Weekly Chillicothe Crisis.

VOLUME VIII. CHILLICOTHE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1885. NUMBER 23.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A TERRITORIAL insane asylum is to be located at Phœnix, Arizona.

WOOD is worth $13 per cord in Tombstone, Arizona, and is scarce at that price.

SHIPMENTS of coal from the Cape Breton, N. S., mines in 1884 aggregated 481,615 tons.

A TEXAN M. D. declares that anything that will make a man sneeze will cure him of hic-cough.

SLOW-BREEDING mammals, such as horses, can increase from a single pair to ten million in forty years.

THERE were over five thousand northern school teachers at the New Orleans exposition during the holidays.

THERE are 2,800,000,000 copies of daily, weekly, and monthly journals published annually in America, against 7,300,000,000, copies in Europe.

THE Car-Drivers' union of New Orleans has thirteen hundred members. All Crescent city street-cars are bob-tails, equipped with one mule and a driver.

IN western Nevada prospectors pile up vast quantities of snow on the mountains and cover it with brush, in order to provide a water supply for summer use.

THE second prize for butter at the Calcutta exhibition was awarded for a fine sample of American oleomargarine. Some one spoiled a good joke, and the judges reconsidered their award.

THE fiber of the hop-vine is said by some French paper manufacturers to be the best substitute for rags yet discovered. Its advantages are great length, strength, flexibility, and delicacy.

THE visitor's book at Faneuil hall shows that the usual number of people have come to rekindle their patriotism at the cradle of liberty. Over ten thousand names are enrolled upon the register.

LIMITED stock company, with a capital of $1,000,000, has been formed in San Francisco for the purchase and working of the great marble quarry on Little Nequoskinski inlet, near Sitka, Alaska.

FRENCH lilac, the most expensive flower of the season, is raised under glass which has been carefully shaded with muslin, so that the tender tassels will be bleached to a pure white or a delicate tinge of lilac.

A LADY in a Denver theater, the other night, wore in her hair six tiny humming-birds, which formed a half-wreath about her head, and which she had trained to sing between acts for the edification of the audience.

THE Chinese in Nevada are lightening $5 gold pieces by sweating them. One of these coins was tested by a Eureka merchant the other day on delicate scales, and was found to have lost just one-fifth ($1) of its original value.

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago the first tomatoes grown in this country were cultivated as a strange and showy horticultural curiosity in a garden in Salem, Mass. Forty-five years ago, or a little more, they began to be used as a vegetable in the season.

THE average duration of life among well-to-do people is 45 years; among the middle class it is 25 years; among the laboring class 20 years. Among 100 people the wealthy would not not number more than 5, the mid lle class no more than 15, and the working class 80.

THE whale feeds by opening its capacious mouth and allowing the sea water, with its multitudinous tenants, to fill the oval cavity. Then it shuts its lower jaw upon its horny plates, and, straining out the water through them, swallows the prey stranded upon its vast tongue.

SKATING-RINK floors are now made of paper by pasting and pressing straw boards together under a powerful hydraulic press in the same way paper car-wheels are made. When these blocks are perfectly seasoned and dried they are sawed into flooring boards and laid with the edge of the paper forming the surface of the floor.

IN Barbadoes, one Sunday, the captain of a vessel from New York saw a very important colored lady, gloved, shoed, and parasoled, walking to church with a barefooted colored servant, carrying her bag and prayer-book. He was astonished at the lady of color being able to keep up so much state, but was told that the couple were sisters, and if he would wait until next Sunday he would see the situation reversed.

THE students of a western theological seminary are reported to have discussed the question whether, in case of a prayer having been read from a printed slip, on a formal occasion, and there having been a typographical error entirely changing the meaning of a passage, the petition was received by Providence as uttered or originally written. The debaters spent a whole evening over the point, and then had a tie vote.

NATURAL gas is proving a far more troublesome agent in Pittsburg than was at first anticipated. To the list of explosiosions in that city caused by this illuminant may be added one which occurred in a sewer only a day or two ago, where a quantity of the gas accumulated and was touched off by a light which was held at the mouth of the sewer. Experiments which were made along the line of the sewer resulted in explosions at several openings.

ALONE.

I.

The fire flits on the walls
And glitters on the pane;
Lo! Memory's wand recalls
The happy past again.
I sit alone.

A tender weirdsome light
O'ercasts the fading green,
Amid the leaves' sad flight
And Autumn's golden sheen.
I roam alone.

Alas! the wild winds sweep
O'er Winter's bosom white,
Like moans of restless sleep,
Or hollow sounds of night.
I sigh alone.

II.

The hyacinth doth peep
And spring-time lil es bloom,
O'er dearest ones asleep
Within the dreamless tomb;
I weep alone.

The distant church-bell sounds
O'er fragrant meadows broad
And silent sleepers' mounds;
All pass to worship God.
I go alone.

