Clarendon News,

—A—

MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

The Settlement and Upbuilding of Northwestern Texas.

Published the first of each month at Clarendon, Donley Co., Tex., by Rev. L. H. Carhart.

50 cts. per year.

Clarendon News.

Christianity, Education, Temperance, Civilization----Westward.

VOL. 1. CLARENDON, TEXAS, OCTOBER, 1, 1878. NO. 5.

Clarendon News.

SHERMAN, - - - - TEXAS.

Tuesday, October 1st, 1878.

REV. L. H. CARHART, Editor and business manager. Lock box 155, Sherman, Texas.

JAS. H. PARKS,
Local Editor,
CLARENDON, DONLEY CO., TEXAS.

EDITORIAL CHAT.

October dawns blandly.

The scourge has not yet touched our state, and is not expected. We thank God, and take courage.

The crops have been unusually good. Every industrious and frugal man has enough. We have raised corn, oats, millet, cotton, potatoes and garden vegetables in creditable quality and quantity, at Clarendon this year. Next year, by the blessing of God, we expect "thirty, sixty and an hundred" fold.

Our colonists, generally, feel that they have found the right place. All are busy, and many of our friends will make an early home with us. Its refreshing to think we are to have a community of wide expanse, where rum and drunkenness will not be known. This rock of universal resolve will grind to powder the offender on whom it shall fall

We shall probably open a school at Clarendon this season. It will be the first of what is to be a first-class institution. Much thought, push and pluck are necessary to carry out our plans. Many are looking on with interest. Much earnest prayer is being offered; meanwhile favoring gales drift us onward, and kindly providences are favoring us. Pray on. "He loves me most who loves me in his prayers." Many are getting homes who could not otherwise have done so, and we earnestly trust the years to come will bring a blessing to all. Amen. Some continue to be fearful, and consider the enterprise only an ordinary speculation. Others, with a trust and christian confidence of great beauty, send on their funds and receive their titles. If errors occur, we correct them promptly. No man has yet been defrauded Our lists number scores of the grandest people from Massachusetts to California, and from Texas to Canada.

Three hundred dollars still buys a full section (640 acres,) paying all costs and securing a perfect title. Our surveyor is on the ground giving personal attention to the work. Wild land can be bought of others and also of us, at rates somewhat below these figures; but with a settlement of people and the advantages arising from the same, we do not hesitate to say that one quarter section of land in Donley county is worth fully as much as an entire section in some portions of the great expanse south and west of us. We have control also of a magnificient "Ranche" embracing some sixty sections (including alternates) in Oldham county. Our district surveyor, Mr. Summerfield, says "Its the finest body of land, of its magnitude, in the Pan Handle." It is well watered by springs and streams, a sort of basin, surrounded on all sides by a belt of timber. We hold these lands the same as in Donloy county, as to price, $300 per section. In our county they would be lowat double the present estimate. A number of these are yet for sale. Stock men occupy and graze these lands. Settlements will soon go in. Our lands are going faster than we could desire, when the many who ought to purchase and intend to to do so are considered. Let no one dream that to-morrow we do as well as to day. Move now! Make a payment, and secure your location, if you would be well situated, Write for a chart of the county, showing every section and the situation of the town of Clarendon, and also a plot of the town. For a trifle, we now can sell you a city lot 50x140 feet, exempt from state tax for twenty years. Prices range from 15 to 50 dollars for residence, and from 25 to 100 dollars for business lots. We donate to each actual settler and occupant, one first-class town lot

Since our last issue large quantities of lumber and supplies of all kinds have been received at Clarendon. Our immense freight wagons haul day after day and discharge their valuables regularly and surely. This gives work and service to many, and the money for the same is largely kept at home. Railroad transportation would quicken but could hardly cheapen matters much.

We find Sherman a much better market in which to purchase supplies than Dodge City, Kan. If our friends have expensive outfit to purchase we advise the Sherman route.

The present month will witness a large influx of people. We extend to each a royal greeting. We shall be able to suppy fruit and shade trees, etc., at Clarendon in November, on the best of terms. We shall commence to shade the streets at once, and fruit will soon be in abundance. The supplies are of native Texas growth, and hence are doubly safe.

Plows will run nearly or all winter. A fine acreage of wheat will go in this month, and we hope next year to lend rather than to borrow. Frugal and industrious families can get a start at Clarendon with a comparatively small sum of money. More can be used, less will do. In these times of financial pinch and distress intelligent and honest people can afford to pass for what they are and live down to facts.

Prices at Clarendon for a large variety of goods, are the same as at Sherman. A few heavy and staple articles are necessarily higher. Against these facts there are compensating advantages. Fuel can be had for the hauling, wild meats, milk, &c., are low, and everybody is exempt at present from taxation.

PERSONALS.

Our party announced to leave Sherman on Sept. 30th will not depart until Oct. 2nd. Let all refferences to Sept. 30th be understood to mean Oct. 2nd.

Our General Superintendent at Sherman, and a large company of friends, some to view, some for the romance, and some to stay, will leave Sherman September 30th, for Clarendon. Others will be at Dodge City at the same date, bound for the same destination.

Mr. Munson, of the enterprising firm of Gunter & Munson, Sherman, made us happy with his presence early in August. Come again.

Geo. Noss, Esq. of Va., will be at Clarendon this fall to improve his valuablo purchase near the town.

J. W. Reckerd, Esq. the superintendent of our first company to Clarendon, has just arrived with his family. Also a brother of Mr. Reckerd, who will make a permanent stay. Both the brothers are old railroad men, in the prime of life, and can't fail of success wherever they go.

Jno. A. Malum and family, with a fine outfit, are with us from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He is a man of the right stamp and is accorded a royal welcome.

Mr. Osborn and famly are among the recently registered arrivals. Mr. Osborn will engage in business ane Mrs. Osborn will open a millinery establishment.

Rev. W. M. Clark, of Abingdon, Ill., expects to visit his lands in Armstrong county this fall, and will tarry a while at Clarendon.

Dr. H. R. Fowler, M. D., of Petatuma, Calafornia, is expected this fall with a number of families. The Doctor is a brother of Dr. C. H. Fowler, editor of the Christian Advocate, N. Y.

Rev. J. Woodroffe of Beaver, Pa., with others, are expected at Sherman for the trip September, 30th.

David Heffelbower, of Albany, Ill., expects te be at Dodge City, Kansas about October 1st. He has been at Clarendon and will make a good leader for a large party from Dodge City at that time.

G. W. Sawyer, Esq., of L'Anse, Mich., will visit Donley county this fall.

I. W. Carhart, Esq., of Hot Springs, Ark., will visit Clarendon with the party leaving Sherman September 30th.

Several will be with our September party from Sherman. Look out for some racy letters.

Mrs. Mary Helms, of Conersville Ind. whose letters will hereafter appear in the NEWS, is one of the earliest settlers of Texas.

Sheriff Lunn, of Wyoming, Iowa, is expected back this fall with his family.

Amzi Bobbitt, Esq., of Chico, Wise county, Texas, has purchased 160 acres of land about one mile from town and with a family of eight childdren will be on hand this fall.

L. Cassner, Esq., a stock grower of note in north-western Texas, has purchased lots for a livery and sale stable. See his advertisement.

Geo. Straight, Esq. has disposed of his ranch near Elliot and is improving a farm with us.

S. P. Reed, Esq., one of the first men to land on the ground, early in March, stands up to the work well and is now partner with Mr. Hower in brick making.

H. Dickerson, Esq., of Bexar county, near the Gulf, has bought a fine herd of stock and fixed his location 35 miles north of us.

Mr. Vandugan, of Beal's ranch, on the Canadian, called recently, on the hunt for stray stock.

Mr. E. A. Clark, a sprightly youth from Manhattan, Kansas, is registered among recent arrivals.

Wilson Barnes Esq., after a month of observation, has returned to his home in Ill. We hope to see him back with a company, bye and bye.

Jas. T. Otey, of St. Louis, has settled down to business in our little city and is well pleased with the rough and ready style of the frontier.

Rev. W. Jesse Grant and Rev. J. W. Otterman, pastors of the M. E. church at Lawrence and Waco, in this state, will be of our party to Clarendon September 30th.

The Dodge City Times says Dr. R. H. Fowler, brother of the editor of the Christsan Advocate N. Y., passed that place recently en route for Clarendon with his family.

The NEWS is under obligations to Mr. Hughes, general agent for the old popular M. K. & T. Ry. company for Texas, for personal favors. This road evinces a degree of enterprise and discretion in advance of many. Difference in cost of tickets from Chicago or St. Louis to Dodge City or Sherman, is not enough to mention.

J. G. Cloag, Esq., a recent graduate of the North Western University, at Evanston Ill., will visit Clarendon in September with a view towards entering the stock business.

J. B. Bacon, from Macomb, Ill., longs for health, wealth and good cheer. Therefore he accompanies the September party.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

Our brick machine has arrived and is in operation.

The crops are maturing in good shape.

Forty-two head of fine stock were bought by Mr. Allen a few days since, the first of a lage herd soon to be.

Seven wagons, hauled by 18 pair of oxen, and with over 10,000 feet of white pine lumber, and other supplies, arrived from Dodge city, Kan. All safe under conductor Wakefield.

Eighteen thousand pounds of freight, consisting of lumber, shingles, groceries, implements etc., is expected from Sherman and expected daily.

One hundred tons of hay has been put into stack in good shape this month.

Breaking for the fall crops of wheat and oats is being pushed. Shall have a fine "outlook" ready.

We are sorry to notice the illness of Captain Bedall, but anticipate an early restoration.

A saw mill of moderate size is needed in our county. Lumber is expensive; it will pay—steam or water.

A few stone masons and other machanics can probably find work here this fall and winter. Address L. H. Carhart, Sherman.

Town lots are selling rapidly. Send for a new plat and prices. Now is your time to select and purchase.

Patents are delayed 30 days by the Quarantine at New Orleans where a large supply of blanks are checked. Let our friends be patient.

Send one dollar for the NEWS and samples of wood, stone, soils, etc.

Letters for "Clarendon" should always be addressed, "via Dodge City and Fort Elliott, Texas."

Milk and butter in abundance now, and supplies are sold reasonably at Clarendon.

Send 50 cents for the NEWS and help on our work, and secure regularly the latest information.

