Weekly Chillicothe Crisis.

VOLUME VIII. CHILLICOTHE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1885. NUMBER 22.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE Princess Dolgorouki's eldest son is described as "the image of the czar."

MME. PATTI manages to carry her clothes and traps in twenty-six large trunks.

LONDON is now one of the quietest cities in the world in consequence of the prevalence of wood or asphalt pavement in all the chief thoroughfares.

COLONEL VILAS says the star of real empire will have become fixed in the west when the United States trades with the whole world.

THE Rothschilds bought their old house in Frankfort, and will rebuild it a meter back to conform with the new street line, and then replace it in the family relics.

THE dowager duchess of Montrose has had a wonderful run of luck with her horses of late, and was cheered at Manchester when her horse carried off the November handicap.

THERE are at present sixteen locomotive works in the United States, says the Boston *Advertiser*, besides the shops owned by the railroad companies. Five men can turn out an engine in a year.

THE French courts have just decided for the second time that to send a message on a post card does not constitute publication unless it is expressly proved that as a matter of fact the message was read by a third person.

LADY Borthwick, wife of the editor and proprietor of *The London Morning Post*, is now one of the half dozen great political party-givers in London. Her husband is a tory, but she comes of whig stock, being a niece of the late earl of Clarendon. *The Post* is worth far less than the other morning dailies, but probably yields its owner over $40,000 a year.

AN interesting feature in Mr. Blaine's house in Washington is a picture believed to be a Rubens, which he bought at a sale of articles alleged to have belonged to one of the Calvert family, whose chiefs, the Lords Baltimore, were proprietors in Maryland. Looking at prints in an old print shop, Mr. Blaine found an engraving of this very picture, and learned that Rubens had painted the original.

THE personalty, £900,000, of the duke of Buccleuch was small, considering that he had been duke sixty-three years, and that it included the contents of twelve mansions, with splendid pictures, etc., and an enormous amount of plate. It was just half of that of the late earl of Dysart—the result of penuriousness and a large income. Only some four English peers have ever left personalty valued at £1,000,000. Nearly all live pretty well up to their income, and not a few somewhat above them.

BARTHOLDI's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" was the other day inspected by Victor Hugo in Paris. The sculptor had invited several friends to meet the great apostle of liberty, one of whom, an Italian, on seeing Victor Hugo regarding the statue, said, "There I see two giants regarding each other," which gentle flattery was not lost on the poet, whose capacity for assimilating such diet is infinite. On taking leave Victor Hugo once more went to the statue, and cried out: "The sea, the vast, the agitated ocean, tells of the union between two reconciled great countries." It has been suggested that these words should be carved upon the base of the statue, but *The Pall Mall Gazette* hopes for Victor Hugo's sake that the idea will not be carried out.

THE mining statistics for 1884 will affect the relative standing of some of the states as producers of the precious metals. In 1883 Colorado was in advance of all the states and territories in mineral product, and will, it is thought, still lead all, though by a dimished sum total. California is next on the list, and it is settled that Montana will deprive Nevada of third place, while Utah and Arizona may forge ahead of Nevada. Last year Colorado stood second to California in the gold yield, and will maintain that position still by an increased product. It is believed that Montana will show the largest gains in the field of bullion values of any other mining section, and that her mines are in a condition to make her a formidable candidate for second place during the ensuing twelve months.

IN his last days Macaulay was grievously vexed by the modern penalty of fame. Anyone who thought he had a genius or a grievance wrote to him either to advance or extinguish it, as the case might be. The historian in his journal mentions the clergyman who wrote to him three times to ask what the allusion to St. Cecelia meant in the account of the trial of Warren Hastings. A Scotish gentleman, who wished to publish a novel, wrote that he would be glad to come to London and submit his manuscript to the judgment of the essayist, if the latter would remit him $250. A cattle painter appealed to him, "as he loved the fine arts," to hire or buy him a cow to paint from. A schoolmaster in Cheltenham, who published a wretched pamphlet on British India, full of errors, received a courteous note from Macaulay pointing out two gross mistakes, whereupon the schoolmaster issued a new edition, which was advertised as "revised and corrected by Lord Macaulay." These are the penalties of popularity, and, as the story now goes, Lord Tennyson is suffering acutely from the same affliction. He has been obliged, it is said, to give up answering, even by secretary, his multitudinous correspondents, and so consigns the manuscript they send him to his private Balaam box.

CRITTENDEN'S ADIEU.

His Excellency's Farewell Words to the Missouri Legislature.

An Abstract of the Message---Some Matters of Special Interest to Kansas City---The Downing Law.