Soft doth the music steal
Out o'er the flow'ring sod,
No grief these sleepers feel
Forever more. O God,
I am alone!

—T. B. P. Stewart in The Current.

A STITCH IN TIME.

It started with the black and white exhibition last year. I was going through with my Uncle Mark, and we stopped in front of a picture labelled "The Chemist," and I asked Uncle what he thought of it. I had been working down at the School of Mines myself for the past month, but had said nothing about it to Uncle Mark.

"I hate the sight of all of them," cried the old gentleman irascibly. "Since my aunt eloped with a young whippersnapper of an apothecary's clerk, thirty years ago, and brought disgrace to our family, I feel my fingers itch to destroy all their drugs and villainous compounds. I heard you talking last summer about taking up something of the kind, Mark, and if you had, you'd have been ten thousand dollars poorer than you will be now. I'd not have left you a cent, sir—not a penny, sir. The Hepworths have always been gentlemen, and I should be blanked sorry, sir, to see one of them become a syrup-mixer."

"But, Uncle, there is a great deal of difference between a chemist and a drugstore clerk. Every great scientific man must understand chemistry, and even if—"

"Don't you tell *me*, sir. I know 'em all, sir. These chemists are all alike, sir!"

"Well," I replied, meekly giving in, "why didn't you say something to me about it at the time." Then, fearful lest he might find me out, I added: "I might have gone on and become a chemist for all you said about it *then*."

"I don't want to influence you, Mark. You can go and do what you please for anything that I shall say. I have no authority over you, and don't want any. Only, I didn't intend to leave my money to any apothecary, sir."

This was pleasant, to say the least! I firmly resolved to leave the School of Mines instanter. I had taken it up on the sly, intending to surprise my friends by the discovery of a new metal or some such exploit. I always washed my hands in weak acid before leaving the lab., and changed my clothes and had hitherto gone on undetected. So I felt I was safe if I stopped.

"By the way, Uncle," I said, "I think I shall go into business. Can you recommend me to any of your business acquaintances? I should like to commence as soon as possible."

Uncle Mark looked very much pleased.

"That's right, my boy; that's right. I'll see what I can do for you. Meanwhile, I see pretty Miss McGregor over there, and I would be cruel to keep you away from her any longer, so, au revoir, Mark. Come and dine with me this evening," and the kind old gentleman slipped off in a moment.

I instantly shot into the next room to Miss McGregor's side. She also was standing there looking at "The Chemist."

"Well, Miss Flora," I said, "what do you think of it?"

She turned quickly and stretched out her hand.

"Good, morning, Mr. Hepworth," she cried, smiling.

"You were not at all startled?" I said, holding her hand—such a sweet little hand, that it was pain to let it go—"And yet you did not hear me come up?"

"No," she said, letting her hand still lie in mine; "but it seemed so natural to have you standing there," and then she suddenly blushed and drew her hand out of my vigorous grasp. "That is," she added, "I mean that—that I—"

She was growing rosily red, so I came to her rescue.

"You mean, Miss Flora," I said, with a faint attempt at jocoseness, "that I have inflicted myself on you so much lately that you have come to look on me as an inevitable, although tiresome incubus. Well, I admit that I have haunted your steps very much lately, and if it annoys you, you must send me packing. I don't wonder that you become awfully bored."

"I did not mean that, Mr. Hepworth," she said hastily.

"Miss Flora, my name is not Mr. Hepworth," I interrupted.

She looked at me a little astonished.

"Your name is not Mr. Hepworth?"

"No. That is, not to you. My name is Mark. Miss Flora if you please."

"But I don't please," she said, with a pleasant little laugh. "That is—not yet. Why, I have only known you for a half-year! But, to change the subject, are you going to Mrs. De Morris Brown's next Thursday night?"

"I haven't been asked that I know of," said I, sadly. "I don't know Mrs. Brown."

"But your uncle could get you an invitation if you wish one. I am going."

"Miss Flora, I shall be there if I have to ask Mrs. Brown myself for a card. But I see your mother looking anxiously for you. Shall I take you to her? Till Tuesday night, then, au revoir."

"Good bye," she said, and then, as she saw her mother's back turned, "Mark."

"I shall thank you for that Tuesday night," I said laughing.

After the McGregors had driven off I started to go down to Uncle Mark's, but concluded to take a farewell visit to the laboratory. I had become quite attached to the place, and felt quite a pang at the idea of giving up my "magoo-mixing." I decided to make one more analysis, and then give it up forever.

That evening at dinner Uncle Mark said:

"I spoke to Mr. Share about you, Mark. You know the firm, best brokerage business in the city; Share, Ticker & Co. I told him you would see him at Mrs. De Morris Brown's on Tuesday night, and could speak for yourself."

"Unluckily, Uncle, I haven't been invited to Mrs. De Morris Brown's."