We have a new papygrograph map of our county and city, giving outline facts as nearly as ink and paper can do, but to fullly appreciate it one must see it.

We are expecting to organize Donley county this fall or winter which will afford us every facility for business of a legal nature. All the unorganized counties west of us will be attached to Donley county for legal purposes, a fact of considerable significance. We hope this will not be made the signal for every worn out professional politician in the country to make a bee line for Clarendon; but we have an impression that a few worthy men who have earned promotion and stood by a heavy enterprise in its infancy, will be placed in trust.

Continued on 4th page.

STORY OF AN OLD PIONEER.

Written for the CLARENDON NEWS,
By Mrs. Mary Helm.

CHAPTER II.

Prior to the arrival of the fifty emigrants brought by E. R. Wightman, for Col. Austin, in 1828-29 when Col. Austin began to colonize his first three hundred according to contract. the Comanche Indians inhabited the whole of the sea coast. They were reputed to be canabals and very ferocious, hence probably the Spaniards believing every rumor of ficticious humor, were but little disposed, without a strong military force, to invade those tribes or gain any reliable information regarding the coast.

The first settlers of Austin's contract arrived in considerable force on the coast and were all well armed. The Indians were sufficiently peacable as long as the settlers remained together, only begging or stealing as the occasion permitted; but when they separated to explore the country or to select eligible locations, four of their number, who were left to guard their camp, were killed and their goods and provisions carried off, while at other places, where settlements had been commenced the Indians would burn the house, and massacre whole families of women and children. On one occasion only one child was found alive, with an arrow fast in its body.

Thus hostilities commenced. The colonists were not strong enough at this period to retaliate, being unaided by a single Government soldier, and so were compelled to submit to the insolence they could not resent. These vexations were endured for several years when the number of the colonists having greatly increased they mustered a party of sixty riflemen to punish them for some recent murders. Col. Austin commanded this expedition in person—the result being the slaughter of half the tribe. The remainder took refuge in the church of the Mexican mission of La Babia. The priests were ordered to turn them out on pain of having the sanctuary violated. But after much entreaty by the priest and the Alcada (the civil magistrate) a truce was granted them on the condition that they should never again cross the La Baca river, the western boundary of Austin's colony. This agreement they kept till driven off by the Mexicans for crimes committed there.

And this was the state of affairs when stress of weather drove the "Little Joe," a schooner of 20 tons burden, chartered in New Orleans, Christmas day, 1828, by E. R. Wightman, laden with fifty emigrants bound for the future city of Matagorda, into shore.

Only a verbal agreement had been made with Col. Austin, the year before, that he should meet us with a few armed men to protect our landing and aid us in commencing a town twenty-five miles from the nearest settlement.

Our little schooner was a bad sailor—time and again we made the pass, but would always fall to the leeward, and the vessel could not beat up against the wind; then a severe norther would strike us, and for fear of being blown off to sea in our frail craft, on short water and uncooked food and in our crowded condition with many sick, we would cast anchor till the blast was over. Then perhaps a dead calm would ensue for several days, and now, the vessel springs a leak. All hands to bailing. The pump will not relieve her. The anchor broke a hole in the bow. But just as the pump gave out a bunch of seaweed filled the hole, as was discovered when the vessel was repaired, so

"There is a Providence that shapes our ends
Rough hew them as we may."

Finally when about to make our harbor—when in sight of it—a most violent storm, a hurricane rather, struck us and we had no chance but to run before the wind for thirty miles to the Amensas Pass, which we did in some thirty minutes entering it in safety.

And so rejoiced were we to escape the ocean, and to be freed from our prison, and to have the luxury of oysters, fish and fowl, as well as to renovate our sea soiled garments in good soft water, that the thought of hostile Indians never occurred to us. So on seeing some large droves of deer, it was suggested that all turn out and surround them, of course taking all the firearms with them.

There were left on board, the captain, mate and one sailor, (our whole sailing crew,) one old gentleman, Rev. T. J. Pilguira, our Baptist Missionary late from his theological school, and one colored man. One old musket not supposed to be of any use was our only weapon of defense. All the women and children were on shore a hundred yards from the vessel and our hunters out of sight, when suddenly there appeared two large canoes laden with Indians making straight for our vessel.

(To be continued.)

LAND OWNERS.

Our settlers are drawn from all parts of the country. Recent examinations of our list reveals the fact that of those who have bought land expecting to occupy, there are from Texas 22; Illinois 11; Iowa 8; Minnesota 3; Wisconsin 6; Missouri 3; California 5; Massachusetts 3; New York 9; Pennsylvania 18; Ohio 6; Indiana 3; Virginia 2; Canada 2; Connecticut 1; Michigan 5 and Kansas 1.

PUBLIC READING ROOM.

The long winter evenings approaching and the many young men and others among us, prompts to some provision for their entertainment and improvement. We have decided to organize the Clarendon Library Association, and open and furnish a free reading room at once. We respectfully solicit from our friends at a distance donations of books for the same, and also magazines and papers. Any of the great family magazines (often being read at home) would be received with gratitude.

Mail to Rev. W. A. Allan, pastor of M. E. church, Clarendon, via Dodge City and Elliott, Texas, and mark, for Clarendon Library Association.

SEEDS! SEEDS??

Those scattered seeds of kindness begin to fall this way.

Miss Eliza Woodworth of Pekin, N. Y., was the first to report, and heads the list with a very select variety of flower seeds. Melons and roots to follow.

Rev. J. Woodruffe, of Beaver, Pa., has gathered a large variety and will report in person Oct. 1st.

Mrs. M. A. Daugherty, of Denison, Texas, Clamering vines—rapid growers, very fine.

Mrs. T. B. Keating, Sherman, Texas, a fine lot of choice peach seed.

B. H. White, Aunamosa, Iowa, a package of garden and ornamental seeds and roots.

W. R. Meayers, Sherman, Texas, peaches, berries and roots, from the nursery of Boherer & Meayers. They have a large supply of fruit and shade trees on hand this fall.

Bishop Haven will preside at each of the four conferences of the M. E. church in Texas, commencing with the "Austin conference" at Austin, November 15th.

We hope in the future to give full and reliable reports of the weather from month to month, from carefully kept records at Clarendon.

Fall rains will set in soon; then the breaking plows will start again and run all winter. Wheat will be sown this month, oats in February.

THE CLARENDON NEWS.

Rev. L. H. CARHART, Editor.

TERMS: 50 Cents per Year.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Personal and Literary.

—A scrap-book, compiled by Thomas Jefferson while he was President, has recently been added to the collection of the Virginia Historical Society.

—Lady Caroline Norton left $500 by her will to "the good cause of woman suffrage," and Mrs. George Oakes, another Englishwoman, has lately contributed $2,500 to the same cause.

—It is reported that the Western Union Telegraph Company has made a contract with Mr. Edison to pay him $6,000 a year for 34 years, on condition that he will give the company all right, title and interest in his telegraphic inventions.

—Prof. Skeat has undertaken an etymological dictionary of the English language, illustrated by a few selected quotations approximately illustrating the period of introducfion of the various words into the language. It will take about three more years to complete the work.

—Mr. Edison's peculiarities were strikingly illustrated recently as a plaster cast of his head was being taken. While the work was in progress he employed his time in experimenting as to the sound conductivity of the wet and dry plaster, and in communicating with those about him by a telegraphic instrument which he could not see.

—Henry M. Stanley's real name, according to the Baltimore *Every Saturday*, is Henry M. Eastway, and he was born in New York. His father was a sea captain. The family went to Europe when Henry was very young, and soon afterward the Captain died. Henry quarreled with his mother at the age of 16, and went away to seek his fortune. Other accounts make Stanley a Welshman, by name Rowland.

—A discussion of the question, "What is Inspiration?" appears in the September-October number of the *North American Review*. The writers are the Rev. Dr. F. H. Hedge (Unitarian), the Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn (Episcopalian), the Rev. Chauncey Giles (Swedenborgian), the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman (Methodist), Most Rev. Dr. James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore (Roman Catholic), and John Fiske (Independent).

—In appearing as *Julia*, in the play of the "Hunchback," Mary Anderson wears first a simple white muslin dress, flounced nearly to the waist. The second dress is a pale pink satin, the front of which is a solid mass of silver embroidery. The third dress is a robe de chambre of pink cashmere. The fourth [illegible] of white satin, profusely ornamented with Brussels lace and orange blossoms.

Science and Industry.

—The Great Eastern, it is said, has been bought by a company for use as a cattle boat to carry Texas meat to England. Her capacity will be 2,000 head of cattle and 3,600 sheep.

—Sylvanus Morris, of Ellington, Conn., is raising about 25,000 cabbages for the city market. He claims that the crop is fully as profitable as tobacco, and less of a drain on the land.

—The hair of the deer, it has been discovered, is five times lighter than cork, and a Government commission reports that 1 pound of hair will support a weight of 10 pounds for three days. Within the last two years deers' hair has been extensively used in the construction of life-preservers, cushions, etc.

—Emerson, Corville & Co., owners of a salmon-canning factory in Collinsville, and reputed owners of the cannery at Sacramento Cal., which establishments have been for two months putting up salmon for exportation, in violation of the law, have been arrested. Over 50,000 seed-salmon, on their way to the spawning grounds, are believed to have been destroyed by canneries since Aug. 1, and the State has thereby lost not less than a million of dollars.

—East Liverpool, Ohio, has the largest potteries devoted entirely to ironstone china and decorated ware in America. Firms that formerly gave employment to 60 and 70 hands now have work for 200 and upward, and the whole number employed in the potteries is now over 2,000 men, women and children. The shipment of crockery from that place from January 1, 1878, to June 4 were 29,479 packages.

—The Augusta (Ga.) cotton factory shows a very satisfactory sort of a balance sheet. It has been making cotton goods for 19 years, during which time it has omitted only one quarterly dividend, and its profits have ranged from 20 to 8 per cent. a year. Its present capital is $600,000, its surplus $256,000, and it made about 15,000,000 yards of cloth last year, while a factory in New Hampshire, having more looms, made only 10,000,000.

—Quinine has advanced in price, until it is higher than it has before been in this country since the rebellion. This is attributed not only to the spread of malarial disease, but to the falling off of the supply of bark, owing to troubles among the South American tribes of Indians, who are the principal gatherers. They have shipped no bark for eight or nine months.

