities. The relation of master and servant was peculiar under the old law, Ken-tucky allowed "free niggers" to stay in the state, but a negro had no busi-

ness in Missouri unless he had a mas-

ter and was a slave. The rallcoads were forbidden to allow negroes to ride

abled him to escape. An act approved March 1, 1855, illus-trates the feeling toward free negroes and also the readiness of the legisia-ture to page special acts. The act

"Whereas, It is represented to the

general assembly that a free person of color named Rusele, now of the age of 14 years, was by the laws of Kentucky

bound as an apprentice till he should arrive at the age of 21 years to one

abled him to escu

therefore

Jefferson City, Jan. 24 .- Nowhere can [approved March 2, 1865, shows for it-

one find a better idea of the old Missouri that is fast passing out of existence than in the ancient statutes in the office of the secretary of state or the state library. Missouri is changhig faster now than over before in its history. A legislature brings men from every county together and gives a fair idea of the progress made by different sections of the state. This legislature | chapsed. has plenty of failings, but there are evidences that the whole state is mak. ing rapid advancement and southeast Missouri that generally has been behind shows the greatest change.

Of the old Missouri and its ways the ancient statutes tell their own story. In early years there were few divorces. and the laws were strict. There seems to have been always a limited number of grounds for divorce, but the laws restricted the rights after divorce as well as before until there was much discouragement for the habit of lightly putting off responsibility. Before the civil war local and special bills were permissible. They are excluded by the constitution of 1875, but in the first half of the last century they were very common.

on their trains without the permission of their masters and were liable for twice the value of a slave if they car-ried him away from his home and en-For example, the legislature of 1837 passed an act which declared that fillzabeth Parmelia Lipscomb should be divorced from her husband, Wade Lips comb, because he was cruel to her and drove her out of the house. The find ings of fact were made by the legisla-ture and it was provided that she should have a divorce, but it took an order of court to make it final,

Another act passed by the same as-sembly provided that Mrs. Francis Tucker of Platte county might marry, although her husband, who had dis-Francis appeared, had not been gone seven years. Under the law of that day she had a right to consider him dead after he had been absent seven years. One year is enough now to give a wife a divorce if the husband makes no effort to provide for her. The bill does not state whether the woman appeared as a lobbyist and pleaded her own case before the legislature, neither does it tell whether the missing husband finalreturned from his wanderings, nor there any record on the subject at the capital.

LEGISLATORS WILLING TO HELP. As late as 1853 the legislature would

stop in its labors to relieve the distress

and stripes, at per

this state upon his arrival at the age of 21 years.

BARRED FROM THE STATE.

It seems odd nowadays that any person should be barred from entrance into a state, yet it took a special act of the legislature and a good bond to of the legislature and a good bond to permit a negro boy to remain within the borders of Missourl, a free person. Had Rusele remained he would have been liable to geizure and his rights as a free man might have been forfeited if he had persisted in staying in Missouri after attaining his majority, Still, there was some good will toward ne-

souri after attaining his mojority. Sun, there was some good will toward ne-groes, for a special act at another time provided that an old negro named Dick, in St. Louis, might will some property that came into his possession in some way to a son who was made a legiti-mate child by a special act. Changing a name and adopting chil-dren were done through special acts of the legislature and in some sessions as many as 30 persons would get thele names changed by special acts. One family of four was adopted by an old man who was required to recognize the children as his own, although until that time they had borne their mother's name only. It is to be assumed that the father accepted them, although the act pluinly defines the relationship which had previously existed. elapsed." Among the bills under the head of "relief" passed during the session of 1837 was one to permit Mrs. Mslaine Lebeaume to make a will. The bill re-cited that when Louis and Melaine Le-beaume were married both had prop-erty and they made a contract between themselves regarding its control. That erty and they made a contract between themselves regarding its control. That contract neglected to say that the wife could make a will and dispose of her own property. As she grew older she evidently felt that the oversight was one of actions offert, and publicated the

which had previously existed. One of the odd things in tht old laws was that frequently permits were One of the odd things in the old maws was that frequently permits were graniced to persons to peddle without license provided they were not to ped-dle clocks. A stranger might wonder why clocks were so specifically barred. For example, in 1939, Archibald War-sham of Pike county, was granted a sham of Pike county, was granted a sham of Pike county, was granted a permit to peddle without paying a li-cense provided he must not sell clocks or spirituous figuors. The act recited that the permit was granted because he had only one teg.