"You haven't? Well, I'll get you a card. Mrs. Brown will let me have one."

On Tuesday I finished my analysis, but I had to work till pretty late. I hurried to my room and commenced to dress. I looked at my reflection in the glass and started. I had forgotten to wash my hands in acid before leaving the laboratory and they were colored like a rainbow. I was rather frightened, but I hadn't time to go back to the laboratory, and as to staying away from Mrs. De Morris Brown's when Flora and Old Share were to be there—impossible. I looked at my hands. The stains were pretty bad (my forefinger looked like a well-used, unscraped palette), but they did not extend above my wrist. My gloves would hide them. I looked at the clock. I was late already, so I hurried on the rest of things and started to pull on my gloves. As I jerked them on I heard a suspicious crack. I examined the tear, but flattered myself it wouldn't show, and hurried into the cab, and was soon in the gentleman's cloak-room at Mrs. Brown's.

I found Uncle Mark waiting for me.

"Ah, Mark," he growled, "I thought you were never coming. Fifteen minutes late! You'll never get on with Mr. Share unless you're punctual. Punctuality and neatness are his two great hobbies, and if you run against either you can make up your mind to stay on his black-book forever. Come down and I'll present you to Mrs. Brown."

After the presentation, Uncle Mark looked around the room.

"I don't see Share," he said, "but there is Miss McGregor, and you can talk to her until I find him."

I went over to Flora. She was talking to Lieutenant Evans, a confounded idiot who was always hanging about her, and hadn't sense enough to see that she disliked him.

"Well, Miss Flora, I obtained the card, as you see. Good evening, Lieutenant; have you seen General Sherman?"

"No. Is he here to-night?" said Evans, starting up.

"I think I saw him in the ball-room," said I, and when Evans went in that direction I said: "Now, Miss Flora, let us gain the conservatory before he comes back," and I hurried her toward the door through which the dark green palms beckoned so enticingly. I went too fast, however, for I struck my foot against a vine or something and I went down on the walk. I put out my hand to break my fall, and did, somewhat, but that confounded rip in my glove extended now down the side of my right hand to my thumb.

Flora stood there laughing vigorously.

"I can't help it," she apologized. "Just when you were gloating over your wicked deception of Lieutenant Evans, to have retribution overtake you so well. It is so ridiculous that I have to laugh."

I arose, a little sulky, and rather flurried by the accident to my glove, and tried to join in the laugh, but I didn't succeed very well. That was Flora's great fault. She laughed altogether too easily. However, I changed the subject, and we walked along, talking about the black and white exhibition and the various pictures, meritorious and otherwise. I kept my right hand, with the injured glove, in my pocket.

"Miss McGregor—Flora," I said suddenly, "I promised to thank you for calling me 'Mark.' When you called me 'Mark' it was all I could do to keep from throwing myself at your feet and telling you how much I loved you. 'Dear Helen,'" and I took her soft little hand in my two bigones, "you know I love you heartily, with all my soul, since I first saw you. Whenever I have looked into your sweet, glowing eyes, I have tried to find some sign that you loved me, that my love could call forth a little in return. My darling little love, let me see them now and perhaps—"

She had cast her eyes down demurely when I began, and her face was wreathed in blushes, but now she interrupted me with a hearty peal of laughter, and her eyes were riveted on her hand so secure in mine. I followed her glance. Oh, horrors! That confounded glove! The empty kid forefinger dangled down, and my discolored rainbow-hued finger protruded prominently with the spotless glove as its background. I stood there glaring with rage, when the voice of Lieutenant Evans broke in on us.

"I've found you at last, Miss Flora. This is our waltz. What is the joke? Cawn't you let me enjoy it, too? Mr. Hepworth is an awful wag, I know."

How I got away I don't know, but as I was trying to elbow my way to the cloak-room, an elderly gentleman planted himself in front of me and said:

"This is Mr. Hepworth, isn't it? Your uncle recommended you to me and asked me to speak to you about a place in your office. I am Mr. Bernard Share," and he held out his hand to me gravely.

Reluctantly I drew that hideous hand from behind me and shook hands with him. This was the man who insisted on neatness! He started at the sight of the spotted finger, of course, and I tried to explain the matter nonchalantly by saying:

"Don't you think I have the small-pox, or have been putting my finger in a paint pot. The fact is, I left the laboratory late this afternoon, too late to remove some chemicals which I spilled on my hand, and a split in my glove has disclosed what I flattered my self I could keep hidden."

"Yes, you young scoundrel, you have been hiding it a long while," said a voice behind me. Uncle Mark, of course he had come up to introduce me, and had overheard me. "Share, I withdraw my recommendation of this young man as I am now convinced that he is a liar, and a sneak;" then turning to me he said: "And I wish you to understand, sir, that I am no relative of your's after this. I have no nephew. You hear me, Share, I don't know this young man."