—It is not generally known that the Chinese make very fine razors, and that for a long period no European shaving knife could compare with theirs in keenness and durability. A fine edge is a necessity with them, since they regularly shave their heads—carefully omitting the pigtail—without using soap or any other emollient. They only moisten the scalp with a little warm water.

—An electric alarm has been recently designed which may be fixed to an ordinary clock. It is so arranged that when the hour hand of the clock touches a button an electric circuit is completed; the minute hand passes over the button without effect. There is a series of holes for the different hours, into any one of which the button can be pushed, according to the time at which the alarm may be desired. The completion of the electric circuit may ring a bell or sundry other alarms.

School and Church.

—Oakland, Cal., has a Chinese Presbyterian Church with 29 members.

—Father Hyacinthe has decided to open a church in Paris.

—The Methodist Conference in France, after a generation of labor, has 29 churches.

—Misses Stratton and Boyd, two young lady evangelists, are carrying on a very successful camp-meeting, near Pittsburg, Pa.

—The "Spanish Christian Church" is the name taken by the Protestants of Spain. The Church is Presbyterian, having a Presbytery at Madrid, where the first assembly was held, and another at Andalusia.

—An African Methodist congregation of Norwalk, Conn., has been received into the First Congregational Church of that town, and constituted a mission church. The congregation has become weak and dissatisfied with the itinerancy.

—The $25,000 given anonymously to Andover Theological Seminary will be appropriated to the enlargement of the old chapel. Announcement is also made of a pledge of $25,000 for the endowment of a chair of theology in Oberlin by a Massachusetts lady.

—An important experiment is being tried in the Boston public schools, where books have been excluded from the primary departments, and oral exercises and object-lessons substituted. The young pupils are especially taught to express ideas in their own language. The teachers lecture, or talk, daily about such knowledge as little children may best acquire.

—Two thousand delegates attended the International Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations in Geneva August 14. The United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, Sweden, Denmark, all of Central Europe, and England were represented. The whole number of Young Men's Christian Associations in the world was reported to be 2,000; of this total one-half are in America. The next International Conference will be held in London.

—The widow and daughters of the late Prof. Agassiz, Mrs. Horace Mann, Miss E. P. Peabody, George B. Emerson and others have been made a trust company at Boston to receive donations and bequests for the publication, among other objects, of a standard library of the works of Froebel and his chosen apostle, Baroness Marenholz Bulow. Over $1,000 has been received and spent thus far in publishing two books, and more money is asked for.

—Prof. C. F. Thwing has collected very valuable statistics of the religious life of American colleges, some of which are new. One fact of importance named [illegible] national colleges and Brown University—require no religious tests of the members of their faculties of instruction. Practically the majority of professors in nearly all American colleges are communicants of Christian churches. As to the students, nearly half of the total number in the United States—20,000—are reported as decided Christians.

Haps and Mishaps.

—A young son of Charles Fritzer, of Laporte, Ind., fell into a boiler of scalding water, and died from the effects in a few minutes.

—At Buchanan, Mich., a child of Mr. Simmons, aged five years, was choked to death by getting a watermelon seed in its windpipe.

—P. W. Fauntleroy, a prominent citizen and farmer of Essex County, Va., was found dead in his orchard with a load of shot in his side from his own gun.

—A lad named Mack McCrystal was fatally burned at Leavenworth, Kansas, by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp, caused by blowing down the chimney to extinguish it.

—William Beers, of Mishawaka, Ind., a farmer, aged about 70, endeavored to pull a ramrod from a loaded rifle, when the weapon was discharged, blowing the rod through his body and killing him in an hour.

—H. J. Bosworth, manager of the telegraph at Muscatine, Iowa, drank a glass of water from a pail in which some of the boys had spilled a quantity of blue vitriol. His life was saved by the liberal use of raw eggs.

—A man named Anderson was out hunting near Grayson, Ky., and attempted to draw his gun through a fence. The hammer caught on a rail, discharging the contents into his arm and side, causing lockjaw, from which he died in a few hours.

—The boiler of a threshing engine exploded about nine miles north of Rochester, Ind., fatally scalding Louis Strong, engineer, and seriously injuring a boy named Albert Highway. Several others were slightly injured. The cause was a defect in the boiler.

—At Winchester, Va., Mrs. Edwin Lewis, a beautiful young widow, and her two young children, were poisoned by eating toad-stools, which they mistook for mushrooms. She had gathered the supposed mushrooms for a fine dinner for her pastor, who was expected but was detained by a railroad accident. Her two children died in a few hours, and Mrs. Lewis was lying at the point of death.

—Paducah (Ky.) *News*: H. C. Marshall, of Eddyville, has a letter from the widow of his brother Tom, the heroic operator at Grenada, informing him of the death of her husband, three children and mother. She, with one remaining child, will come to Louisville. Another brother, Euclid Marshall, operator at Winona, has been sick, but out of danger.

Foreign Notes.

—A Paris paper says Christine Nilsson has lost $300,000 by American investments.

—The ex-Empress Eugenie is so afflicted with the gout that she has to lean heavily upon a cane while walking.

—A hundred students suspected of Nihilism have been arrested and expelled from the universities of St. Petersburg and Kief.

—Her royal highness, the Princess Louise, who, previous to her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne, was notoriously fond of flirtation, is reported to be not wholly indifferent even now to that fascinating pastime.

—A dispatch to the London *Times* from Calcutta says it is universally recognized that the present is one of the most critical epochs in the history of India. A single false move in the conduct of the mission to Afghanistan may involve not only a costly frontier war, but wider complications. The mission forms a single step in an extensive concerted scheme for the protection of India.

—C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore *American*, testifies that English women still wear the dawdiest bonnets in the world. "The present style," he says, "is an oval or a square top hat, large enough to come down to their eyebrows, and mostly covering the upper part of their ears. Around the crown, and almost hiding it, is wound an abundance of ostrich feathers and lace trimmings."

—The very day of the attack on Gen. Mesentzoff, an agent of the secret police was stabbed at Boetoff, the chief of the gendarmerie at Gharkoff, the chief of the secret police at Taganrog, and a Colonel of gendarmerie at Pottava. All these functionaries had previously received by post a warning that the penalty of death had been pronounced against them by the secret societies. Panic overpowers the police in view of these assassinations. Order does not seem to reign in Warsaw.

Odds and Ends.

[From the Cincinnati Breakfast Table.]

—The man who has no heaven in him would sigh amid the joys of Paradise.

—The road to prosperity is always a heavy up-grade to the man with a soiled shirt-front.

—The Turks are the most courteous people on earth, and never take the wrong hat off the hat-rack.

—Patience and gentleness are potent and powerful, but they can not turn a mill-wheel nor break up a setting hen.

—When a young man asked an old joker the other day what was the safest business, he advised him to be a miser.

—Hired girls in Minnesota get a dollar a day, but they marry the first 25-cent fellow that asks them all the same.

—There is a tide in the affairs of man that taken at the flood leads on to fortune, but it is not the tide that floats a schooner.

—Fifty young Sioux are being educated to useful labor in the Virginia Agricultural Institute. They are said to learn fast, and to be reasonably industrious.

—Talk about importance and self-assertion, did you ever see a young man come out in a plug hat for the first time, or a girl with a bo[illegible] that came from Chicago? Stephen [illegible] heard to remark the other day, as he opened an envelope and pulled out an anti-fat circular, that he would willingly—yea, gladly and eagerly—strangle all his ambition could he but enjoy for two minutes and a quarter Kearney's gift of ready and vigorous expression.

—Some fellow has written a poem to his girl, beginning, "If thou could'st only know." Yes, if she could'st only know the number of old socks he is saving up to be darned, and the dilapidated apparel that she will be expected to resuscitate, we have no doubt the course of his true love would begin to be less smooth.

—There are a great many men in this world who imagine that they are born with genius, and lie down on the sofa and wait for an inspiration until some other fellow, who thought himself a dunce, rises by hard labor to a competency, buys the sofa, and leads the waiting genius out by the ear. This is not a joke; it is a fact.

—It is a wonderful triumph of mathematics, says somebody, that the books of the United States Treasury should balance to a cent. If we had half the money the United States has we could balance some forty sets of books that are a little out of kelter now. And we have no doubt the owners of the books would be glad of it, too.

Prayer Time at the Yankee Deacon's.

The Deacon was 50, a prosperous merchant, gray-haired and a little bowed with care, but still a vigorous man, raising a young family around him. To his country store, which was a veritable museum, if you came at 9 o'clock of a summer morning, or at 8 in winter, you heard the voice of prayer loud and strong and lasting sometimes half an hour. The Deacon's house was connected with the store, and after breakfast, when family prayers were ordered, one of the sons knelt in the passageway and kept one eye on the open door of the store while he reverently closed the other and shut business out of it that he might let devotion in. It was a large family circle, and there were young children who, sometimes annoyed at the protracted solemnity of the father's plea to the throne of grace, would begin to frolic, innocently enough no doubt, and would now and then break into laughter. At such times the Deacon would continue his prayer unmoved, but when he had concluded it, would take the offender aside and sentence him to punishment, which the mother immediately proceeded to inflict in an adjoining room. Some wicked critics say that deacons' sons "turn out worse" than sons of other people; but such was not the case in this deacon's family. The punishments, probably, did just the good they were expected to do. The son stationed in the store passageway was privileged to leave his kneeling-place and wait on customers, and I remember once to have had my youthful gravity thoroughly disturbed by an incident which occurred one summer morning in the store at prayer-time. The eye of the sentinel in the passage saw the burly form of an Irish woman entering the doorway. He darted out—to receive a demand for a codfish, and the remark, as the good woman wiped her streaming red face and harkened to the accents of prayer: "Dear! dear! the Deacon do be goin' it moighty strong, and the thermomter nointy in the shade, too!"—*Edward King, in Boston Journal.*

THE BAD MAN OF BODIE.

[From the Baltimore Every Saturday.]

Washoe Pete was generally considered "bluffer" by the critics of Bodie, and his wild exaggerations were the subject of merriment only in that "high old town." He was allowed to swagger and boast to his heart's content; and even when he drew his "nobby whistler" and shot the lights out of all the lamps in Ryan's saloon, the action only evoked a grin and the doubtful compliment that it was "purty fair shootin', and nigh as stiddy narve as Irish Tom showed when he popped away at that 'bad man' from Deadwood."

