WEEKLY GRAPHIC

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

T. E. SUBLETTE, Publisher and Proprietor

W. M. GILL, Editor.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23d, 1885.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

——Mr Harrington, our representative, is a member of the committee on appropriations.

——The January issue of the *Century* contains the initial article by General Grant, in which he reviews the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing.

——The St. Louis *Chronicle* accuses Crittenden of extravagance and compares the expense account with that of previous administrations.

——The cold wave of the present week seems to have covered the continent from the Rocky mountains east. At Mobile the market gardens were badly nipped by the freeze.

——One of our patrons has been studying up the Flax-seed question, and thinks it would be a good crop for our farmers and afford a paying business for a mill at this place if properly handled.

——Some of the defaulters in Canady have recently been skipping over the line into Uncle Sam's dominions. This is reversing the custom, and keeping up the balance of trade, which has been against us for several years.

——The East Indian wheat crop for the year 1884 amounts to 244,000,000 bushels. It cost to produce and deliver in Delhi 80 cents a bushel.

——Thousands of cattle on the ranges in Texas have "drifted" before the recent storms and are dying with hunger and thirst. In the western territories there have been great losses also.

——We have no idea of preventing people who enjoy "campaign slush" all the year round, from having all they want of it, for it comes cheap. There is no taste however vitiated but there will be found caterers to minister to it. It takes all kinds to make a world.

——Mr. Van Wyck, of Nebraska, made a forcible arraignment of Railway corporations in the Senate on Friday. Speaking of the amount of watered stock on which dividends are expected he said: "According to written and printed statements of one New Jersey statesman and Poor's Manual, $4,000,000,000 fictitious watered stock was represented in stocks and bonds of railroads. On this interest and dividends were collected from the people, a mortgage on every acre of land in the republic, an inflation paralyzing industry, laying a tax upon the producer and the consumer, yet we must remand all this to the natural laws of trade. To-day farmers in the west were working their own farms on shares, railroads taking the lion's share; they received not a dollar profit or interest on the money invested in land, teams and machinery. Other industries were equally depressed, yet the American Senate seemed intent on how not to do it, determined by whatever sacrifice that railroad stocks and bonds should secure liberal interest and dividends, and great lamentation was made if stock gamblers, who had stolen $4,000,000,000 from the industries of the nation, should be disturbed in wringing interest on same from an overburdened people. "You stand apologizing for swindlers who are wrecking still more the prosperity of the people." Jay Gould had greater wealth than the assessed property, real and personal, of both Kansas and Nebraska, and Vanderbilt could buy both States and have $40,000,000 left. Were those millions honestly acquired?

They were gliding over the glassy surface of the ice together, making graceful sweeps with the glittering blades of their "clubs." "I'll dare you to make the fancy figures on ice that I will," said Reginald. "I'm quite sure, Regy, my boy, that you could beat me handsomely at that," repled Algernon. "The fancy figures I make on ice generally depend on the particular plaid pattern there is on my trousers." And he immediately illustrated.

Henry Bowers was talking about hunting. He remarked to Nathan Kimble, as they sat around the grocery store stove, out at Onion Creek: "When I reckon up what it costs me for ammunition, the clothes I ruin in tramping over the country, and what I lose by neglecting my business, every quail I shoot costs me five dollars." "Then you can thank your stars that you only hit one in every ten that you shoot at. It is lucky that you are such a poor shot, or you would bank rupt yourself."

Says an Arizonia paper: "Our rising young sawbones, Doc. Mellville, was driving along the street, when his horse took fright and ran away. He was thrown violently to the sidewalk and knocked senseless. Presently he recovered from his unconsciousness, and, noticing the crowd which had gathered about him, remarked: "what is the matter, gentlemen? Anybody hurt? I am Dr. Melville. Can I be of any service?"

The Monroe Doctrine.

The Ottumwa *Courier* gives the following definition:

"What is termed the Monroe doctrine is not understood by all people alike. The statement of it as given by President Monroe himself, occurred in his last annual message to Congress, Dec. 2, 1823, and is in the following language:

With the movements of this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes that must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the detense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure and matured by the wisdom of their more enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and these powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their political system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

The true interpretation of the doctrine as Monroe announced depends upon the construction given to the words "to extend their political systems." It used to be regarded as establishing on this continent a monarchial form of government, in contradistinction to our form, but it has come latterly to be regarded as anything that would interfere with the prosperity or safety of our political policy.