"I had already decided that he would not do for me," replied Mr. Share.

I got away from that miserable place as soon as I could, and have decided not to leave the laboratory. In fact, chemistry is the only thing left for me now since I lost a legacy, a place in business, and the girl I loved, and all by a ripped glove!—*Washington Hatchet.*

Health Officer Abbott reports that the present year has been one of the freest from small-pox ever known in Massachusetts.

THE REGAN BILL.

Following is the text of the inter-state commerce bill as it passed the national house of representatives:

Be it enacted, ect., That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged alone or associated with others in the transportation of property by railroad or by pipe line or lines from one state or territory to or through one or more other states or territories of the United States or to or from any foreign country directly or indirectly to charge to or receive from any person or persons any greater or less rate or amount of freight, compensation, or reward than is by him or them charged to or received from any other person or persons for like and contemporaneous service in carrying, receiving, delivering, storing, or handling the same. All charges for such services shall be reasonable, and any person or persons having purchased a ticket for passage from one state to another, or paid the required fare, shall receive the same treatment and be afforded equal facilities and accommodations as are furnished all other persons holding tickets of the same class without discrimination. But nothing in this act shall be construed to deny to railroads the right to provide separate accommodations for passengers as they may deem best for public comfort and safety or to relate to transportation relating to points wholly within the limits of one state.

Provided, That no discrimination is made on account of race or color, and that furnishing separate accommodations with equal facilities and equal comforts at the same charges shall not be considered a discrimination, nor shall any railroad company, or its officers, charge to or receive from any person who is to be conveyed from one state or territory into another any sum exceeding 3 cents per mile for the distance to be traveled by such person, and all persons engaged as aforesaid shall furnish without discrimination the same facilities for carriage, receiving, delivering, storage, and handling all property of like character carried by him or them, and shall perform with equal expedition the same kind of services connected with the contemporaneous transportation thereof, as aforesaid. No break, stoppage, or interruption, nor any contract, agreement or understanding shall be made to prevent the carriage of any property from being, and being treated as, one continuous carriage, in the meaning of this act, from the place of shipment to the place of destination, unless such stoppage, interruption, contract arrangement, or understanding was made in good faith for some practical and necessary purpose, without any intent to avoid or interrupt such continuous carriage, or to evade any of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property as aforesaid directly or indirectly to allow any rebate, drawback, or other advantage, in any form, upon shipments made or services rendered as aforesaid by him or them.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the carriage, receiving, storage, or handling of property, as mentioned in the first section of this act, to enter into any combination, contract, or agreement, by changes of schedule of carriage in different cars, or by any other means, with intent to prevent the carriage of such property from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination, whether carried on one or several railroads; and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons carrying property as aforesaid to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination for pooling freight, or to pool freight of different and competing railroads or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads or any portion of them.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property, as provided in the first section of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation for a similar amount and kind of property for carrying, receiving, storing, forwarding, or handling the same for a shorter than for a longer distance, which includes in one railroad or pipe line of a corporation and shall include all road or pipe line in case by such corporation, whether owned or operated by it under contract, agreement, or lease by such corporation.

SEC. 5. That all persons engaged in carrying property as provided in the first section of this act shall adopt and keep posted up schedules which shall plainly state:

1. The different kinds and classes of property to be carried.

2. The different places between which such property shall be carried.

3. Rates of freight and prices of carriage between such places and for all services connected with receiving, delivery, loading, unloading, storing, or handling the same. And accounts for such shall show what part of the charges are for transportation and what part for loading, unloading, and other terminal facilities. Such schedules may be changed from time to time as hereafter provided. Copies of such schedules shall be printed in plain, large type, at least to the size of ordinary pica, and shall be kept plainly posted for public inspection in at least two places in every depot where freights are received or delivered, and no such schedule shall be changed in any particular expect by the substitution of another schedule containing the specifications above required, which substitute schedule shall plainly state time when it shall go into effect, and copies of which, printed as aforesaid, shall be posted as above provided at least five days before the same shall go into effect, and the same shall remain in force until another schedule shall as aforesaid be substituted, and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in carrying property on railroads or pipe lines as aforesaid, after thirty days after the passage of this act, to charge or receive more or less compensation for the carriage, receiving, delivery, loading, unloading, handling, or storing of any property contemplated by the first section of this act than shall be specified in such schedule as may at the time be in force.

4. It shall be the duty of said person or persons engaged in carrying property as provided in the first section of this act to file or cause to be filed within fifteen days from and after posting a copy of each schedule posted, as in this section required, with the clerk of the circuit court of the United States in and for such judicial circuit in or through which any railroad may be operated; and it shall be the duty of said clerk to file and preserve the same as a part of the records of his office.