One day last summer Pete walked into Strobridge's saloon with the remark that he had "heerd the Last Chance was goin' to be sold, and they've sent up an expert to look into it."

The expert, a pale, small man, dressed in dusty gray, was standing at the bar and looked around as the tall, would-be ruffian uttered these words.

"Thet's so, Pete," said one of the men present, "an' thet's the expert," pointing to the small man.

"You are an expert, eh!" shouted Pete, eyeing the man menacingly. "You're one of them fellers as allows he knows payin' mines, are you?" Then, after a pause, during which he surveyed the stranger from head to foot, "Wall, you're the wust I ever saw. Experts is bad enough, but you're the slinkiest, meanest, wust coot to set yourself up to report on a mine I ever laid eyes on."

"I don't want to quarrel with you, sir," answered the expert.

"Ye'd better not, young feller; ye'd better not. I'm a whirlwind of the desert in a fight, and don't you forget it."

"I'm a man of peace; I carry no weapons, and, of course, I could not hope to stand before even a zephyr of the desert, let alone a wild, untamed whirlwird."

These deprecatory words only incensed the "bad man" still more, and, feeling that he had a "soft thing," proposed in his own mind to "play it for all it was worth," and gain a "record" by whipping his man.

"Look a heyer, stranger, I don't want no insinuations. Do I look like a zephyr? Say!" Here Washoe Pete shook his fist in the expert's face. "What d'ye mean by talkin' about zephyrs? I'm a tornado. I 'tear' when I turn loose. Zephyr [sneezing]. Why, I've a good mind to——"

"Please, mighty whirlwind, resistless tornado, don't hit me. You wouldn't strike a consumptive man, would you?"

"Wouldn't I?" yelled the "fighter," in a terrible voice; "wouldn't I? I'd strike the side of a mountain!"

"But a sick man!" pleaded the expert, "a man dying of consumption, an orphan, a stranger, and a man of peace!"

"Thet's the kind of a man I am!" shrieked the whirlwind, frothing at the mouth and tearing the air with his arms. "Know ye not that I am the whirlwind? Know ye not that I am the tornado? Know ye not that I am the—the—the—what am I, anyhow? Who—what—where—how—why—when—I demand to know who I am?" fiercely demanded the whirlwind.

"You're a gentleman known in Bodie as Washoe Pete—at least I have heard you designated by that familiar appellation during my sojourn here," answered the expert, moving off.

"What else am I?" shrieked the rough, striding toward the cowering expert.

"A gentleman, I suppose. Honestly, I don't know your other name."

"Well, I'll tell you who I am;" and the tall man stood over the shrinking stranger as if about to topple upon him and annihilate him. "I'm bad; I'm chief in this yer camp, and I ken lick the man's says I ain't. I'm a raging lion of the plains, an' every time I hit I kill. I've got an arm like a quartz-stamp, an' crush when I go fur a man. I weigh a ton, an' earthquakes ain't nowhere when I drop."

"But I've only just been discharged from a hospital," replied the expert.

"I'll send ye back again!" and the stalwart "bluffer" caught the little man by the collar and hurled him upon the floor.

"It's unkind to use a poor, weak, suffering invalid that way," expostulated the expert, as he slowly arose from the floor. "Please don't joke so roughly. Let's take a drink and call it square. I'm very sorry that I have offended you."

"Ye think I'm joking, do ye—ye take me fur a josh, eh? I'll show ye what I am afore I git through with ye. Ye don't play me for no tender-foot. I'm a native, I am, an' I've stood this yer foolin' long enough." Saying which he dashed the stranger against a table and drew a long knife.

As soon as the expert saw this he screwed his face into the most piteous shape, and, throwing his hands up, cried: "I'm unarmed; I havn't got as much as a pen-knife on me. Please don't carve me; kick me to death if you must have my life, but, for heaven's sake, don't stick that terrible thing into me."

Now, as Washoe Pete had no intention of using the knife—and thereby risking his neck—he was well pleased with the opportunity thus afforded him of displaying the deadly weapon, and, after asserting his bloody intention, returning it to its sheath. He flourished the knife over the cringing expert three or four times, and then lowered it with the remark: "Why, dern your cowardly soul, I wouldn't disgrace the weepin' by shovin' it into ye. No, sir; but I'll plug ye;" and he drew a revolver.

"I'm unarmed—I'm unarmed—don't ye hear me?" whined the expert.

"Go an' heel yourself then," retorted the bad man.

"I don't want to fight."

"I'll make ye fight. I'll take ye at yer word, and kick ye to death."

"Please don't."

Washoe Pete laid his knife and pistol on the counter, and then strode rapidly to the spot where the expert was half-crouching, half-standing. By this time the saloon was full of men, all of them smiling at the picture before them, regarding it as the height of enjoyment—this lively encounter between the greatest braggadocio in the Sierra and a small, pale, mining expert, new to the section and a stranger to the wild ways of the border-ruffian.

"This thing has gone on 'bout long 'nough," yelled "bad man," stopping before the expert. "You've bin chinnin' to me till I'm riled. Squar' yourself—I'm goin' ter kick, an' a Comstock mule ain't a patchin' as a kicker to Washoe Pete—d'ye hear me?"

"One instant, please Peter (I don't know your other name); are you sure you've got no other weapons about you? They might go off accidentally and injure some innocent party."

"That's all the weepins I've got, ef the information'll ease yer sneakin' mind, and now I am goin' to begin kickin'. Clear the track. The wooly hoss has broken out o' the kerrell, and there'll be a Coroner's inquest in jest about seven minutes."

He raised his ponderous boot, but it did not swing.

The little man straightened up like an unbent bow, and his left hand shot direct from his shoulder like the piston of a locomotive, striking Washoe Pete between the eyes and sending that worthy sprawling on the sawdust that covered the floor.

"I'm the cyclone of the West," he shouted, as he bounded to the prostrate form of the "wooly hoss," and raised the braggart into a sitting posture. The latter was dazed by the terrible blow he had received and did not even throw up his guard when the expert drew back to strike again. Then the blows fell like thunderbolts upon the head and face of the "Whirlwind," inducing that individual to rise once more and attempt a defense. He made an effort to reach his weapons, but the active expert flanked him and planted two terrible blows on his ears and neck. Then the "bad man" howled:

"Let up! I was only foolin'—can't ye take a joke, dern ye?"

"Ye think I'm jokin', do ye? Ye take me for a josh, eh? I'll show ye what I am before I get through with ye. Ye don't play me for no tender-foot. I'm a native, I am; an' I've stood this yer foolin long enough."

This apt reproduction of the native's speech a few moments previous, and its almost perfect similitude as regards tone, was too much for the good-natured crowd, and a roar of laughter greeted it that might have been heard beyond Bodie's bluff.

"I give in! Can't ye take a man's word when he squeals?" shouted the "tornado," swinging his arms wildly, and staggering against the bar in his efforts to dodge the lightning strokes of the athletic expert.

"I'm a howling hurricane of wrath," shouted the expert, sending in both fists with terrific effect.

"Let up, won't you? I ain't a sand-bag."

"Not much; you're only a 'ragin' lion o' the plains,'" and a swift left-hander lit upon the bully's nose.

"I give in," hoarsely ejaculated the expert's victim.

"Come on with your quartz stamps, old 'woolly hoss.'" When you hit you kill, and you weigh a ton. Fetch in a couple of your earthquakes. Why don't you chew my name? You're a 'chief,' are you? All right, chief, [illegible] for you, and there's a couple more." [illegible]

With these words the expert "countered" on the "bad man's" cheek, and then stretched him panting for breath on the floor with a "stinger" straight from the shoulder, inflicted upon the lower portion of his chest. Then the expert coolly called all hands to the bar to drink, and as the "bad man from Bodie" crawled away he was heard to mutter that he "didn't lay out to fall up against batterin' rams, no more'n he 'lowed he was game in front of a hull gymnasium."

A Four-year-old Colored Prodigy.

There is now in Louisville a negress who is a perfect child-wonder. She is a Scriptural marvel. She does not even know her letters, yet she can quote accurately almost any passage in the Bible. At the age of 9 months she could talk, and would frequently tell her mother what her idea of heaven was. As she grew older she would sit for hours and expatiate on the beauties and glories of the other world. The old colored folks would listen to her sayings for hours. At the age of 3 years she began to lecture on heaven, its wonders, or God and his omnipotent power. She has lectured in many places, and has created a furore every place she has yet visited. The prodigy lectured at the York Street colored church yesterday afternoon, and at night spoke to a large crowd at the Green Street colored church. Her speech was good, and her delivery impressive.

A reporter of the *Courier-Journal* interrogated her last night:

"What is your name, little girl?"

"Alice Coatny."

"How old are you?"

"Ise just four years and twenty-eight days old to-night."

"Where were you born?"

"I was born in Liverpool, England—'cross de Atlantic."

"How long since you felt the power within you?"

"I don't know; Ise always felt the power of God."

"What do you talk about when you speak to a crowd?"

"I talk about Jesus, about heavenly things, about how Jesus died and was crucified; how he rose again in three days and sitteth on the right hand of God."

"Can you spell?"

"No, sir; I don't know my A, B, C's yet."

She then went on in a rapturous strain about things biblical and spiritual, completely nonplusing the reporter.

She was accompanied by two colored men. They talked in an enthusiastic manner about her. She said in her conversation that she believed in two kinds of baptisms. She spoke of the different modes of salvation; how to reach Paradise; how to be converted from a bad man to a good one, etc. Her sayings were entirely original, and were not spoken in a hesitating voice, but in a quick, keen and forcible manner. As young as she is, a negress, without education in the principles she sets forth, her power partakes strongly of the marvelous.—*Courier-Journal.*

—A bald-head is said to be an evidence of early piety, but it requires a great deal of that or some other kind of piety to keep a bald-headed man in a good humor when a blue-bottle fly persists in dancing a hornpipe on the place where the hair ought to grow.

DEATH IN THE MINE.

Particulars Regarding the Recent Terrible Calamity in South Wales.