Special to the Kansas City Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Jan. 7.—Governor Crittenden's message, which has been received from the printer, is a very voluminous document, sixty-two printed pages long. After the usual congraulations it proceeds to state that taxes are light and should be lighter. The credit of the state has been protected and the finances were never more judiciously managed than in the last four years. No matured obligations remain unhonored except the Hannibal and St. Joseph bonds. Not a warrant of the state is outstanding. In 1883 and 1884 the state has received as interest on its deposits in the Bank of Commerce at St. Louis $17,972.24, and for the four years $52,633.37. Missouri 6 per cent eleven year bonds, the longest now outstanding, sell readily at $1.30, yielding the investor 3 per cent per annum, where United States 4 per cents yield 2¼ per cent. In 1881 the total assessed valuation of real and personal property was $601,722,883.75; in 1882, $649,267,242.86; in 1883, $656,250,414.68; in 1884, $725,775,259.45. The total public debt January 1, 1883, was $16,978,000. In 1883 and 1884 state bonds aggregating $2,144,000 were redeemed and purchased. During these two years the debt was increased $409,000 by the issue of certificates to the school and seminary funds. The total debt on January 1, 1885, was $15,243,000. The annual interest on the public debt is now $910,490. During the last four years the public debt has been reduced $712,000. Balance on hand January 1, 1885, $1,413,895.37.

THE BONDED DEBT

of the state is $11,803,000, the longest bonds extending in time to 1897, of which sum the present general assembly must provide for the payment of $5,852,000. The governor says that $1,200,000 of the balance of $1,413,895.37 in the treasury can safely be used in further reducing the debt, leaving $932,000 to be provided for in 1885 and 1886, and thinks that the portion falling due in 1886 and 1887 can be refunded at a lower rate of interest than the state is now paying. The appropriation of $900,000 by the last assembly for the redemption and purchase of state bonds proved insufficient, and the legislature is admonished to avoid such errors in the future, a large sum which could have been used for this purpose having been permitted to lie in the treasury idle. A history of the Hannibal and St. Joseph case is given, and the governor recommends that steps be taken at once towards the payment of interest on the same.

Missouri has kept pace with her sister states in the matter of railroads, which should be managed on the part of congress and the states with as little legislation as possible, and that on vital points. There are few persons who have any conception of the rapidity with which

TRANSPORTATION RATES

have been reduced since the close of the civil war. A table is given showing a total reduction in seventeen years of $382,947,486.26 on the Pennsylvania railroad alone, thus reducing the average charge of carrying freight to less than one cent per mile. A table of through freight rates in Michigan showing a rate of ninety-seven cents a mile in 1882 is given; also a table for Illinois showing a rate of $1.09 in 1883, and one for Missouri showing the rate to be $1.40 for freight in 1883 and the rate for local and through passenger fares to be $2.89 per mile. The governor thinks that no one could design a clearer demonstration of the futility of legislation on the subject, and expresses the opinion that the commissioners could do more with the managers of the railroads in a quiet and less expensive way than can be done by legislative action. Also that the railroad laws are sufficiently explicit and that only minor amendments are required. Since May 1, 1883, there have been constructed in the state 236 miles of railroad; 113 miles in 1883, and 123 in 1884, through the counties of Chariton, Clinton, Cape Girardeau, Greene, Henry, Howell, Polk, Stoddard and Wayne, making 4,738 miles now in operation. The gross earnings are estimated at $29,000,000.

The state prison has a balance of $28,411.72 to its credit. The new penitentiary buildings have been completed, and are equal if not superior to those erected for like purposes in any of the states. Fifteen hundred and forty prisoners were on hand December 31, 1884, their maintenance and guarding costing the state 31¼ cents per capita. Those pardoned have, with few exceptions, at once engaged in honest industry and made law abiding citizens of themselves. Two prisoners have been pardoned on each recurring Christmas day and Fourth of July. The governor strongly recommends the erection of a reformatory school for youthful criminals. The passage of a law remanding persons acquitted of crime on the ground of insanity to some insane asylum is recommended. Governor Crittenden suggests that the Downing law be either repealed or amended so as to make it applicable to every part of the state alike.

THE DOWNING LAW.

Governor Crittenden speaks of the Downing law in the following terms:

I suggested that this law should either be repealed or so amended as to make it applicable in its provisions to every part of the state alike. This law has been in part made inoperative in the city of St. Louis by the presumed existence and operation of the act of 1857. I am not inclined to that view, but as it was so declared by a court of adequate jurisdiction, the civil authorities of the city acquiesced in the ruling. I suggest that the act of 1857 be repealed, thus leaving the Downing law in unquestioned operation over the whole state. As a police law, I think the Downing law has already accomplished much good, and can be made much more effective, with certain amendments. No law should remain a dead letter upon the statute books. If a good one, it should be enforced. If a bad one, it should be repealed. In 1880 there were 3,042 licensed dramshops, 127 wine and beer saloons and ninety drug stores retailing liquor under the then existing license. The state license, together with the advalorem tax on the liquor sold by the saloons, amounted to $157,916, and county license and tax to $296,970, a total of $458,896. The tippling houses increased in number in the state between 1880 and the time this law became operative. This law has reduced the number of dramshops or drinking saloons within the first year of its operation from 3,601, to 3,150, a decrease of 457 or 12 per cent and has reduced the number of places of strong drink from 3,496 to 2,115, over one-third. There has been an increase of 903 wine and beer saloons under this law. I think that section of the law should be repealed, as many who seek shelter under it, do so for the purpose of violating it, and, in fact, making their saloons open dram shops without paying for the privilege. While the revenues of the counties have been largely increased under this law, those of the cities, towns and state have been much reduced. This should be remedied. No law should work so partially in favor of one division of the state against other divisions, and in fact the state itself. For the violation of this law the courts should either impose the maximum penalty or this body should repeal the minimum fine. The county revenue from saloon licenses has been increased from $358,000 to $1,164,000, an increase of $806,000 within the first year. The state revenue from that source has been diminished $85,041.06 within the first year and several small counties yet to be heard from. Heretofore the county courts have exacted the minimum license, $550, from those seeking the privilege of trade. The maximum price is $1,200. I think experience and the demands of society will require an increase in the value of the license over that of $550 and a more equitable division of the amounts between the towns, cities and state. Intemperance is on the decrease in the state from two causes: A stronger moral sentiment and fewer places of temptation to the young and old. There are twenty counties in the state in which licenses cannot be obtained for dramshop purposes. Public opinion is demanding a strong and effective law upon the license system; one that will discourage rather than encourage public drinking saloons and at the same time requiring a strict enforcement of the law; crediting those who comply with the requirements of the law, by severely punishing those who violate it under any pretext whatever. There is also a strong and growing sentiment within the state in favor of closing dramshops and forbidding the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors by the keepers of such places on Sunday. The religious papers of every religious belief have spoken strongly upon this subject, and those authorized to speak for the churches have issued strong deliverances in favor of thus preserving that holy day. The moral sentiment of this state demands it and these deliverances are but the faithful echo of that sentiment.

I am unwilling to see this day, one of the bulwarks and main stays of our form of government, abolished by legislation, infidelity or passion for gain. It should be preserved in every line of its rubric and every thread of its vestment, as one upon which all classes can say, "here we rest in obedience to the Divine statutes and physical laws."

Those engaged in the manufacture and sale of spirits recognize this fact. The western distillers held a convention in Chicago within the last year and issued a series of resolutions of much significance, which I present for your consideration. They enumerate two ideas very clearly: To preserve an orderly Sabbath, and a well-digested license law that will protect the state as well as the licensed. If these prominent ideas are not observed by the craft, the natural result will be more stringent legislation in the future.

"WHEREAS, It is well known that the American people were brought up to preserve an orderly Sabbath, and laws are on the statute books forbidding all kinds of labor on that day; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of enforcing those laws, and ask no special privilege for this business we are engaged in.

"*Resolved*, That the fact that prohibition does not prohibit has been abundantly proven. Therefore we are in favor of a well digested license that will protect the state as well as the license, and the price placed at such a point as will yield a large revenue, reduce the number of drinking places and elevate and make more respectable this branch of business."

With a disposition to have the Downing law fairly tested, I have sought to have it enforced throughout the state, and have not remitted any penalty inflicted under its provisions.

The tatal amount of availabe

SCHOOL FUNDS

is $10,178,780.89, and a showing of the workings of the public school system of Missouri is given, which, as the governor well says, must command the respect of even the basest slanderer of the state. The legislature is strongly urged to a liberal support of the normal schools, and appropriations commensurate with its wants are recommended for the Lincoln institute. One hundred and eight students attended this institution during the session of 1883-84. An ample and permanent endowment, for the state university, by setting apart an interest bearing certificate endowment, is strongly urged by the governor. The removal of the Rolla school of mines to Columbia is also suggested, substituting in its place at Rolla a normal school. A manual training school, the governor says, ought to be made a part of our general system. The attention of the legislature is called to the school book question and the feasibility of creating a committee of competent educators of Missouri, who can prepare and edit these works, to be published by the state, furnishing the book at cost price, is commended.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The overtaxed condition of the insane asylums of the state is a shame to Missouri. Seventeen hundred and twenty inmates are crowded into institutions of which the capacity is only 1,000. The St. Louis asylum with a capacity of 300 has 900; Fulton with a capacity of 450 has 550; and St. Joseph with a capacity of 250 has 270. The legislature should provide another asylum and enlarge those already erected. In addition to the deaf and dumb asylum an institution for the feeble-minded should be established. The Missouri school for the blind is in a satisfactory condition, and has cost $5,000 less than the sum appropriated for the last two years.

The engineer appointed April 25, 1883, to make a topographical survey of the sunk and overflowed lands of southeast Missouri, James F. Brooks, of Cape Girardeau, has drawn $8,145.23. He has made no report of his progress and it is recommended that his conduct be investigated. The present road law should be revised and the contract system substituted for the present system.