SEC. 6. That each and all of the provisions of this act shall apply to all property, and the receiving, delivery, loading, unloading, handling, storing, or carriage of the same on one actually or substantially continuous carriage, or as part of such continuous carriage, as provided for in the first section of this act, and compensation therefor, whether such property be carried wholly on one railroad, or partly on several railroads, or wholly by one pipe line, or partly by several pipe lines, and whether such services are performed or compensation paid or received by or to one person alone or in connection with another or other persons.

SEC. 7. That each and every act, matter, or thing in this act declared to be unlawful, is hereby prohibited, and in case any person or persons as defined in this act, engaged as aforesaid, shall do, suffer, or permit to be done, any act, matter, or thing in this act, prohibited or forbidden, or shall omit to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, or shall be guilty of any violation of the provisions of this act, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay to the person or persons who may sustain damage thereby a sum equal to three times the amount of damages so sustained, to be recovered by the person or persons so damaged by suit in any state or United States court competent of jurisdiction where the person or person or persons causing such damage can be found, or may have an agent, office, or place of business; and if the court before which any such action is tried shall be of the opinion that the violation of the law was wilful it shall make an allowance by way of additional costs to the party injured sufficient to cover all his counsel and attorney fees. Any action to be brought as aforesaid may be considered, and, if so brought, shall be regarded as a subject of equity jurisdiction and discovery, and affirmative relief may be sought and obtained there. In any such action so brought as an equitable cognizance as aforesaid, any director, officer, receiver, or trustee of any corporation or company, receiver, trustee, or person aforesaid, or any of them alone or with any other person or persons, party or parties, may and shall be compelled to attend, appear, and testify and give evidence; and no claim that any such testimony or evidence might or might not tend to criminate the person testifying or giving evidence shall be of any avail, but such evidence or testimony shall not be used as against such person on trial on any indictment against him. The attendance and appearance of any of these persons, who as aforesaid may be compelled to appear or testify, and giving testimony or evidence by the same respectively, and the production of books and papers thereby may and shall be compelled the same as in the case of any other witness, and in case any deposition or evidence or the production of any books or papers as may be desired, or required for the purpose of applying for or sustaining any such action, the production of the books and papers may and shall be had. No action heresaid shall be sustained unless brought within one year after the cause of action shall accrue or within one year after the party complaining shall have come to the knowledge of his right of action; and as many causes of action as may accrue within the year may be joined in the same suit or complaint, and any circuit or district court of the United States having jurisdiction shall have the power, upon application of any person or persons, firms, railroads, or other corporations or associations, alleging undue and unjust discrimination against a person in violation of the provisions of this act, to issue writs of mandamus against such person commanding such person to move and transport freight or furnish facilities for transportation for the party applying for a writ, upon such terms and in such manner as shall seem just and proper to the court in order to prevent any undue or unjust discrimination against the relator. The proceedings shall be as in other cases of mandamus, and in cases of urgent necessity or involving the transportation of perishable goods writs of alternative mandamus may be made returnable forthwith; provided that no writ or peremptory mandamus shall issue under this act until the relator shall have given security in such sum as shall be named by the court to pay the defendant proper and legal charges for the services required to be performed by the writ aforesaid; and provided, further, that the remedy herein given by the writ of mandamus shall be cumulative and shall not exclude or interfere with other remedies herein provided. No cause brought under this act in any state court competent of jurisdiction shall be removed to any United States court.

SEC. 8. That any director or officer of any corporation or company acting or engaged as aforesaid, or any receiver or trustee, lessee, or person acting or engaged as aforesaid, or any agent of any such corporation or company, receiver, trustee, or person aforesaid, or of one of them alone, or with any other corporation, company, person or party who shall willfully do, or cause, or willingly suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or forbidden, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall willfully omit or fail to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, or cause or willingly suffer or permit any act, matter, or thing so directed or required by this act to be done not to be so done, or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty of any infraction of this act, or aid or abet therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $2,000.

SEC. 9 That nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, receiving, storage, handling, or forwarding of property wholly within one state, and not shipped from or destined to some foreign country or other state or territory; nor shall it apply to property carried for the United States at lower rates of freight and charges than for the general public, or to the transportation of articles for or at reduced rates of freight for charitable purposes, or to or from public fairs and expositions for exhibition.

SEC. 10. That the words "person or persons" as used in this act, except where otherwise provided, shall be construed and held to mean person or persons, officer or officers of a corporation or corporations, company or companies, receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees, lessee or lessees, agent or agents, or other person or persons acting or engaged in any matters and things mentioned in this act.

The Fighting Ships of the Future.