To the People of Missouri.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Missouri has distributed over 8000 petitions to the State Legislature, asking for Scientific Temperance Instruction in the public schools of Missouri. These petitions were sent to the different organizations in the state.

Over 2 600 of our ministers were asked to deliver appropriate sermons to circulate petitions and to write letters to their legislators, asking them to vote for the Scientific Temperance Instruction Bill.

Every Senator and Representative has been appealed to by both printed and written letters, to advocate our Bill "as a representative of the best interests of the people of Missouri."

All the preparatory work has been done that can be done. *It now remains for you*, the people of the state, to express your wishes in this matter, in personal letters to your Senators and Representatives. Let *every father* and *mother*, anxious to protect their children from the growing evil of intemperance, write to their Legislators and urge them to vote for this Bill.

MRS. CLARA HOFFMAN, State President of the Mo. W. C. T. U., MRS. H. E. WORTHINGTON, State Supt. of Sci Ins.

Gen. Logan's Re-Election.

Over confidence on the part of the Republicans of Illinois last fall came very near losing them the Legislature They carried the State by a plurality of 25,119, and supposed that there was no difficulty about having a good working majority in the Legislature. But the members of that body are elected on the "minority representation" plan, which makes the results quite uncertain, unless special care is taken.

As the Republicans did not take this care, but put out their strength in other directions, they were greatly disturbed to find that they were in imminent danger of losing the Legislature. This took on an additionally alarming aspect from the expiration of Gen. Logan's Senatorial term Aside from the purely partizan desire for power, was a keen sympathy for the gallant General who had just made such a splendid campaign for the Vice-Presidency, and an earnest desire by Republicans of all varieties and factions that he be returned to the Senate.

The force of this sentiment is not derived wholly from esteem for Gen. Logan and a just sense of what is due him.

No one fail's to perceive the great importance to the country of retaining a man of such rich experience and tried integrity in the Senate. He has a value there which no successor can have,—at least for many years,—and the years that must elapse until then are those in which the Nation will have the greatest need of Gen. Logan's unusually valuable experience, his well tested statesmanship and his patriotic zeal.

It is a patriotic duty to secure Gen. Logan's re-election, and we are very glad to see the earnest spirit in which the Illinois comrades have gone to work to gain that end. We are confident that their efforts will be crowned with success

We advocate Gen. Logan's re-election not as a partisan, but because he is an indefatigable friend of the soldier whose services in the past deserve the hearty gratitude of all soldiers, and who can be of the greatest importance to them in the future.

We sincerely hope that every comrade in Illinois without respect to party affiliations, will do whatever lies in his power to secure the election of one who is so loyal a friend of all soldiers. —*National Tribune.*

Hogs have sold as high as $4.15 per hundred this week.

Ditched.

The north bound mail train on Wednesday evening was ditched one mile south of Sublette. All the cars left the track and the rear trucks of the tender. A broken rail caused the accident. A representative of the Graphic was on the train and participated in the general shaking that took place. Four or five persons were more or less bruised and one woman seriously injured by the accident. The express messenger was also seriously hurt. The injured passengers were put into the caboose which had not capsized. The track on this strip of road is said to be in a feartully bad condition.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

The people of Memphis, Mo, talk of chartering a car to attend the inauguration ceremonies, at Washington, on the 4th of March. We did'nt suppose there were a whole car load of office hunters in that little borough. Half a car would accommodate Kirksville's "out put."

A Scotland county girl writes to her affianced as follows. "Kum cuick Jim, Ed. Kirkerman is insistin I shel hav him and he hugs and kisses continusly, I can't hold out mutch longer. Kum cuick." Jim ought to be getting there pretty "cuick."

Al. Walsworth, of Luray, recently sold a calf to a man in Iowa for $150, from his herd of short horns.

The Centerville *Iowegian* says that C. W. Worman, of that place shipped $175,000 worth of poultry during the year 1884. He employs about fifty men and boys.

Rev. H. B. Seeley is delivering his lecture, entitled "Gettysburg" in neighboring counties.

The Memphis *Reville* is urging the purchase and keeping of a fire engine, and cites the example of neighboring towns. Certainly! Kirksville has one, regularly. All well regulated towns have 'em.