It is also recommended that the sum advanced to Major Hilder by citizens of St. Louis to aid in making a creditable display for Missouri at the New Orleans exposition should be refunded, with interest.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

The foreign loan law should be repealed. Bills made for improvements at the executive mansion should be paid. Legislation should be had to protect the stock interests of the state from the cattle disease. In connection with the state board of health precautions against the cholera should be taken. The supreme court commission and the new court of appeals at Kansas City are relied upon to clear up the docket of the supreme court. Legislation to make the amendment establishing the Kansas City court of appeals effective should be taken at once. The state malitia should be no longer neglected and reasonable appropriations should be made. Costs in criminal cases should be diminished. Appropriations should be made for the payment of examining and visiting committees appointed by the governor. An appropriation of $5,000 for the fish commission and $2,000 for the construction of an aquarium car should be made. Missouri should be represented at the international charities and corrections conventions to be held at Rome, Italy, the coming year. The legislature should assist the bureau of labor statistics with needed appropriations. The report of the register of lands shows that much work has been done, and an abstract of the business of that office is given. An inebriate asylum should be provided at some point in the state.

THE COURT OF AITEALS.

Speaking of the court of appeals, the governor says:

The amendment to the constitution establishing the Kansas City court of appeals having been adopted at the late election, it devolves upon this assembly to enact such legislation as will make the amendment operative. Section 9 of the amendment reads as follows:

"The state shall provide a suitable court room at Kansas City in which the Kansas City court of appeals shall hold its sessions; also a clerk's office and furnish offices for the judges." As the court is required by the amendment to commence its labors on the first Monday in March next, a bill should be passed without delay in conformity with the requirements of section 9, regulating the fees of the clerk and providing for the appointment and compensation of the necessary officers of the court and appropriating a sufficient amount of money to supply the court and clerk's office with all the necessary records and stationary.

As there is a lack of such text books as the court may require in the law library at Kansas City, I recommend the appropriation of $1,000 to be used for the purpose of purchasing such books under the direction of the presiding judge of the court.

The Law All On Both Sides.

"Mr. Lawyer, I want to ask you a question," said a countryman with a bandage about his head, to one of our most honorable lawyers.

"Yes, sir; take a seat. What is the nature of the case?"

"Waal, of you wer a huntin' on your naber's premises and he'd tell yer to git off ur he'd knock you off, and you wouldn,t go, and then he'd try to knock you off, could ye bring suit agin' him for trying to knock you off?"

The lawyer then looked at the bandage around the man's head and replied in an emphatic way:

"Most assuredly, and collect heavy damages."

"Waal, then, I reckon I won't do nothin' more about it."

"Why, why not, my friend? You would certainly get heavy damages. The law is all on your side."

"I reckon not mister. You just now said the law was the other way."

"How's that? I probably misunderstood the case."

"Well, the fellow come in my orchard and was shootin' rabbits when I ordered him off, but he wouldn't go. So I went at it to knock him off, but I got the worst of it, as you can see. I reckon he must be one of these here boxin fellers."

"Ah, hem! Yes; just so. That puts the case in another light.. Of course you can sue him for trespass and assault and battery."

"Waal, I reckon I won't do no more in the matter, as you said he can also bring suit agin' me and collect heavy damages."

"No, hold on. Don't go. You've got the law all on your side."

"So has the other fellow. Good day, sir."—*Kentucky State Journal.*

Table Etiquette.

Do not keep others waiting for you either at the beginning or close of a meal. Don't sip soup from the tip but from the side of a spoon. Be careful not to spill or drop anything on the table cloth. Keep your plate clean; do not heap all sorts of food on it at once. In passing your plate to be refilled retain your knife and fork. When asked for a dish, do not shove, but hand it. While drinking do not look around. Instruct the servant to hand the cup at the left side, so that it may be received with the right hand. Do not drink tea or coffee without first removing the teaspoon from the cup to the saucer. Use the knife for cutting only; never put it to the lips or the mouth. Break your bread into small pieces and rest them on your plate while spreading. Do not eat too fast; beside giving one the appearance of greed, it is not healthy. If you find anything unpleasant in your food, put it aside as quietly as possible, without drawing the attention of others to it. Do not open the lips or make any unnecessary noise in chewing. Do not touch the head. Do not rest the elbows on the table. Be thougtful of, and attentive to, the wants of those about you. Converse on subjects pleasant to those near you. Do not say anything not intended for all present to hear. Leave your plate with your knife and fork lying parallel, the handles pointing to the right. Never leave the table before the others without asking the lady or gentleman who presides to excuse you. —*Saturday Evening Mail.*

New York's New Aqueduct.