The London Post protests strongly against building any more iron-clads. It enumerates the disadvantages entailed on the British navy by the applications of armor plates to the sides or batteries of line-of-battle (or fighting) ships as follows: 1. The expense of iron or steel armor adequate to resist the ever increasing power of artillery is simply monstrous. 2. All fire from shipboard is known to be more or less inaccurate, and the chances of a ship being struck in a vital part are very small indeed. 3. But if the armor-plating of a ship's battery or turret be struck, and if it be not wholly impervious to the shell striking it, the effect of the blow is enhanced, and the shield actually becomes an instrument for rendering the blow more deadly to the gunners behind it. 4. A ship has a certain tonnage displacement, according to which her weights have to be arranged. Hence, every ounce of armor weight decreases the gun weight or coal weight that she can carry. 5. Iron-clad lightening ships are necessarily of such a prodigious size that to possess a numerous navy and to conduct a great naval war on the principles that must be followed if we are to maintain a dominant position on the seas—that is, as a war of aggression—is a financial impossibility. 6. It is almost certain that the bulk of the educated naval opinion of the present day favors the view that the skillful use of the ram will be the guiding object in future naval engagements. Now, a modern iron-clad is about as handy an instrument for use in ramming maneuvers as—well, let us say an old cow at a pump. 7. Next to the ram the torpedo, or torpedo vessel, is probably the most efficient naval fighting weapon. But an enormous iron-clad is singularly open to attacks from torpedoes, and its size gives it no particular advantage in directing such attacks. 8. The great size, draught, and cost of iron-clads inevitably tend to reduce the feeling which should be uppermost in any captain's mind, that he "can go anywhere and do anything" with his ship. In fact, it renders him cautious—a deadly quality for naval minds. What, then, should we substitute for these gigantic armored floating machines? To us it appears that the type of first-class fighting ship which most nearly meets the requirements of the day is as follows: An unarmored corvette without sails, of two thousand to four thousand tons displacement, possessing good sea qualities, an armament of maximum weight and power, an underwater steel protecting deck, great capacity of coal stowage, handiness, facilities for ramming and torpedoing, and as much speed as can be given her. Such vessels would cost comparatively small sums, and we could maintain many squadrons of them.

Spectacular Weddings.

Men must be acquitted of the responsibility for the noisy, spectacular weddings which are so common in every American city in these days, especially in the metropolis, writes a correspondent to *The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Women are to blame for these, and it is strange how many sensible, refined, well-bred women—so considered—are willing to lend themselves to a custom that good sense, refinement, and breeding should never sanction. The reason is that they see but one side of the thing—the side of demonstrativeness and display. They so love and honor marriage that they believe it can not be too richly and grandly celebrated. Each wedding to them is ideal, and they imbue it with the light and color of imagination. They loose sight of the bride and groom in the rights that are observed, fancying, perhaps, that if the rites are splendid the connubial feature will be fair—that what begins well, as they regard it, must end well. As women incline to superstition they are probably superstitious about weddings. They may hope to conciliate the deities that preside over wedlock by the pomp of its commemoration. The other side, the fitness or unfitness of the couple for the new condition, their temperamental harmony or disharmony, the seriousness, even the solemnity, of the occasion, its proper privacy, the natural unwillingness of a sensitive pair to proclaim their happiness before they have had any opportunity to test it, none of this occurs to them. All the finer considerations of the blending of lives, of the grave accountability assumed, of the hazard undertaken, of the numberless chances against any single couple setting out on so perilous a journey are wholly ignored. If they were not who would have the termerity to chant peans of victory before the battle had commenced?

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

In the senate, Jan. 13, bills were introduced to amend the dram-shop laws of the state by increasing the licer see on wine and beer from $25 to $50; to protect the live stock interests of the state against infectious diseases; to regulate the civil service of the state and of all municipal corporations; to reduce the compensation of members of the general assembly, so as to conform with the requirements of the constitution; also a bill amendatory of the present marriage license laws of the state.... Half a dozen bills in relation to the school text book law, both amending and repealing it, were introduced in the house; also bills to regulate railroad freight charges; to provide for education in normal civil public schools of pupils in relation to effects of alcoholic stimulants on the human system; an act relating to the education of colored children; and an act to prevent persons breaking down bridges and culverts on highways by driving over them with engines.