LONDON, September 12.—The full extent of the terrible disaster at Abercorne yesterday is now known. At 2:30 this morning a flooding of the pit was commenced. At that time the fire was within a short distance of the bottom of the shaft, and all hope of further rescues had to be abandoned. When this decision was announced to the relatives of the 251 men still in the pit, the scene was terrible beyond description. Thirteen additional bodies of victims were recovered before the flooding of the pit began.

THE ABERCORNE COLLIERY

is the property of the Ebbervale Steel, Iron and Coal Company, one of the largest iron and coal proprietors in South Wales. It is situated a few hundred yards from the Abercorne Railway Station, in the Western Valley Section of the Monmouthshire Railway. The pit is 330 yards, and one of the longest and best worked in the district. It was yielding 1,000 tons of steam coal daily. The machinery for water-pumping and ventilation was of the best kind, and the use of safety-lamps in the mine was rigidly enforced. The cause of the explosion can not even be surmised. Three detonations were successively heard in the surfase frameworks, and the castings of the pit were thrown to a height of 300 feet above the mouth of the shaft. The colliery employees, upwards of 1,000 hands, of whom 373, taking their turn in the shaft, went down at 11 o'clock in the morning. Twenty-one of this number came up at noon, up to which time nothing had occurred to create suspicion of the danger. At 12:10 p. m. a loud rumbling noise was heard, quickly followed by a

FLASH OF FLAME

from the pit's mouth, and columns of smoke, dust and debris ascending high in the air. The explosion damaged the winding-gear, thus destroying the only means of communication with the men in the pit. As soon as the gearing could be repaired working parties were sent down the shaft, and 82 men and boys, working within a few hundred yards from the shaft, were rescued, but it became evident little hope could be entertained of the life of those remaining. About four hundred yards from the bottom of the shaft are stables, and fourteen horses were found, all dead. Beyond this point the explorers could not go on account of the impurity of the air and prevalence of the choke damp.

VOLUNTEER EXPLORERS

succeeded in bringing in ten or twelve men very much burnt, also seven dead bodies, but it is feared that twenty others can't be for the present got, in consequence of the fire extending, and there remains no reasonable hope that any further lives can be saved.

The whole district of Monmouthshire is much excited, and it seemed last [illegible] of the district had gathered about the mouth of the shaft. The accounts today from the scene of the disaster are distressing in the extreme. The miners employed in this district are of a rather superior class, and are industrious and generally well to to do, and a good degree of intelligence and education prevails among them. The agony of wives, parents and children of the 250 men who are without doubt killed in the mine is impossible to describe.

What it Costs to Train the Young Idea.

The recently published report of General John Eaton, the United States Commissioner of Education, for 1876, contains much that is interesting concerning the expense of educating the young in this country. The average costs of supervision and instruction for each pupil was: In Washington, $15.11; Cincinnati, $20.80; Boston, $25.94; San Francisco, $24.61; Chicago, $16.39; Louisville, $16.46; Detroit, $17.34; Rochester, $16.32; Indianapolis, $17.38; Cleveland, $16.74; Philadelphia, $12.71; Pittsburg, $16; Richmond, Va., $13.71; Milwaukee, $17.19; New Orleans, $21.90; St. Louis, $19.62; Buffalo, $23.40; New York, $21.99. The incidental expenses for each pupil were: In Washington, $7.79; Cincinnati, $3.56; Milwaukee, $3.07; Philadelphia, $7.26; St. Louis, $5.72; New Orleans, $5.12; Indianapolis, $6.66; Boston, $10.21; New York, $5.68; Richmond, $2.61; Cleveland, $5.84; Rochester, $5.73; Detroit, $5.32; Louisville, $6.32; Chicago, $3 99; San Francisco, $9 81. The average annual salary paid to the principals of grammar-schools was: In San Francisco, male, $2,466; female, $2,200; Chicago, male, $1,800; female, $1,800; Indianapolis, male, $1,050; female, $954; Boston, male, $3,200; female, $2,000; Detroit, male, $1,500; female, $1,200; St. Louis, male, $2,120; female, $1,975; Buffalo, male, $1,400; female, $650; Rochester, male, $1,350; female, $866; Cincinnati, male only, $2,100; Cleveland, female only, $988. High-school principals were paid: In San Francisco, $4,000; Boston, $3,780; St. Louis, $2,375; Buffalo, $2,500; Cincinnati, $2,600; Cleveland, $2,650. The average annual salaries of music and drawing teachers were: In Cincinnati, music, $1,860; drawing, $1,860; Boston, music, $3,300; drawing, $3,000; Cleveland, music, $2,500; drawing, $1,525; San Francisco, music, $1,950; drawing, $2,100; Chicago, music, $1,800; drawing, $1,800; Indianapolis, music, $1,600; drawing, $1,600; Detroit, music only, $1,500; St. Louis, music, $1,100; drawing, $1,050; Buffalo, music, $1,100; drawing, $1,000. The average salaries of primary teachers were: In San Francisco, $1,500; Chicago, $1,080; Detroit, $725; Buffalo, $650; Rochester, $600; Cleveland, $546; Boston, $800; Indianapolis, $742; St. Louis, $995; New York, $800; Cincinnati, $610; Milwaukee, $600.—*Washington Post.*

"Do not marry a widower," said the old lady. "A ready-made family is like a plate of cold potatoes." "Oh, I'll soon warm them over," replied the damsel, and she did.—*Stillwater Lumberman.*

—A girl may be too busy to dust down the mantle-shelf, but always has plenty of time to devote an hour to tying a cross-legged bowknot in a wide pink ribbon with blue edges.

Man's Monkey Ancestors.

A dinner was given at Paris recently to Prof. Hackel, of Jena, by French savants. In his speech he expressed gratification at the progress of evolutionist ideas among Frenchmen of science, and remarked that professors and preachers who ridiculed man's descent from the ape unwittingly furnished the best proof of it, their pride and childish vanity being foibles which might have been bequeathed by the ape.

Man, however, did not descend from any known anthropoid, but was a branch of the catarhine monkeys of the Old World. The continuity of nature was daily becoming more evident, and superstition, mysticism, and teleology would give way to reason, causality, and mechanism. Among philosophic minds, at least, the believers in final causes of the universe, immutability of species, sterility of hybrids, geological cataclysms, successive creations, and the late appearance of man were dying out. The primitive life organisms were formed chemically by spontaneous generation at the bottom of the sea like saline crystals in the waters. No how else could the origin of life be explained.

Lamarck and Darwin had struck the last blow at the doctrine of final causes, and modern morphology was irreconcilable not only with the dogma of the creation, but with that of Providence or vague idealist pantheism, of Hegel, Schopenhauser, and Hartmann. The transformations of living organisms under the influence of adaptation, hereditary selection, and struggle for existence, could not, indeed, be mathematically demonstrated, but its existence could not be doubted, any more than psychology or social science, and anomalies would soon be explained by the laws of mechanics were all the elements procurable; but the instability of the elements constituting the tissue of organized being made biological problems very complex. The speech was much applauded.—*London Times.*

Queer Habitations in Norway.

Emma D. Southwick writes to the Boston *Journal:* Going up the Fjord the Captain pointed out several of the curious mountain homes which often are seen in Norway, clinging to the almost perpendicular mountain side, apparently inaccessible, yet being surrounded by gardens, plats of grain, and houses for winter shelter for the cows, sheep, and goats which range over every available feeding ground during the summer, but must, we thought, be with difficulty sustained through the long winters here. At one of these they are obliged, if they need a horse, to buy a very small one and take him up, as there is no way of getting a large one up to the farm. Many of these places are built on such steep ground that it seems as though the people who work the land must slide off while at work. Two and a half hours after entering, we passed out of this wonder of nature, and crossing the bay, approached Hellesylt, lying on a mountain side, with a magnificent waterfall flowing through it, and grand mountains hemming it in; another beautiful situation, but poor little town. However, we found very comfortable quarters, with a house full of English-speaking people, all of whom were tourists, and all planning for an early start, although nearly all were undecided in their movements, as the clouds hung low upon the mountains and we feared the morrow would be rainy. However, we were all up and taking our coffee at 4 o'clock, with kind Mother Nature smiling about us. And with, to be continued in our next, I will leave you, for my carriole.

The Season for Gunning.

The foolish cow frisketh with her tail and cheweth her cud and goeth forth with joy to browse in the thicket the whole day long.

But the wise cow knoweth that quail shooting hath begun, and she harkeneth unto the voice of wisdom, which saith, Lo, the hunter is come anon, girt about with the shot pouch and the powder horn, and in his hand he carrieth a weapon, the barrel of which be doubled.

And he goeth about seeking the birds that do run upon the ground with exceeding swiftness, that he may ensnare them and slay them with the weapon and devour them, even upon toast.

And the weapon goeth bang and ye heareth the sound thereof, and ye smelleth the powder, but ye knoweth not, nor doth any man knoweth whereunto the dischargs appertaineth.

For it flyeth with haste into the thicket and into the region located thereby, even into the whole territory thereunto adjacent.

And it falleth upon the cow and it smiteth her sore, so that she lifteth up her tail and flyeth, being sorely and grievously displeased.

But the bird escapeth the wrath and from a rail in a remote corner of the land laugheth he the hunter to scorn.

Therefore has the wise cow said in her heart, I will lay me down in the home pasture and will not go into the thicket, nay, not for the hunter nor any udder man.—*St. Louis Journal.*

A Circus-Tent in Flames.

The Canton (Ohio) *Repository* of Sept. 3 says: "We are informed by a gentleman who came from Canal Dover this morning, that during a violent storm which visited that place last evening, the pavilion of the Sells Brothers' Circus, which was performing there, was blown over, and being ignited by the lamps, was partially consumed by fire, and that the band-wagon was seriously damaged by the flames. The scene of terror and confusion which followed is represented as beyond the power of description, though, fortunately, no lives were lost and no serious injury was inflicted upon any member of the large assemblage."

—The London *World* says: "Sarah Bernhardt has made the discovery of a new cure for delicate lungs and health. She passes hours now daily in successive ascensions in the *ballon captif* of the Tuileries Gardens, finding more and more healing for her shattered health and delicate lungs, as well as general invigoration, the higher she goes."

When you see a bright baby, pleased with itself and everybody else, be sure that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup has been used. Only 25 cents a bottle.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Tea Cake.—3 eggs, 1 tablespoonful of melted butter, 4 tablespoonfuls of milk, 1 cup of sugar nearly full, 1 cup of flour, 3 teaspoonfuls of baking-powder.