The new aqueduct with which New York hopes to supply itself is the "biggest thing" that city has yet undertaken. It will cost not less than $25,000,000, and is an enterprise of truly gigantic proportions. The calculation is to provide facilities for delivering 500,000,000 gallons of water daily from a point some forty miles away. Practically the new aqueduct will be an enormous tunnel, longer than the combined lengths of the three greatest tunnels in Europe—the St. Gothard, the Mont Cenis, and the Arlberg. The greater part of it will be excavated through solid rock, at an average depth of 220 feet below the ground furface. In some places it will be 500 feet below. Instead of crossing the Harlem river on a bridge, as the present aqueduct does, it will be cut through under the river.—*Brooklyn Union.*

MARMADUKE

Duly Inaugurated Governor of Missouri—His Remarks Very Short and to the Point.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 12.—The house was called to order prompt to the moment when Mr. Wells, of the committee on arrangements, made a report of the programme of inaugural ceremonies, which was adopted.

A communication was received from the senate announcing the committee of escort. Senators Halliburton and Cresop, and the speaker of the house then announced the house committee of escort as follows: Messrs. Wells of Buchanan, Shields of Maries, and Harrington of Adair.

The senate entered and the joint session was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Campbell. The roll was called of the two bodies, and the joint session declared upon. The inaugural procession entered and the joint session reviewed the inaugural procession standing.

The Inaugural Ceremonies.

The governor-elect, John S. Marmaduke, was met at the office of the secretary of state by the lieutenant governor-elect, Albert P. Morehouse, the chief justice and associate justices and the commissioners of the supreme court of Missouri, the committee of escort of the senate and of the house of representatives, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general and superintendent of public schools and the sergeant-at-arms of the senate and of the house of representatives, and proceeded to the office of the governor of Missouri, where they joined the governor, Thomas T. Crittenden, and proceeded to the bar of the senate and house of representatives, in joint session assembled, at 12 o'clock, led by the sergeant-at-arms of the two houses, followed by the committees of escort of the senate and house, members of the supreme court and court commissioners, lieutenant governor-elect and state officers, Gov.-elect John S. Marmaduke and Gov. Thomas T. Crittenden, where the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice John W. Henry of the supreme court of Missouri.

Inaugural Address.

The governor-elect, having taken the oath of office, delivered from the speaker's desk the following inaugural address:

Senators and Representatives:

It is proper, upon assuming the duties which devolve upon the chief executive of a great commonwealth to acknowledge our dependence upon the Supreme Ruler of the universe for the manifold blessings we enjoy, to invoke His aid for a continuance of such blessings, and to indulge the hope that peace and prosperity may continue, the facilities for the acquisition of knowledge be extended, and by a wise and careful administration of public affairs, the happiness of the whole people be permanently promoted.

Having been nominated for the office of governor by a convention of the Democratic party, and elected by the qualified voters of the state, without the aid of cliques or rings, but in spite of their potent and persistant opposition, I enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office without pledges of any kind and absolutely free to perform every duty which may involve upon me, with an eye single to the welfare of the whole people of the state.

In the selection of persons to fill positions, which the constitution and laws devolve upon me, I shall appoint persons who in my opinion have the necessary qualifications, and

WHOSE PRAYTOUS GOOD CONDUCT

shall give assurance that they will honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of their respective offices in such manner that there will be no just cause for complaint.

You are called upon to perform legislative duties, for more than 2,500,000 people, occupying a territory more than 67,000 square miles, with a salubrious climate, almost every variety of soil, producing all the grasses, grains, fruits, and vegetables in great perfection that can be grown in a temperate climate, extensive forests of valuable timber, the soil underneath with mines of coal, iron, lead, zinc and copper, in vast abundance and of superior quality, besides many other valuable minerals of great utility in the arts and manufactures. You have nearly 5,000 miles of completed railroads, with prospects of large additions thereto. These and many other advantages which might be enumerated, should stimulate you to leave nothing undone on your part which may be proper to

DEVELOP THE WONDERFUL RESOURCES

of our great and growing state.

You are assembled here, not to make a new code laws, but to amend such laws as time and experience have shown to be defective, or not suited to the age in which we live, and to pass such new laws as the increase of population, the growth of agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries, and the rapid extension of the internal facilities for travel and transportation make necessary. Laws which have been found to be unwise or inexpedient, or not adopted to the wants or conditions of our people, and all criminal statutes which are practically disregarded by courts, grand and petit juries, and utterly disregarded by the people generally, should be either modified so to be justly enforced, or repealed, as the habitual disregard of any law tends to lessen respect which all citizens should have for and every law of the state.

My own opinion is that people are best governed who have few laws, only those absolutely necessary, plainly expressed and vigorously enforced.

It will be my duty, in strict accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and in compliance therewith, to cause all laws to be faithfully executed, and to

IMPARTIALLY PROTECT THE RIGHTS

of every citizen without distinction of race or color; and this I will endeavor to do without regard to my individual opinions as to the propriety of any particular law.

The people of Missouri have, from the earliest period in the history of the state, favored and encouraged education. Laws were passed from time to time setting apart moneys arising from various sources for the purpose of establishing a permanent fund for the support of common schools. By statutory enactment in 1853, 25 per cent of the entire state revenue was annually set apart for the support of common schools. That which was done by statute in 1853 was incorporated into the constitution of the state in 1875. In addition to the 25 percent annually set apart.