In the senate, Jan. 14, Mr. Parcher offered a remonstrance against prohibition, from citizens of Nodoway county, which was followed by like remonstrances from citizens of Barry and Cass counties, presented by Senator Oliver; from citizens of Cole county, presented by Senator Walker; from citizens of Lexington, by Senator Jacobs. Mr. Downing introduced a bill to amend chapter 23 of the revised statutes, in relation to furnishing reports of St. Louis counts, and Kansas City court of appeals, at the same rates at which the supreme court reports are furnished. Mr. Bridges presented an act that provides that the counties of Polk, Dallas and Jasper, be taken from the Thirteen congressional district, and the two first named counties to be attached to the 8 ath district, and the other, Jasper county, to be attached to the Twelfth district. Mr. Gidlan presented a bill to amend the laws relating to redemption sales of real estate by order of court. Mr. Allen presented an act providing for the appointing of a county counselor in counties containing 25,000 inhabitants, or more, and all such counties as may hereafter contain such number of inhabitants, or more, and providing compensations. Mr. Yancy presented a bill, the substance of which was to repeal section 6852, which is an old statute of 1872, collated in the revision of 1879, and provides in effect that any person putting a tax deed on record shall be deemed to have set up such a title to the land as to enable the party claiming to own the same land to maintain an action for the recovery of the possession thereof.... In the house, Mr. Carter introduced a resolution requesting the board of railroad commissions to report to the house what manner of legislation was deemed necessary, in its judgment, to secure a uniformity of freight rates within the state, and also what legislation was necessary to equalize passenger rates, which was adopted. Mr. Carleton, of Pemiscot, introduced a joint resolution, which was adopted, requesting the register of lands to report what progress had been made in the survey of swamp and overflowed lands in Southeast Missouri under the act of 1883. Mr. Carleton also introduced a joint and concurrent resolution requesting senators and members in congress to propose a bill for the better protection of lands in Southeast Missouri from inundation and overflow by the Mississippi river and from other sources. Several other bills, mostly of a local character, were introduced.

In the senate, Jan. 15, the following anti-prohibition petitions were received and referred to the committee on constitutional amendments: Petitions from citizens of Randolph county, by Senator Vanclever; from citizens of Brown county, by Senator Yancy; from citizens of Jasper county, by Senator Cresap; from citizens of Benton county. A large batch of new bills were introduced.... Over fifty new bills were introduced in the house, the most important being as follows: Mr. Farris, an act to establish the state board of immigration; Mr. Wright, to give state in criminal cases equal number of challengers with defendants; Mr. Rotchford, for the preservation of the health of female employes in mercantile pursuits; Mr. Weimer, reducing compensation of county judges from $5 to $3 per day for all special and adjourned terms, and allowing them $5 per day at regular terms to be held only in March, May, August and November.

In the senate, Jan. 16, a message was received from the governor, recommending the retention of the supreme court commission for another term of two years. Mr. Downing introduced a bill defining the powers and duties of the railroad commissioners in respect to transportation matters and to provide for the better enforcement of the provisions of section 19, article 12, of the constitution. The bill provides a penalty against the railroads for neglecting or refusing to comply with the rules of the commissioners. Mr. Webster, to provide for the incorporation of companies to insure owners of real estate, mortgages and all others interested in real estate against loss by reason of defective titles, liens or incumbrances, and to exempt them from the operation of the general insurance laws of the state. The capital is not to be less than $25,000 in any case, and not less than $2,000 in cities of 100,000 or more. Mr. Simpson, to provide a state asylum for inebriates at Excelsior Springs, and to appropriate $100,000 therefor. Adjourned to 2 p. m., Monday.... In the house, Mr. Morris brought on a prolonged wrangle by introducing a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to investigate as to the expenditures of money in making a topographical survey of Southeast Missouri, empowering them to send for papers and witnesses, and to report as soon as convenient to the house. Referred to committee on swamp lands. Mr. Tate sent up a resolution asking the superintendent of public schools for a written opinion on the text book question and suggesting a uniform system of text books and the advisability of their publication by the state, which was adopted. A message was received from the governor recommending that legislative provisions be made for continuing the supreme court for another ten years.

In the house, Jan. 17, Mr. Allison, of Ralls, offered a resolution that the resolution passed yesterday requesting the state superintendent of public schools to furnish the legislature with information regarding text books be recalled. Mr. Allison said in defense of the resolution that the governor was the only officer who could offer advice or make suggestions to the legislature. Mr. Allison's resolution was not adopted. A petition from the people of Shelby county asking for the repeal of the text-book law was read. A similar petition from the people of Montgomery county was read. A resolution to appoint a committee to assist the committee appointed by the senate to investigate the affairs of the engineer who was detailed to make a survey of the sunken and overflowed lands in Southeast Missouri was debated hotly for about fifteen minutes and adopted. Mr. Paubell, of Phelps, offered a resolution that the committee on penitentiary inquire into the subject of job printing at the penitentiary by convict labor. The resolution was declared out of order.

THE COMMITTEES.

The following are the committees of the house of representatives, as announced by Speaker Wood this morning:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Carter, Wells, Thurmond, Walker, Cooper, Haynes, Davis, Adams, Adkins, Steele of Wright, and Kellogg.

Judiciary—Messrs. Farris of Ray, Curtiss, Anthony, Kennan, Teel, Castleman, Thurmond, Savage and Smith.

Appropriations and Disbursements—Messrs. Alexander, Shields, Gunn, Carlton, Salisbury, Kennan, Henry, Whitsett, Kneisley, Ming and Harrington.