Graham Mush.—Stir Graham flour slowly into boiling water until it is the desired thickness; keep it boiling all the time; then set it back and let it cook slowly about 5 minutes.

Boiled Pudding.—Take 1 quart of milk, 3 tablespoonfuls of corn-starch, 2 eggs and a little salt. Dissolve the starch in a little of the cold milk, and bring all to a boil. Flavor to taste; then turn out into molds, and serve with lemon jelly.

Preserving Game and Poultry.—When the bird is just killed, take off the feathers dry, take out the intestines and fill the inside with unground wheat, and place the bird or fowl in a cask of the same grain. See that it is entirely covered with the wheat, and it will keep perfectly sweet for months.

Graham Gems.—2 cupfuls of sweet milk, 2 cupfuls of flour, 2 eggs, and an even teaspoonful of salt. Beat the whites and yelks separately and well; bake in deep gem-pans, which should be well heated and greased before the batter is put in; fill them half full, and bake in a quick oven. Serve hot.

Chocolate Cake.—6 eggs, the weight of eggs in sugar, and half the weight in flour; leave out the white of one egg. Bake in three jelly-pans. For the chocolate to be spread between, take 2 ounces of grated chocolate, 1 cupful of sugar, and ½ cupful of cream. Beat light the white of the egg left out of the cake; stir all together, and let it boil for about 3 or 4 minutes.

Cold Brisket of Beef.—Put the brisket in salt for a few days; bind it up with tape into a round; lay it in a stew-pan with plenty of water, and stew gently for 6 or 7 hours, with some fried vegetables and a little spice. While still hot, put it to press under heavy weights. It can be garnished with tufts of scraped horse-radish, and small heaps of red pickled cabbage.

Onion Sauce.—Parboil some onions a few minutes, mince them roughly, and put them into a sauce-pan, with plenty of butter, a pinch of sugar, and pepper and salt to taste. Let them cook slowly, so that they do not take color, and add a tablespoonful of flour. When they are quite tender, pass them through a hair sieve. Dilute the onion pulp with sufficient milk to make the sauce of the desired consistency; add a tablespoonful of grated cheese. Stir well, and make it hot, and serve.

Roast Chicken.—Dress and stuff the chicken; lay it in a tin steamer, set it over a pot of water and steam (covered closely) from 1½ to 2 hours, according to size; then roast it ½ hour in a good oven, basting frequently with hot water and butter. Boil the liver, gizzard and heart in a little water; when tender chop them fine and add them, with the water in which they were boiled, to the gravy in the baking-pan; thicken with a little corn-starch, and season to taste. Old turkeys are very much more tender cooked in this way. Take a tin washboiler, cover the bottom with water, invert a lurge tin basin and lay the turkey on that, taking care that the water does not reach the fowl. Steam 2 hours and roast 1 hour.

FARM TOPICS.

The Use of Plaster.—There is scarcely a farmer who does not know how useful is a dressing of plaster or gypsum to land-bearing clover. But while this is thus, and although this is the best possible season to use plaster upon the young clover, yet it is very rare to see any use made of it at this time. Perhaps plaster has been hardly used by its friends more than by those who have no faith in it. Many things are said in its favor which are untrue, and what is worse, are unreasonable. We recently read an otherwise excellent article upon the use of plaster, which contained the statement that one of the benefits derived from it was that it attracted moisture from the atmosphere, and so kept the ground from drying up. Now that statement is untrue and unfounded, as any one may know who understands the character of this mineral. And so with many other wrong statements about it, and wrong directions for using it, based upon the erroneous statements.

Plaster is a sulphate of lime in combination with water, consisting of 32½ per cent. of lime, 46½ per cent. of sulphuric acid, and 21 per cent of water, not absorbed, but combined as water of crystallization. When raw gypsum is burned or heated to about 100 deg. above the boiling point, this water is driven off as steam, the massive gypsum falls apart into powder, the particles being forced asunder by the expansive steam; and, if the gypsum is ground into powder, this boils and bubbles by the escape of the steam from the contained water. After the water has been thus driven off the gypsum becomes the ordinary plaster-of-Paris, so called because it was first used as plaster at that city. This is the material used for hard-finishing walls, for cornices of rooms, and cements of various kinds, and is well known from its property of setting or becoming hard when mixed with water. This property of setting is derived simply from its recombination with water, from which it was separated by heating at the first, and its return to a solid condition. Now, it is evident that while in a raw state and already holding in combination all the water possible, it can not absorb any more; nor can it part with its water to the soil, because to do this it would require a heat of 300 deg., or much more than that of boiling water, which is but 212 deg.

The simple truth of the matter is that sulphate of lime, in its combined state, is a constituent of many plants, but of clover especially; that lime and sulphuric acid, separately, are found in nearly all, if not all, plants in some proportion; that gypsum, being a sulphate of lime, and containing both lime and sulpluric acid, is really a needed food for vegetation, but especially so for clover, for which it is a most necessary nutriment. As a plant thrives best when it is well supplied with proper food at the right time, and as the right time is when it is young and needs to grow vigorously, it follows that just now a liberal dressing of gypsum upon the young clover will be found extremely beneficial. That it acts with greater effect in rainy weather is due to the fact that it is soluble only in 400 times its bulk of water, and that considerable rain is, therefore, needed to make it ready for absorption by the roots of the clover. Its rapid action is seen by the almost immediate deepening of the color of the vegetation and the more apparent vigor of its growth.

The quantity usually applied is 100 pounds per acre; but this is not sufficient for a full effect. It is cheap, and a full dose can well be afforded. At $10 per ton, 500 pounds per acre will be a very cheap dressing. If it is ground very fine the effect is produced more rapidly than when it is in coarse powder, and it is best to use it in the finest state of division. There are other uses on the farm for gypsum. As a purifier of stables, cesspools, poultry-houses, or other foul places it is very effective. We have heard from those in whose opinion we had confidence that it would not act as a deodorizer when in a dry state and not until it had entered into solution. This opinion, however, is not founded upon fact. It operates as a deodorizer by absorbing ammonia and the pungent ammoniacal vapors which are produced by decomposing organic substances. It is capable of absorbing ammonia when dry, for it will quickly purify a foul poultry-house when scattered freely about it, although the place and every thing about it is perfectly dry. Besides, if a small quantity of dry powdered gypsum be placed in a glass tube, and a current of ammonia, which is really a gas, be passed through it from a bottle of ordinary ammonia water, it will be found that the gas will be absorbed in greater part, and its pungency be greatly diminished. However, in practice, it will be found that to scatter it freely about stables, cow-sheds, yards, pig-pens, cesspools, manure heaps, slop-sinks, and all such disagreeably smelling places, will quickly stop the odors and completely neutralize them. The effect is to unite the ammonia and the sulphuric acid of the plaster, producing an inodorous sulphate of ammonia, and to leave the lime free; this very soon uniting with carbonic acid, which is abundant in all decaying substances, and forming carbonate of lime. Gypsum is the more valuable because it helps us to grow large crops of clover, which, in its growth, draws from the soil from a considerable depth many of the most needed substances for the growth of crops, and leaves them upon or near the surface. The deep-feeding roots of clover bring up from several feet below the surface phosphoric acid, potash, and nitrogen, and convey these to the leaves and stems and large top roots. It is this effect of gypsum which gives it, through the clover crop, the character of a general fertilizer, while being in itself only one of a special character. With gypsum we can produce clover, and with clover we can produce all crops—with time and patience.—*New York Times.*

Lifting and Potting Plants.—The season is again drawing near for lifting out of the ground plants intended for flowering in the green-house during winter; therefore, a few remarks on lifting and potting may not be out of place just now The best time for lifting plants from the ground is when the soil is in a moist condition, and during dull weather, as then evaporation is not so rapid as during sunny days. More or less mutilation of the roots attends the lifting of plants, be it ever so carefully done. It is therefore neeessary to prune back the tops proportionate to the destruction of the roots. *Stevias* and *Eupatoriums* generally make very strong, and therefore very succulent growths when planted into rich soils, and if not cut well back in the tops, are apt to wilt badly, and if not kept well shaded, and the foliage dampened often, never recover from the severe check they receive.

Lemon verbena and *Rose geranium* are two plants difficult to lift from the ground, and do not succeed well if not cut well back, say about two-thirds of the soft wood. *Roses* should also be cut back to the partially ripened wood, and the soil pressed firmly around the roots. No plant I know requires firmer potting than the rose.

Several weeks previous to commencing to lift plants out of the ground for potting, the soil intended to be used should be turned, and the manure thoroughly incorporated with it, and, when used, should be neither too wet nor too dry. Have the different sizes of pots needed in readiness, so that the work can go on uninterruptedly when a commencement is made. Reduce the ball of soil attached with the roots to the plant, just enough to permit its going freely into the pot; then press the soil firmly about the roots with a narrow strip of wood, so that no empty spaces may be left around the side of the pot. After the operation give a good watering, but do not keep the soil in the pots very wet until once fresh roots are started. Many newly-potted plants are destroyed with too much water before there are any fresh rootlets to absorb it from the soil. An occasional moistening overhead is a great benefit during a dry period; they should also have a partial shade from the sun for several days after being potted. Have them well hardened before the cold nights begin, as the hardier they are and the more accustomed to plenty of ventilation before winter sets in, so much the better can they endure the cold weather.

Such plants as *Azaleas* and *Camellias* should have abundance of air day and night after being housed for several weeks, as often the buds of camellias drop when kept too close after being brought in from their summer quarters out doors.

All kinds of soft-wooded green-house flowering plants do much better planted on the green-house benches, when it is convenient to do so. They produce flowers for a longer period and more abundant than when confined in pots. When lifting plants to be planted out on the benches, leave a good large ball of soil on them and plant just as soon as possible after being taken out of the ground, so that there may be no danger of the roots drying up before they are again in the moist soil.

Carnations do not require any cutting of the tops when lifted, if carefully done. They may be in full flower, and if shaded will bloom as if they had not been disturbed. They will not endure much watering until once they make fresh roots, and as soon as lifted are better to have their flower spikes staked, wheth r kept in pots or planted on greenhouse benches. Tender plants, such as *Bouvard as*, should be lifted before there is any danger of frost, as they are so easily injured. Hardier plants should be left as long as possible. Roses, unless wanted for early flowering, are better left until severe frost sets in; the wood gets riper and in better condition for being wintered in cold frames.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Miles on Miles of Clouds of Winged Ants.