The LaGrange Democrat says Henry McHugh, Esq., purposes having a combination sale of horses at LaGrange fair grounds about the middle of March. His plan is to secure a list of blooded horses and mares, catalogue and advertise them thoroughly, have a prominent Kentucky stockman as auctioneer and manage to secure the attendance of all who may desire either to buy or sell. He has canvassed the matter among horsemen in the northern part of the country and already has fully forty horses subscribed. He wants not less than one hundred, and will ask other breeders in this and other states to lend encouragement to the sale. It will be a cheap and effective mode of effecting a sale or exchange of stock, and will certainly recommended itself to all to whom it is represented.

The wife of Sheriff Newell, of Putnam county died very suddenly, while all the family were absent, on the 11th.

The *New Century*, at Unionville, has reduced its size and gives as one of the reasons, the fact that the receipts of the office have not equalled its expenditures.

The Putnam county school convention made no change in the books adopted five years ago.

J. W. Jones, a graduate of the Normal, takes the position of Henry Campbell, in the Unionville public school, the latter having resigned

The editor of the Milan *Standard* says: "The character of almost every person in Milan is well known. Certain parties are well-known to be hardened criminals. Now if we want to get rid of such fellows it can be done by the respectable portion of the community;" and closes his remarks with the following: 'We sorrowfully admit that we have in the past been surprised at some of our good citizens giving employment to the criminal class"

The following is a receipe furnished the Iowa State Board of Agriculture by Dr. Charles Dean, as a specific to prevent hogs from having cholera, quinzy or pneumonia. "Use one gallon of soft soap, four ounces of saltpeter; mix well in swill and feed to about forty hogs. In four or five days give the following: Carbolic acid, eight drachms, black antimony, two ounces; sulphur, half a pound; mix well and feed to about 40 hogs in one or two days. Repeat the above once a month, and it will prevent any of the above diseases. I have used it for ten years, without a single case among my hogs." We find the above in the report of the above society and as there are reports the ravages of this disease in this locality we give it for what it is worth. At all events if the hogs were ours we would sooner risk them with the above doses than to place them in the hands of a travelling pig doctor.

One of a troup of performing Indians at a dime museum owns up to the name of Ryan. He must be the Ryan Indian bred, we hear so much about.

"John," said Mrs. Brinton to her husband, "I intended to return some calls this afternoon. Won't you step down to the stable and tell them to send up a carte-de-visit, with a driver?"

Snobberton: "Ah Dudley, I understand you are to be congratulated. Is the fair one pretty?" Dudley: "N-no. Can't say she is." Snobberton: "Good figure?" Dudley: "Y-ye-es. 'Bout a million."

A Famous Dairy Region.

The Elgin, Illinois, dairy region, which includes a wide stretch of country in that neighborhood, is reported to be second to no other in the United States for the production of the choicest butter and cheese. The soil is the prevailing black loam of the prairies, and grass grows spontaneously. Only corn and oats are cultivated, and every farm is a dairy. There are no creameries in Elgin itself, the business being conducted by the dairymen themselves, who, by organization, have succeeded in drawing customers for their products from all parts of the country. They have an Exchange and a Board of Trade, and in the rooms of the latter are sold by sample all the butter and cheese, every one being required to sell his products in strict accordance with the samples. The butter and cheese are graded and classified, prices following the quality of the products.

The simple recital of the above facts ought to be enough to convince farmers in any favored locality that it is within their power to establish a similar business for themselves whenever they choose to organize for that purpose. The sole condition of their creating a market for themselves, and maintaining it, is that every product shall be sold strictly on the basis of its quality, and not on that of changing and unreliable representations

The staple crop of the Elgin region is grass. There is the best of Summer pasturage, with all the hay needed for Winter. Ensilage is made an important aid to hay feeding. Corn and oats are usually fed ground. Root crops are not very much cultivated. Wheat is not raised at all. Fruit is far from being abundant. The horses used, which are likewise bred in the region, are Percherons and Clydesdales The milk is purchased from the dairymen by the individual owners of the creameries at a fixed price, although the co-operative system exists. All milk below a certain standard is refused at the creameries.

The buttermilk and whey are sold and fed to pigs. The milk is separated from the cream by the centrifugal process, and machinery is employed altogether. The skimmed milk is made into cheese, which, of course, is sold at a lower price than the cheese made from the entire milk. The cows are bought fresh, and those becoming dry are sold. The calves are disposed of at a few days old. The dairymen use the Holstein breed, and are becoming more and more convinced of the advantage of raising their own cows.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

The Astronomical and the Civil Day.