MISSOURI HAS PERMANENTLY INVESTED

in bonds, state, county and township school funds, amounting to nearly $10,000,000, the interest of which is annually collected and used for the support of our common schools. To increase the sum to be annually expended, the people of the state voluntarially tax themselves nearly $3,000,000 each year for the same purpose. Separate schools are provided for the children of colored citizens, by means of which all share alike in the benefits arising from our excellent system of common schools.

The State university located at Columbia, together with the school of mines and Metallurgy located at Rolla, have liberal investments of a permanent character provided for their support.

The state has established three normal schools, located in different sections of the state, for the

EDUCATION OF TEACHERS

of common schools, and the Lincoln institute at Jefferson City, the latter especially devoted to the education of teachers for the colored schools throughout the state, which gives assurance to the colored citizens of Missouri that the education of their children will not be neglected.

When to these are added a large number of colleges, academies and schools supported by private means, the people of Missouri are placed in the front rank among the friends of education. With such ample provisions thus made, every child in the state, without regard to race or color, may acquire a common school education.

Financially, Missouri stands

AMONG THE FOREMOST STATES

composing the federal Union. Under the provisions of the present constitution, the debt of the state is diminishing from year to year, and the counties, cities and towns are also rapidly liquidating their debts; and being forbidden by the fundamental law of the land to contract debts, the day is not far distant when a new impetus will be given to the material prosperity of the state; the citizens will not be taxed annually to pay interest, and their entire earnings can be devoted to increasing their own comforts, and aiding in developing the hidden resources of the state.

In conclusion, permit me to say that it will be my duty, as well as my pleasure, to cooperate with you in all measures that will redound to the advantage and promote the best interest of our great and growing state, and it will be my pleasure to communicate to you my views from time to time on questions which affect the public welfare.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, MO., January 12, 1885.

This address was delivered in a clear, but at times hesitating and trembling voice, indicative of the physical weakness of the reader.

After the inaugural the procession retired in the same order it had entered the assembly chamber, to the governor's office, when John S. Marmaduke entered upon the duties of governor, and received the congratulations of his friends.

The assembly chamber was packed with members and visitors, among the latter being a large number of ladies.

Quill pens are again in fashion. They are well adapted for the large, angular penmanship now in favor among ladies

Wanted a Drink Badly.

A forlorn-looking tramp, with scarcely enough clothes on his gaunt frame to wad a shotgun, shuffled up to a bar on Third street and said to the bar-keeper:

"Partner, after a man has lost all he had in a cyclone, and——"

"Oh, that's too thin," interrupted the mixologist, "cyclone sufferers are as thick as bees up this way."

"You guess too hastily, pardner. I was jist goin' to tell you a little cyclone story. To be honest with you, though, my most princely wealth was all swept away when the roarin' red-tongued fire fiend swept the noble city of Chicago from——"

"You'd better take a stroll. The Chicago sufferer racket was worked out long ago."

"Mebbe it was, pard, mebbe it was; but say, you can never imagine our dreadful sufferin's when we was driven from our rooms into the freezin' air when the Newhall House——"

"O, give your jaw a rest! I've had more than a hundred Newhall survivors here this summer. Come, now, amble off."

"In a moment, pardner, in a moment. Honestly, don't you think it actually criminal for the railroads to draw us West with stories of fabulous riches in the Cœur d'Alene mines, and when we've spent the last dollar of a once princely boodle, make us walk back again?"

"I don't want to hear another word. You can't get a drink here unless you put up for it, and now git!"

"Just one word more, pardner, and I will bie me hence. [Lowering his voice almost to a whisper.] Do you believe the horrible story published in the papers, that afore our rescue, we feasted on the bodies of our dead comrades? Do you believe what Greely says about——"

"Cut that short right there. No survivor of the Greely expedition is in want. I'll be around there with a bungstarter in just a minute if you don't git out of here."

"Yes, pardner, I'll go; but let's recapitulate just a moment. Cyclone sufferin' fails to produce the budge, eh?"

"It does."

"An' misfortune brought about by the Chicago fire fails to lure the coveted bottle from its lair?"

"Just so."

"An' the story of a poor Newhall House victim is not sufficiently touchin' to cause the rejuvenatin' fluid to heave in sight?"

"It is not."

"An' a Cœur d' Alene unfortunate can't booze upon this drunk factory without cash?"

"He cannot."

"An' a man that suffered cold, privation, and hunger for the advancement of science, almost under the shadow of the North Pole can't moisten his tonsils here unless he backs up the call with legal-tender?"

"That's just the size of it."

"Then mix me up a good cocktail an' take your change out of this," and he threw down a $20 gold piece on the bar. "A man that's suffered as I've suffered should be lent a helpin' hand by the great American people, but I'd rather pay cash than buck against hardness o' heart an' petrified generosity. Put a little pineapple in it, an' make er' stiff."—*St. Paul Herald.*

Views of Women.