On the afternoon of Aug. 29 a spectacle was witnessed by Dansvillians resembling one of four years ago in character but greatly exceeding it in magnitude. Clouds of small winged ants blackened the atmosphere in perpendicular streaks, extending north and south an apparent distance of five or six miles, and perpendicularly from near the earth about a mile upward, and moved rapidly from east to west with the wind from 4 o'clock until it was too dark to see them, so that the vast insect flock must have been over 75 miles in length. Many of them settled down in the village, very thickly in spots, but not nearly so thickly as in 1874. The most of them were very small, but many were as large as a large ant, and some of those large ones were without wings, the wings probably having dropped off. Occasionally one of the clouds, a few feet in thickness, would be seen moving rapidly downward as well as westward, while others would keep right on. We have found no Dansvillian who recollects any phenomena of the kind except the one of 1874, which occurred Sept. 8 of that year, early in the evening.—*Dansville (N. Y.) Advertiser.*

—An Irishman greeted his brother, who had escaped almost miraculously at an explosion of some powder mills, in this wise: "I am glad ye's had such a narrow escape."—*Boston Post.*

—The young man who has any prudence about him will write his love letters in cipher and forget the key.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The South Hill man calls his wife's false teeth "things" because "they are not what they seem."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

Clifford's Febrifuge is not a panacea for all the ills to which flesh is heir. We do not profess to have discovered a *cure-all*, but we confidently recommend it to you as a sure, safe and speedy cure for all diseases arising from Malaria. In this class of diseases it is a specific; it enters the circulation and utterly destroys the germs of the poison; it will purify and build up the debilitated system in a shorter time, and with more lasting benefit, than any other known remedy.
J. C. RICHARDSON, Prop'r,
For sale by all Druggists. St. Louis.

Wright's Tonic!—Unfailing and Infallible!—This great Chill Tonic cures Chills without the intervention of doctors and their bills. No consulting visits—no prescriptions to be filled—no huge bills, entailing pecuniary embarrassments, added to loss of health. It is the friend of the poor man, because it enables him to earn a living, and of the rich, because it prepares him to enjoy his wealth. This great boon to mankind is cheap, safe and prompt. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.
For sale by all Druggists.

Another Fat Man Reduced.
H. A. Kufus, dealer in dry goods, Woodbull, Ill., writes Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y., June 22d, 1878: "*Gentlemen*—Please find inclosed $5.00, for which send me, by express, Anti-Fat. I have taken one bottle and I lost five and one-quarter pounds."

You Can Save Money
By using Dooley's Yeast Powder, for less butter, flour, eggs, etc., are required to accomplish satisfactory results. This is not a needless, hap-hazard statement, but a fact, verified by the experience of many thousand families. Try it and prove the claim.

Particulars regarding Electric Belts free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincin., O.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
COMPLETELY CURED ME.
Newport, Ky., Feb. 26, 1877.
Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir—I write to say that seven bottles of your Vegetine have completely cured me from a very severe case of *Scrofula*, of many years' standing, after trying many medicines and doctoring a great deal. I am now free from all sores, and can work as well as ever, and think the Vegetine is a god-send and no one ought to do without it. I remain, respectfully yours,
J. A. PATRICK.
Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.

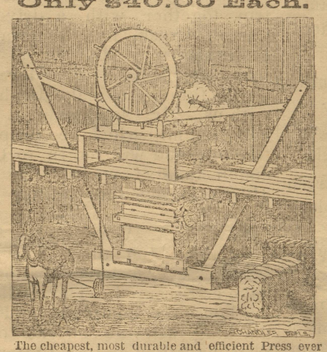
DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and ACUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.
DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vender of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 319 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

FEVER AND AGUE.
We have tried Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosites for Fever and Ague with the very best satisfaction. Quinine and other remedies failed. The Syrup did the work, effectually curing in a short time.
H. C. CASWELL & CO.,
Oshkosh, Wis.
I can testify to the high therapeutical value of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and consider it deserving of attention by the profession generally.
AARON ALWARD, M. D.,
Mayor of the City of St. John, N. B.
Feb. 6, 1868.
We have no hesitation in recommending Fellows' Hypophosphites to our friends as a preparation of undoubted merit Yours very truly,
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.
Montreal, Jan., 1872.
Capt. H. Cofill, who was cured of Consumption in 1869 by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, persuaded me to try the Syrup for Bronchitis, from which I had suffered much. I used only three bottles, and my health is now better than it has been for years.
W. S. NELSON, Bridgewater, N. S.
March, 1871.

HUNT'S REMEDY
Cures Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Diabetes, Gravel and Dropsy, Retention and Incontinence of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Back, Side or Loins, Nervous Prostration and Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. TRY HUNT'S REMEDY.
Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE. Providence. R. I.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE
For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases of the Skin and Blood. ONE BOTTLE WARRANTED TO CURE ALL CASES OF PILES; FROM ONE TO THREE BOTTLES ALL CASES OF HUMORS. If your Druggist has not got it, ask him to send for it. Price, $1 per bottle.

SOUTHERN STANDARD.
[PAT. MARCH 19, 1878.]
Only $40.00 Each.



The cheapest, most durable and efficient Press ever constructed. Adapted to either Hand, Horse or Steam Power. For particulars, address
G. W. SOULE, Morton, Miss.
President Southern Standard Press Co.

HUNTER'S and TRAPPER'S Illustrated Practical Guide.—Cunning and rifle-shooting; making and using traps, snares and nets; baits and baiting; preserving, stretching, dressing, tanning and dyeing skins and furs; fishing, etc. With fifty engravings, 20 cents. Taxidermist's Manual, 50. Dog Training, 25, of booksellers or by mail.
JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

Hershey School of Musical Art,
At Hershey Music Hall, Chicago, Ill.
All branches of MUSIC, MODERN LANGUAGES and ELOCUTION taught. Unusual facilities offered. Concerts, Classes in Harmony, Sight-Singing, Italian, Elocution, etc.. *Free to all pupils.* Send for Circular.

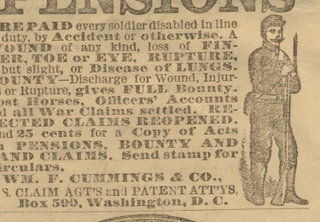
GOLD Any worker can make $12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.
AGENTS Send for Circular and highly-important business information. Hall, 234 B'dw'y, N.Y.
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.
ORGANS retail price $280 only $65. PIANOS retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N.J.
WANTED Men for one year, to begin work at once. Salary fair. Business first class. MONITOR GLASS WORKS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
10,000 Agents Wanted. From $2 to $15 per day is being made *now* by Agents. Send one-cent stamp for particulars.
REV. S. T. BUCK, Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.
WANTED Agents—Everywhere, to sell our new invention—a necessity—no competition—used in every house—sells on sight—profits large. Don't fail to write to S. J. SPALDING & CO., Chicago.
EVERY CARPENTER'S SAW filed with our New Machine will cut smooth and true. Price $2.50. Illustrated circular free. E. Roth & Bro., New Oxford, Pa.
CIDER, GRAPE JUICE, PRESERVES Are kept Sweet by PRESERVING FLUID.
W. ZINSSER & CO., 197 William St., N. Y.
HORRIBLE! I suffered with CATARRH 30 years; was cured in six weeks by a simple remedy, and will send the receipt free to all afflicted. Address, with stamp, REV. T. J. MEAD, Syracuse, N. Y.
HAIR Wholesale and retail. Send for price-list. Goods sent C. O. D., anywhere. Sole Agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted.
E. BURNHAM,
293 West Madison St., Chicago.
BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING A CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN Be sure to send for our LATEST CATALOGUE and CIRCULARS, with NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES and much information. *Sent free.* MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago.
REVOLVERS at Half Prices. $6 one for $3; $9 one for $4.50; $10 one for $5.50; English *steel barrel* and *cylinder; nickel-plated* and *rifle bore.* Also Rifles, Shot-Guns, etc., at *greatly-reduced prices.* AGENTS WANTED. Catalogue free. NEW YORK PISTOL MANF'G CO., J. H. LITTLEFIELD, West'n Ag't, Ogden B'ld'g, cor. Clark & Lake st., Chicago
Agents WANTED The best-selling Goods to Agents. Something for all. Cram's Reversible Maps of the United States and World; State Maps, Atlases, Pictorial Charts, Lithographs, Chromos, Stationery, Novelties, etc. Prices low. Profits large. Circulars free. Address GEO. F. CRAM, 66 Lake-st, Chicago, Ill.
CANCER INSTITUTE. Established in 1872 for the Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, without the use of knife or loss of blood and little pain. For information, circulars and references, address Dr. F. L. POND, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.
KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.
HOW TO GET THEM In the best part of the state. 6,000,000 acres for sale. For a copy of the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Salina, Kansas.
AGENTS WANTED FOR CREATIVE SCIENCE and SEXUAL PHILOSOPHY. Profusely Illustrated. The most important and best book published. Every family wants it. Extraordinary inducements offered Agents. Address AGENTS' PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo., or Chicago, Ill.