When midnight struck on Dec. 31, 1884, two fellow travelers who had long been tramping one just half a length in advance of the other, linked arms and continued their unwearying journey side by side. They were the two days, the astronomical and the civil, the former adjusting his pace to that of the latter, falling back twelve hours to get in step. So the astronomical day that began at noon, Dec. 31, was only a half day, and at its end the hands of the great twenty-four hour clock at Greenwich were turned back to begin anew, and corresponding changes were made at other observatories throughout the world, in accord with the recomendation of the late conference at Washington.

Hitherto the astronomical day has begun and ended at noon, with the successive returnings of the same terrestrial meridian to the center of the sun's disk. The civil day has begun and ended at midnight. The recent change was confined to makeing the astronomical day from midnight to midnight. And the great timepiece on Greenwich Hill as well as those in other observatories, will continue to be regulated by observing the precise instand of the sun's passage across the meridian, the meridian being represented by an exquisitely slender filament of cob-web stretched across the object glass of the transit instrument.—Ex.

Thus far the principal business of the session at Jefferson City has been the introduction of new bills, and bills have been introduced on every subject known to man, and on a great many subjects previously unknown. This was only to be expected in an Assembly composed largely of members wholly new to legislation, and it suggests great uncertainty as to what will be the result of the session. Of course a "slaughter of the innocents" at the close of the session is inevitable, but it is impossible to name beforehand the list of bills which are doomed to perish, or to pick out the few which are destined to survive. We should like to believe that the principle of "the survival of the fittest" will come into operation, and that idle and superfluous propositions will be left in the limbo of good intentions, but it is altogether too soon to make any predictions. The best we can say is that the new Assembly seems to be honest and earnest. There is no questioning the individual capacity of the members. The question is about their capacity to act as a body. It would not surprise us at all if sinister influences should be set to work, and if the veterans of the lobby should find their opportunity in the inexperience of the members.—*Post-Dispatch.*

Some strolling Thespians were once playing "Macbeth" in a country town. Their properties were not kept in a very sytematic order; for when the hero of Shakespeare's drama exclaimed "Is that a dagger that I see before me?" a shill voice responded from the "flies": "No, sir; its the putty knife. The dagger's lost."

Lost at C—The hoarse soprano's notes.

"Beware," said the potter to the clay, and it became ware.

Josh Billings says. "The best medisin I kno for the rumotiz, is to thank the Lord it aint the gout."

Cleaning.

Peter Henderson, in illustrating how little the graft is influenced by the stock says that if we take a graft from the sourest crab apple, and inserted in a branch of the sweetest apple tree we can find, the shoots which grow from crab graft will ever remain a crab, in no way affected by the sweet apple stock on which it is growing. The result will be the same if the operation is reversed, with the sweet apple grafted on the sour; the individuality will not be changed. Or, you may take a young seedling apple tree, graft another into it, and then another into the last growth, and so on with many successive grafts rubbing off all the shoots that stats below, the last graft will hold its identity unchanged Or, you may set a hundred kinds of roses into a bush which has a hundred branches, of all different colors, forms and odors Each will hold its own character for color, form and fragrance be it crimson, white, pink, or yellow, double or single, or of tea or other odor.

A lady who displayed cut flowers a week old and nearly as fresh as when first gathered gave a reporter of the Milwaukee Wisconsin the triple secret of her success—plenty of moisture, coolness and immunity from draughts: "If you set a vase of flowers in a current of air they will lose their freshness in a very little time. They will also wilt quickly in hot-room. I always keep well sprinkled with cold water during the day, and set them in the coldest part of the room, and away from open windows. In the night I put them into the cellar and turn an air-tight vessel over them, after first covering them with a thin cloth well moistened. Often when they begun to hang their heads during the day this treatment during the night revives them. Flowers keep longest in a temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees above zero,"

That grass is the most profitable farm crop, taking one year with another, is evident to those who have investigated the subject. The value of a three-acre field of oats last year, was about seventy-five dollars. The land was seeded to grass, and the hay taken from the field this year was worth as much. The cost of growing and marketing the oats was more than three times that of hay, saying nothing about the value of the fertilizers used, and allowing that each crop received an equal benefit from them. But in order to grow the best grasses we believe that land should be worked over and reseeded ever few years. By ploughing more and cultivating thoroughly more grass will be raised as well as an abaundance of other crops.

The best way to rid a horse's ears of warts is to rub them well with a coarse cloth and then touch them well with a little nitric acid every alternate day until you have administered three applications. A single drop of the acid will be quite sufficient for the smaller ones.