IN love, as in war, a fortress that parleys is half taken.

A FAN is indispensable to a woman who can no longer blush.

THE man who can govern a woman can govern a nation—*Balzac.*

IT is easier to make all Europe agree than two women.—*Louis XIV.*

THE mistake of many women is to return sentiment for gallantry.—*Jouy.*

GOD created the coquette as soon as He had made the fool.—*Victor Hugo.*

WOMAN is a charming creature, who changes her heart as easily as her gloves.—*Balzac.*

WHO takes an eel by the tail or a woman by her word soon finds he has nothing.—*Proverb.*

RASCAL! That word on the lips of a woman, addressed to a too daring man, often means—angel!

HOW MANY women would laugh at the funeral of their husbands if it were not the custom to weep?

I HAVE seen more than one woman drown her honor in the clear water of diamonds.—*D'Houdetot.*

WE meet in society many attractive women whom we would fear to make our wives.—*D'Harleville.*

AN asp would render its sting more venomous by dipping it into the heart of a coquette.—*Poincelot.*

WOMEN swallow at one mouthful the lie that flatters, and drink drop by drop a truth that is bitter.—*Diderot.*

WOMEN deceived by men want to marry them, it is a kind of revenge as good as any other.—*Beaumanoir.*

A WOMAN who pretends to laugh at love is like the child who sings at night when he is afraid.—*J. J. Rousseau.*

IT is easier for a woman to defend her virtue against men than her reputation against women.—*Rochebarne.*

SHE is the most virtuous woman whom nature has made the most voluptuous, and reason the coldest.—*La Beaumelle.*

The Wood-Engraver of the Future

Indications are not lacking that the various photographic reproductive processes will soon, practically, unsurp the province of wood-engraving. Steel-engraving already is virtually extinct. The wood-engraver of the near future must be a master of his art—an artist, in fact—to obtain employment. There will be plenty of portraiture for a Cole, and of landscape work for a Kingsley; but the days of a journeyman of the burin are numbered. It is not easy for a thoughtful person, familliar with the technical and commercial conditions of book and magazine illustrating, to glance at some of the holiday books and come to any other conclusion.—*The Art Amateur.*

The Lumbering Industry.

In 1880 there were 25,780 lumbering establishments in this country, employing $181,000,000 capital and 116,000 hands, distributing $31,000,000 a year in wages, using $146,000,000 worth of material and turning out an annual product of $233,000,000 Of the whole product, Michigan produces 23 per cent, Pennsylvania 10 per cent, Wisconsin 8 per cent and New York and Indiana about 6 per cent each. Few of the Southern States reached a product of over $4,000,000. The whole South is a forest region, and its great pine, cedar, poplar, cypress and oak districts are still almost untouched, and must ultimately become the centers of this industry.

The Year.

The English-speaking race is generally credited with the possession of political capacity. This is its distinguishing characteristic, and by virtue of this endowment it is justly entitled to pre-eminence in Christendom; for civilization when critically analyzed implies progress in the art of political government. The retrospect of the year reveals such constant and inordinate displays of political activity as to create a suspicion that the English-speaking race has been indulging a passion for politics rather than exercising its genius. Sober reflection tends to correct this impression.

Rancorous and embittered as the American presidential canvass has been, it has afforded conspicuous evidence of the stability of republican government and of the steadiness and self-possession of a people alive to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. No French statesman has the courage to propose presidential elections by the people. It is generally conceded that it would not be imprudent to allow the electors there to choose their chief magistrate by a supreme act of popular sovereignty, for the simple reason that the country could not endure or survive the excitement and passion of an American presidential election. What a signal proof of the self-control and steadiness of law-abiding citizens has been given here! An election exceeding in intensity of excitement and in excesses of malevolence, scurrility and defamation any previous contest was decided by something over a thousand votes. The margin was so narrow that a shifting of six hundred votes would have reversed the result, and a clergyman could be charged with inadvertently changing the course of empire by a careless phrase. Yet how tranquil and patient the country remained in this crisis of its political fortunes! In France there would have been barricades in the streets and the great army would have been on guard. Here there was only a common-sense recognition of the sanctity of public law.

In the United Kingdom another branch of the English-speaking race has also passed through a critical period of agitation and excitement, and given tokens of civic courage, self-restraint and practical wisdom. A conflict between the houses of parliament has been averted, and a peaceful revolution has been wrought through a compromise which has opened an era of good feeling between hostile parties. No year since that which recorded the passage of the great reform bill has witnessed legislative action of such magnitude. Two millions of the Queen's subjects have been armed with the ballot, and by the redistribution scheme the electoral system has been recast from the bottom. English democracy has suddenly awakened from dreams of future agitation and continuous campaigning to find itself already supreme. Two landmarks in the enfranchisement of the English people have been established within the compass of a single year; and now that the work has been done, the constituencies are fairly startled with the magnitude of the results effected in a single week by the joint efforts of rival leaders. The compromise is recognized as a more radical measure than either party would have ventured to propose when acting alone. It is a triumph of practical wisdom and sterling English sense, and democracy is sobered by its new responsibilities. Where on the continent is similar capacity for political government displayed? Certainly neither in France nor in Germany. In one country there is so little confidence in the permanence of republican institutions that it is thought necessary in revising the constitution to invent phrases against monarchical usurpation. In the other an irresponsible chancellor despises parliamentory institutions and is pursued with mean affronts by the helpless representatives of the German people.