The cause for excepting clocks from the things to be peddled was not un-reasonable. Somewhere between 1830 reasonable. Somewhere between 1830 and 1835 a Yankee came along with a cargo of clocks. He and others of his kind set out to peddle. They were big clocks of the old pattern, some of them six feet high. The settlers along the rivers bought them gladly and paid liberal prices for them. The clocks looked good and would run, but about the second day after the purchase the the second day after the purchase the farmer would discover that his clock was not nearly so safe a recorder of time as the shadow of the loghouse on the ground. Consequently, wherever these Yankees went they filled their pockets with gold but left behind them Missourians who cursed both the Yankees and the clocks.

THE RECIPROCITY IDEA.

arrive at the age of 21 years to one Isaac Thompson; and "Whereas, It is further represented that since said Rusele was apprenticed to said Thompson, he, with his family, including said free person of color, has reme into and satilat in this during The early Missourians of those days ome into and settled in this state, had pretty fair ideas of reciprocity. The legislature of 1839 sent a memorial 'Be it enacted by the general assemby of the state of Missouri as follows: That said free person of color be per-mitted to remain in this state until he shall arrive at the age of 21 years, and to Congress asking for reciprocity with Mexico, which then extended into part of what is now Colorado and a corner of Kansas. It recited that traders had begun to make trips to Santa Fe, and had found the trade prefitable. If only shall arrive at the age of 21 years, and no longer, any law to the contrary not-withstanding; provided, said free per-son of color shall continue and remain, during such time in the use and em-ployment of said Thompson and fam-ily; and provided further that said the United States would encourage it by proper laws a great trade in "hun-dreds of wagons" could be built up in

a few years. Doubtless that looked big at the time, and a trade that would em-ploy hundreds of wagons must have As late as 1953 the legislature would op in its labors to relieve the distress unhappy wives, as the following act the sum of \$1,000, conditioned that said seemed very large and important.



SECRETARY CORTELYOU, OF THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, AND HIS WIFE.

The new cabinet position, the department of commerce, of which George B. Cortelyou will be secretary, is now in existence by act of congress. Mr. Cortelyou is well known as the private secretary of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. In a few years he has risen from the position of a stenographer to that of a cabinet officer.

Lottery acts were not uncommon in needed. The river came to the town Lottery acts were not uncommon in the old laws. A lottery was legally es-tablished at New Franklin, near Boon-ville, and in 1835 an act was passed to allow the town to conduct a lottery with which to rais money to build a railroad from the town to the Missouri river. Before it was built it was not



"That's all right. Keep on giving it to his Nothing better."

importance of this step may be gained from the fact that Lorenz alone has

operated by it, he says 1,000 times in

This was the operation which was performed on the little Armour girl. It

consists of kneading and tearing the muscles of the hip and thigh until they are virtually stripped from the low. The thigh is then given a powerful downward wrench in the axis of me

body, and the head thrust into the socket. Then the leg is twisted out to an angle in which it cannot escaps the

socket, and there it is bound in plaster

socket, and there it is bound in plaster bandages. For six months the child must walk with these on, every sign driving the thigh bone deeper into the joint. By that time the muscles have grown into their new positions, the liga-ments are strong, and the patient should be well.—John Swain in McClurc's. "To prove that I love you," wrote a Georgia, swain to his sweatheart, "Im about to drink carbolic neld for you, an" carbolic acid is the most painfulset of

arbolic acid is the most painfuliest of

Mysterious Circumstance,

One was pale and sallow and the

the physician sees for himself that the medicine is all we claim for it. We make no extravagant claims. We raise no false hopes.

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Vienna.

HOW LORENZ STRAIGHTENS CHILDREN.

When he began to practise, a child who was born with the head of the fe-mur outside of the asetabulum, or hip nur outside of the asetabation, of hip socket, was doomed to remain a cripple through life. There was no way of remedying the defect. Paolo Poggi was working with it in Italy. Lorenz went at it in Vienna. Almost simultaneous-ly they developed a mode of operation possibly Poggi having something of ad-vantage in it-in which by cutting down into the hip, laying open the defective joint, scooping out a false socket and placing the femur in it, and then bind-ing it in place until it had healed there. something of an improvement in the joint could be made. There were many dangers in it. Blood poisoning might follow. Suppuration often did. The child might not be able to rally from the shock. Or, more common than these, the joint became stiff, so that the patient would always be lame. But gen-erally the child could walk after a fash-

Five hundred times Lorenz operated by that method always trying to im-prove it. He wanted to do it without the He thought that if the femur knife.

other fresh and rosy. Whence the dif-ference? She who is blushing with health uses Dr. King's New Life Pills to maintain it. By gently arousing the lazy organs they compel good digestion and head off constipation. Try them. Only 25c, at Z. C. M. L. Drug Store. could be placed in the socket and held there a joint could be formed without cutting. He went to work on that hypo-thesis, and at last evolved the present "bloodless" method. Some idea of the

drinks.'

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