"Yes, sir," said the Kentuckian, as they sat by the stove, on whose top gracefully reposed the pedals of that individual, "you kin tell a man's rank in this state thusly: If you see a man with his feet on the top of the stove, he's a gineral; but, if his feet is on that rail about half way up, he's a kernel; and if he keeps them on the floor, he's a major." "Ah, yes," said his companion, "that's good as far as it goes; but how are you going to distinguish a captain or a lieutenant?" "Stranger, we don't go no lower than major in Kentucky."

Professor: "Why does a duck put his head under water" Pupil: "For divers reasons." Professor: "Why does he go on land?" "Pupil: 'For sundry reasons." Professor: "Next you may tell us why a duck puts his head under water." Second Pupil: To liquidate his bill." Professor: "And why does he go on land?" Second Pupil: "To make a run on the bank."

Herr Kreutzhber is a member of the secret police. Being on his way home after midnight, he observed on the street lamp a placard. Ha! these scoundrels of Socialists have posted a placard denouncing his Majesty," said Kreutzhuber to hiself Being determined to destroy the placard, he he painfully climbs up the lamp-post, and having secured the treasonable document, he reads: "Fresh Paint."

"I'm aware that the commentators do not agree with me," said the Rev Dr. Foosterer, in his sermon. Next day, old Farmer Turniptaps drove up to the rectory with half a cartload of fine pink-eye potatoes. "Mornin', parson," said he. "Ye told us yistd'y that the common taturs did'nt agree ye; so I brought ye a trifle o' the finest pink-eyes ever ye laid yer eye on. Balls 'o flour—that's what they are!"

The Spanish Earthquake.

Commencing on December 25, a series of earthquake shocks was felt during several days over a considerable portion of Spain, which were attended with great loss of life and destruction of property in the southeastern provinces of Granada and Malaga. The inhabitants in many cases fled from their houses and camped in the fields. In the province of Granada over 900 lives were lost, and in the town of Alhama, in that province, fourteen hundred houses were destroyed. In many other towns houses were thrown down and walls cracked, with more or less loss of life. The shocks continued intermittently for ten days, the people being greatly terrified, and resorting to prayers, religious processions, and Te Deums throughout most of Andalusia.

"Artificial dimples are all the rage in Chicago." We had thought that natural cheek was Chicago's strong point.

Mrs. Jesus Castro, an aged Mexican lady, now residing at American Flag, in the Santa Catalina Mountains, is perhaps the only woman who, literally speaking ever cost her husband her weight in gold. It is said that in the early gold digging days of California she was a resident of Sonora, in in which State she was born and grew to womanhood. When about the age of seventeen a paternal uncle, but a few years her senior, returned with his companions, gold ladened, from the El Dorado of the West, and became desperately enamoured of her. He sought her hand in marriage and was accepted, but the church refused because of the near relationship existing between them to solemnize the marriage. Persuasion being in vain, he tried the power of gold to win the church his way, and succeeded only by the payment of her weight in gold. She at that time weighed 117 pounds, and against her in the scales the glittering dust was shoveled. Her affianced husband still had sufficient of this world's goods to provide a comfortable home, and they were married. The above is a fact and not fiction, as living witnesses can prove, says the Tucson (A. T) Star.

In the days of slavery the standing ration of the colored man (and woman) was so much meat and cornmeal, with some other smaller items but no wheat flour. Now, the colored laborer receives money as well as rations, and the cash is partly expended in the purchase of material for the same kind of bread as is eaten in the North. This fact has caused an enormous increase in the Southern consumption of wheat flour. How large may perhaps be inferred from the statement that one of the largest flour mills in St. Louis has this year sent about sixty per cent of its production to the Southern States, and it is estimated that nearly half of the flour made in St. Louis now is sold for Southern consumption.

An Exercise in Pronunciation.

Read and correctly prononnce all the words in the following sentences.

The root of the difficulty was a pile of soot allowed to acumulate on the roof.

The rise of the water has injured the rice crop, and it may be expected that the price will rise.

He had moved his goods to the depot, but his friends bade him not be discouraged, as he would soon be acclimated if he would only stay.

He is an aspirant for Asiatic honors.

The disputants seemed to be conversant with the question, and, if not good financiers, they were, at least, familiar with the problem of finance.

The irrefragable evidence that he was the sole cause of the altercation indisputably fastened on him the responsibility for the irreparable damage.

His conduct was indicatory of the blatant blackguard, but his complaisant coadjutor, with his incomparable complacency, was even more dangerous.