There is one aspect of the year, however, which can be considered equally well either in London, Paris or Berlin. This is the increasing tendency to enlarge colonial domains. The German chancellor himself has become infected with this feverish desire for foreign annexation. He has acquired a long strip of territory near Angra Pequena, has raised the German flag in the south seas, and has been dissecting the heart of Africa in the operating-rooms of the Congo conference. France, likewise, has been converting Tunis into a province, betraying none of the hesitation and sentiveness shown by the English in Egypt; and on the borders of China a war of menace and reprisals has been recklessly carried on. England itself, after making persistent efforts to evade the responsibilities of conquest, and abandoning cowardly garrisons and hordes of brave Arabs to the cruel fate of massacre, has been drawn into the Soudan. Even Italy is planning new colonies on the lower coast of the Red Sea, and intriguing for a protectorate of Abyssinia. Scarcely a single section of the barren African coast remains to be occupied, orat least claimed, by a civilized state, and the high seas are scoured for new possessions. It is the cordon which Europe is drawing about the semi-civilized and barbarous races of the world.—*New York Tribune.*

The Nerve Age.

The nerves and their diseases are attracting a large amount of attention from medical men every day; and not without cause, it seems. Speaking at Brighton the other day, in behalf of the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, in Queen's square, Bloomsbury, Dr. Chrichton-Browne dwelt on the conditions of modern life which tend to produce nervousness, both as a temperment and a disease. "In the history of civilization," he said, "we have had a stone age, and an iron age, and parallel with these in the history of human development we have had a bone age, a muscle age, and a nerve age. With the application of iron to the manufacture of machinery and the substitution of steam-power for brute strength, the strain of existence was transferred from the muscles to the nerves. The sons of Adam eat bread now, not in the sweat of their faces, but in the fever of thier brains, and thews and sinews are of small account in comparison with nimble nerve fibers." The mortality from nervous diseases appears to be advancing rapidly. Apoplexy, neuro-cephalus, and paralysis are, according to Dr. Crichton-Browne, carrying off a larger number of victims year by year. They caused 105,189 deaths in the period of five years 1861-65, and 145,563 deaths in the five years 1876-80. Those who deny the existence of overpressure should at least consider these figures.—*St. James' Gazette.*

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

The general assembly organized January 7, each house being called to order by its respective clerk and opened with prayer by the chaplain. The rolls of members-elect were called and the oath of office, in each house, administered by a judge of the supreme court. Both bodies then adjourned until Thursday.

The house and senate organized Jan. 8, by election of permanent officers, in the senate republicans placed in nomination Senator Jacobs, who received seven votes for president. No other candidates were offered for the other positions. In the house full nominations were made by the republicans, the average vote being 41 to the democrats 93. The following officers were elected in each house: Speaker, John M. Wood, of Clark; speaker pro tem, W. R. Goodykontz, of Washington; chief clerk, W. R. Bentley, of St. Louis; J. E. Cumbaugh, of Boone, assistant clerk; enrolling clerk, James Turner, of Carrollton; engrossing clerk, H. E. Purdom, of Macon; official reporter, U. S. Vance of Henry; doorkeeper, E. C. Thomas of Clinton; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Marsh of Crawford; chaplain, Thomas M. Cobb of Cole. Turner and Purdom were also selected by acclamation. The senate elected the following officers. President pro tem., A. H. Edwards, of St. Charles; secretary, F. G. Nesbett, of St. Charles; assistant secretary, A. S. Coker, of Cape Girardeau; reporter, Fred H. Austin, of DeKalb; sergeant-at-arms, A. W. Ewing, of Cole; chaplain, Geo. H. Tekberry, of Lafayette; door-keeper, A. J. Shockley, of Cole; folder and messenger, Frank Ketchen, of St. Louis; pages, Henry Watson and Julius Flanagan.

The senate and house met in joint session, Jan. 9, and canvassed the vote cast for state officers at the last general election, and declared the result thereof. The result as officially announced was on governor as follows: Marmaduke, 218,895; Ford, 207,694; Brooks, 10,426; Guttar, 103. The remaining democratic candidates received majorities ranging from 20,000 to 28,000. In the senate, Mr. Allen, of Kansas City, introduced a bill to repeal the act relating to the investment of foreign capital in Missouri. After the joint caucus