Banks and Corporations—Messrs. Bond, Moore of New Madrid, Tate, Organ, Rackliffe, Childs and Grantley.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Adams, Haines, Henry, Davis, Campbell of Knox, Chitwood, Harrison, Gove, Hollis, Curtiss, Allen of Oregon, Brown, Headlee, Grabenhorst, Bonham and Bain.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Shields, Dunn, Noel, Robb, Wilson, Bain, and Allen of Harrison.

Constitutional Amendments—Messrs. Wright, Chasteen, Dunn, Arnold, Loring, Boyer, and Moore of Laclede.

Education—Messrs. Shelton, Loring, Foley, Arnold, Allison, Moulton and Muench.

Militia—Messrs. Castleman, Cooper, Storts, Hackney, and Stuart of Stone.

Criminal Jurisprudence—Messrs. Steele of Pettis, Hollis, Dunn, Wilson, Robb, Johnson of Montgomery, Claycomb, Alexander and Kelly.

Justices of the Peace—Messrs. Chitwood, Walton, Short, Ward, Johnson of Taney, Moody and Bodeman.

Library—Messrs. Allison, McSpadden, Richards, Paulsell, Swift, Campbell of Boulton, and Leising.

Accounts—Messrs. Garver, Wray, McSpadden, Walker, Ming, Curtiss and Warner.

Claims—Messrs. Claycomb, Crim, Emerson, Whitsett, Jordan, Bonham and Manistre.

Agriculture—Messrs. Poore, Atterbury, Hunter, Campbell of Knox, Cooper, Priest, Noel, Vandiver, Foley, Short, Kelly, Sndlow, Lea and Donovan.

Manufactures—Messrs. Baskin, Brock, Carroll, Vandiver, Newell, Powers and Klostermann.

Roads and Highways—Messrs. Donnell, Walker, Campbell of Knox, M. Cormack, Allen of Oregon, Berry, Hunter, Randall, Davis, Powers, and Stewart of Grundy.

Elections—Messrs. Gunn, Moore of Laclede, Webb, Salisbury, Savage, Braden and Hackney.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Van Wormer, Grove, Carter, Warren, Gossom, Wemer, and Campbell of Knox.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Carleton, Berry, Brock, Chasteen, Danforth, Childs and Moulton.

Local Bills—Messrs. Adkins, Judge, Fly, Crim, Lewis, Manistre and Ratchford.

Miscellaneous and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Johnson of Montgomery, Morris, Lacy, Jordan, McCoy, Stuart of Stone and Decker.

Swamp Lands—Messrs. Danforth, Wilson Carleton, McCormack, Morris, Moore of New Madrid and Pope.

Deaf and Dumb and Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Doling, Allen of Clay, Brown, Wells, Black, Lewis and Wollard.

Blind Asylum—Messrs. Judge, Harrison, Lacy, Wray, Williams, Johnson of Taney and Kellogg.

Benevolent and Scientific Institutions—Messrs. Donelan, Allen of Clay, Harrison, Lacy, Gray, Williams and Newell.

Immigration—Messrs. Allen of Clay, Baskin, Randall, Walton, Allison, Childs and Bodeman.

Penitentiary—Messrs. Rackliffe, Gunn, Anthony, Vandiver, Doling, Cox and Smith.

Printing—Messrs. Storts, Tell, Weimer, Wright, Warren, Wollard and Mosely.

Joint Committee on Printing—Messrs. Brock, Organ, and Allen of Harrison.

Rules—Messrs. Kennan, Farris of Texas, Shelton, Chasteen, Grooslkoontz, Murray and Harrington.

Labor—Messrs. Carroll, Hunter, Ward, Donelan, Gossom, Dragoo and Warner.

Township Organization—Messrs. Salisbury, Lacey, Wright, Henry, Braden, McCoy and Swift.

Normal Schools—Messrs. Anthony, Wells, Hollis, Boyer, Bond, Klosterman and Harrington.

State University—Messrs. Kneisley, Robb, Paubell, Emerson, Black, Decker and Ratchford.

Permanent Seat of Government—Messrs. Webb, Collins, Crim, Tidwell, Donovan, Stewart of Grundy, and Cox.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Gray, Warren, Attebury, Coffey, Berry, Collins, Jordan, Priest, Garver, Sneldow and Pope.

Insurance—Messrs. Murray, Loring, Foley, Noel, Farris, of Texas, Harrison and Grantley.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Richards, Van Wormer, Randall, Paulsell, Gossom, Steele, of Wright, and Lea.

County Boundaries—Messrs. Organ, McSpadden, Coffey, Collins, Dragoo, Muench, and Moore, of Laclede.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 19—The senate held a short session this afternoon. Anti-prohibition petitions were presented from citizens of Dunklin, Cooper, Cedar, Montgomery, Knox, St. Francois and Marion counties. Petitions asking for instruction in the public on the effects of alcohol on the human system were presented from citizens of Jasper, Knox, Scott and