Great interest has always been felt by Northern ravelers in the location of the site of Andersonville prison. The site is located several hundred yards from the track of the Southwestern Railway and, owing to the thick growth of pines in the last twenty years, is hidden from view. The War Department has consented that this underbrush should be cleared away, so that henceforth the numerous travelers mry have a full view of a spot of so much tragic interest.

—A special from Dalton, Ga., gives the details of extraordinary discoveries of silver in the Cohuttah Mountains in North Georgia. For several weeks past Jerome Prince, of Boston, and assayists of San Francisco, have been pursuing investigations in that region. They are making their tests with an electric machine, and to-day announced the result of their investigation. They state that they have traced a vein 1,500 feet wide which extends entirely through the mountain, a distance of eight or nine miles. They represent Boston capitalists who have extensive mines in Nova Scotia, Colorado and California, and stated the Gorgia mines are ten times were valuable than they ever before assayed The assays have run as high as 80 per. cent, and they state that $20,000,000 could not buy the vein they have tested. All extensive smelter will be erected at Dalton Great excitement prevails throughout North Georgia over the wonderful discouerses.

WAR ON THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

There is an evident disposition on the part of the present legislature to abolish the three state normal schools of Missouri. It is argued by the leaders in this movement that the schools are a complete failure in their operation, inasmuch as it seems impossible to obligate the normal pupils to teach any length of time in the public schools. An exception is made in favor of the Kirksville normal, which appears to have conducted its affairs with much more precision than the normals at Warrensburg and at Cape Girardeau, but the fact is overlooked that the latter are young and have not received appropriations equal to the former.

It will suprise many persons to learn, however, that the democratic party has for 48 years been opposed to normal schools, and has on frequent occasions made sush opposition a party measure. The normal school system was "a Yankee notion," to begin with. Away back yonder in 1836, in the State of Massachusetts Horace Mann, Edmund Dwight and other patriotic citizens combined to establish a school for the education of teachers, but when they applied to the legislature for a charter it transpired that every supporter of the proposed institution was a whig. And not only a whig, but a Unitarian. Therefore the democratic party of Massachusetts placed itself solidly against the the movement, and arrayed upon its side all the Evangelical churches of the state. In other words, the fight opened with Unitarian whigs in favor of the normals, and Evangelical democrats in opposition. At this distance the combination seems it remained until 1838, when the Unitarian whigs triumphed and the normal schools became an established fact.

The system in Missouri has its defects, no doubt, but the probabilities are the state is to blame, rather than the schools themselves, and if the lawmakers would pay more attention to their appropriations and the laws governing state institutions there would be less room for complaint. The moss-back idea of tearing down, instead of building up, should be abandoned. The dawn of a healthy, spirited, progressive public sentiment demands universal education and if the normal school can be made a means to that end it should be fostered If, on the contrary, it can be shown that the normals are fungi—mere barnacles on the ship of state, engendered by the partisan mud of Unitarian whigs' way down in Massachusetts—scrape them off and establish something new.—*St. Louis Chronicle.*

Whether we agree with Mr. Beecher or not, few men can speak or write on any subject of public interest with so great a certainty that everybody will want to know what they say. In discussing the question as to how far ministers may properly go in politics,—which he does in the *North American Review* for February,—the great preacher shows himself to advantage perhaps all the more because it is a matter that touches him personally as well as professionally. In the same number of the Review, the question, "How shall the President be Elected?" is ably treated by five happily chosen writers, viz., two United States Senators, Dawes and Vance; a college president, F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia; a New York lawyer, Roger A. Pryor; and a well-known journalist, William Purcell. The substantial agreement of four of them on the same point is significant. Another notable article in this unusually strong number is a review of "Holmes's Life of Emerson," by the veteran historian George Bancroft; and still another is an essay by Pro- C. A Young on "Theories regarding the Sun's Corona," which he skillfully brings within popular comprehension. The Rev, Dr. W. G. T. Shedd defendes the dogma "Endless punishment." and Prof. Stanley Hall writes on "New Departures in Education."

A good local option prohibitory law would be the best thing in the way of legislation for Missouri. Why do not the prohibitionists who have the ear of the legislature frame a good, stout law, to be adopted or rejected, like township organization, or the stock law, by vote of the people of a country. In a state like this, with three or four large cities. Let us have county prohibition for those counties that want it. What say our exchanges to this plan?—*Brookfield Gazette.*