Our Grand
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.
Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unparalleled in Durability.
Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the
VERY BEST OPERATING,
AND MOST
PERFECT COOKING STOVE
EVER OFFERED FOR THE PRICE.
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUF'G CO.
612, 614, 616 & 618 N. MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.
SOLD BY ALL LIVE STOVE DEALERS.
CHARTER OAK STOVE
The BEST of All

40 Mixed Cards, with name, in a case, 13c; in gold, 20c. Agent's outfit, 10c. Geo. Turner, Bristol, Conn.
20 Chromo Cards (perfect beauties) with name, 10c. Outfit, 10c. Turner Card Co., Ashland, Mass.
60 MIXED CARDS, with name, 10c. Agents' Outfit, 10c. Frontier Card Co., Franklin, Vt.
18 ELEGANT New Style Chromo Cards, with name, 10c. post-paid. Geo. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N. Y.
WILCOX & GIBBS Elegant Cabinet Case Sewing Machine. All latest improvements, and in perfect order. Manufacturer's price, $200. Will sell for $125 cash. E. E. Pratt, 79 Jackson-st, Chicago.
BIG Wages Summer and Winter. Samples free. National Copying Co., 300 W. Madison-st, Chicago.
Particulars of Smithography. Agents' Directory, copy Ag'ts' Herald, etc., free. L. Lum Smith, Phila., Pa.
WAR. 2-ton Hay Scales, $40; 4-ton, $60. Circulars free. Chicago Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.
$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Addr's H Hallet & Co., Portland, Me.
$5 A DAY to agents selling our FINE ART NOVELTIES OUTFIT FREE! J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston.
$5.00 for 50c., and no humbug. Send one-cent stamp for particulars. M. L. FREE & CO., Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.
50 Cent Brazilian Gold Rings, Amethyst settings; cheapest in the world. Novelty Catalogue free. Agents wanted. Laughton, Wilson & Co., Chicago.
Painters New, Rapid and Easy process of Graining with Flexible Metallic Plates. Address, with stamp, J. J. Callow, Cleveland, O.
Clark's P. P. Insect Powder. Sure Death to all Insect Life. Ask your druggist or grocer for it. 25 cts. per box. Agents wanted. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Add. Jas. L. Clark, 40 N. 5th-st, Phila.
TEAS.—The Choicest in the World—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.
GET THE BEST.
Webster's Unabridged.
THE STANDARD.
FACTS For Schools,—recommended by State Supt's of 33 States, and by 50 College Pres'ts. About 32,000 have been placed in Public Schools by law or by School Officers. Contains 3,000 Illustrations, nearly three times as many as any other Dictionary. The "Dictionary used in the Gov't Printing Office is Webster's. Aug. 4, 1877." Sale of Webster's is 20 times as great as that of any other series of Dictionaries. Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
PREMIUM KNIFE!
ST. LOUIS MIDLAND FARMER
AND KNIFE FOR ONLY $1.00.

Length of blade, 3¼ in. Length of handle, 3¾ in. Having purchased a large number of these knives which are made by one of the best manufacturers and with a genuine bone handle, we are offering them at cost to each subscriber to the St. Louis Midland Farmer. This knife retails at $1.25. We furnish paper *one year* and knife for $1.00. We warrant the knife to be as represented and know it will please any farmer, as it is strong, and of the best material. Specimen copy of the St. Louis Midland Farmer mailed on receipt of 3-cent stamp. Address the publishers, G. W. MATTHEWS & CO., 612 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

PENSIONS
ARE PAID every soldier disabled in line of duty, by Accident or otherwise. A WOUND of any kind, loss of FINGER, TOE or EYE, RUPTURE, if but slight, or Disease of LUNGS. BOUNTY—Discharge for Wound, Injuries or Rupture, gives FULL Bounty. Lost Horses, Officers' Accounts and all War Claims settled. REJECTED CLAIMS REOPENED. Send 25 cents for a Copy of Acts on PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND LAND CLAIMS. Send stamp for Circulars.
WM. F. CUMMINGS & CO.,
U. S. CLAIM AGT'S and PATENT ATT'YS,
Box 590, Washington, D. C.



Ask Your Dealer For MATCHLESS WOOD TAG! NAVY TOBACCO Finest in The World
MATCHLESS TRADE MARK B.T. CO.

Established 1833.
MERCHANT'S
Gargling Oil Liniment
Yellow Wrapper for Animal and White for Human Flesh.
IS GOOD FOR
Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Scratches or Grease, Chapped Hands, Flesh Wounds, External Poisons, Sand Cracks, Galls of all kinds, Sitfast, Ringbone, Poll Evil, Swellings, Tumors, Garget in Cows, Cracked Teats, Callous, Lameness, Horn Distemper, Crownscab, Quittor, Foul Ulcers, Farcy, Abcess of the Udder, Swelled Legs, Thrush
Sprains and Bruises, Stringhalt, Windgalls, Foot Rot in Sheep, Foundered Feet, Roup in Poultry, Cracked Heels, Epizootic, Lame Back, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Toothache, Rheumatism, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Mange, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Curb, Old Sores, Corns, Whitlows, Cramps, Boils, Weakness of the Joints Contraction of Muscles.
Merchant's Gargling Oil is the standard Liniment of the United States. Large size, $1; medium, 50c; small, 25c. Small size for family use, 25c. Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.
JOHN RODGE, Sec'y.
K., S.L. S 3 NK—03
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper. Advertisers like to know when and where their Advertisements are paying best.

Clarendon News.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

Five houses have been erected in Clarendon during September.

A frame store house ready for erection arrived a few days ago, and is now standing in its place, with merchandise arranged and a family occupying rooms above.

A fine grove of Cedar has been found 12 miles south of town affording poles and posts in abundance.

A bakery of white sand stone two stories high is soon to be built by Mr. Ed Beeney, a practical baker now on the ground.

David Heffelbower with at least seven men are now en route from Albany, Ill. He has shipped a house ready for erection.

Some excitement at Dodge City concerning the Indians, which may deter some of our colonists for a little. Always a deal more bluster than real danger in these reports. Our military authorities will soon "make peace." Count on Gen. Hatch for that.

Mr. J. A. Malum and family have gone to Young county to spend part of the winter, but will return in early spring for work.

We are just in receipt of a fresh supply of blue ribbon to replace our worn out badges, with instructions from the editor to "Wear it always and under all circumstances. It is not the sign of a secret conclave, the emblem of a dagger or a flying battery; but it has a voice like the angel of the Apocalypse, and heralds the tramp of millions, and the coming of millions more. Teach its meaning to the children. Bind it upon the lintels of your doors, about the horns of the oxen and the trappings of the horses. Let it whisper allegiance to the blue above and the blue beyond, and to all the hosts of heaven; and like the hand of God upon the palace wall; mutters the swife and utter overthrow of the rum traffic."

"The heated term" at Clarendon set in about the 23rd of July and continued about three weeks. During this time at mid day we ranged among the nineties; thermometer falling at 70 and 60 degrees. Nights were cool and comfortable, and musquitos seldom put in an appearance.

Some stone of a fine quality have been found two miles east of Clarendon.

Several fine groves of timber have been discovered during recent surveys not before known. We feel no hesitancy in saying that these groves will furnish rough building lumber in large supplies at an early day.

A world of hard work has been done at Clarendon since the middle of last March. Lands cannot be opened, crops grown, and a town built up in a few months. Still larger results will be achieved during the present and coming season. We can build all winter in this climate.

J. H. Hower has arrived with a brick machine and is turning out some fine specimens.

A recent dispatch from Sherman says that "Wakefield and McQuestion leave here to-day, (September 7th) with two full loads of merchandise for Clarendon. Meet them with your teams at Doan's store.

Nothing like these immense ox trains for business. Think of six pair of oxen in a single team, with two heavy wagons in trail with five tons of goods! "When one ship comes in."

Carpenters are busy. Mr. Allen's new house is complete and occupied.

There is now a tri-weekly hack line from Dodge city to Ft. Elliott, arriving at the latter place Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; leaving Elliott Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Step on board and come on—fare twenty dollars. From Elliott 45 miles to Clarendon. Our mail arrives once a week.

Our superintendent at Sherman has arranged for an ample supply of fruit and shade trees, and shrubbery. Stock of native growth. They will be at Clarendon about November 15th, and on terms at cost, the same as at Sherman. Let orders be filed at the office. Let every settler make an effort at fruit, shade and decoration at once. Time is more than money.

Cool and pleasant at this date (Sept. 20,) and the health of the place excellent.

FROM CLARENDON.

J. W. Reckerd, who has just returned with his family and brother to settle permanently, writes: "We landed in Clarendon this a. m. (Aug. 26.) all right—none sick; no loss. The mare team was badly jaded; mules all right. I start them back to-day. I met Mr. Drake en route to Sherman with a team of six yoke of oxen and two heavy wagons in trail. Wakefield will take charge of the the team on return trip with goods. Buy your seed wheat at Henrietta.

P. H. Parks, our surveyor, writes: "Clarendon is right side up, and all doing well. Mr. McCloud, from young county, son-in-law of Mr. Malum, is here with a load of flour which we bought. Both McCloud and Mr. Close, a gentleman with him, are much pleased with our county and want land for a farm. On Friday afternoon, Messrs. McCloud, Close and Vardy, with two hunters, and the ladies available went on a buffalo hunt over the south prairie. All were pleased with the sport and delighted with the land and lay of the country—so much so that the trip, together with a drive up Carroll Creek, has determined their return. Mr. Close will leave his effects here and return for his things and make his home with us. Mr. Cloud owns a saw and grist mill which he proposes to move, and will return to Clarendon in six weeks. He has $10,000 to put into milling and cattle."

Rev. W. A. Allan says: "We have about 100 tons of hay in stack. Several have written to have hay secured. The walls of my house are complete, and the finishing will go on at once. Shall be settled and ready for the October party. Have secured two sections of fine land known as "Cassners' Ranche," twenty-miles north-east from Clarendon, on the road to Elliott. Timber enough to build a town. It lies on McClelland's creek. Must have a saw mill at once. We milk six cows and will soon double the number. In our recent purchase of stock (42 head) there are several of fine blood. One of our heavy teams are en route for Dodge City to meet Heffelblower and others about October 1st. We teach our children to pray for you. No man of whom I know in Texas is carrying so heavy a load. Depend upon us at this end of the line to do our part. The work of all kinds is going rapidly forward.

Mrs. W. A. Allon, in a private letter to her brother, from which we purloin a few sentences, says: Everybody has seemed to gather new courage and inspiration to-day. The lumber and supplies came in from Dodge and Elliott. Two of the wagons broke down near Elliott. Woodheard and Clark have returned for the loads to-day. I wish you could have seen them coming down the hill; six yoke of oxen together and such immense loads, looked like a house moving. It is all nicely packed on the green in front of the store. Bedall has everything ready for business in the morning. The stone work of the kitchen part of our house is completed and ready for finishing. Considerable trade from "ranch men" and "cow boys;" Cassner says the cattle men are going to make this headquarters. Mr. Bedall has fixed an old fashioned well sweep and bucket for the well. Had a visit from General Hatch's scouting party last week. We have all the milk we need. Shall have a comfortable place for our friends soon. Wish Clara was here to go graping with us this afternoon. We have an abundance of wild grapes of good quality. We have no musquitos. Splendid sleeping. We sleep with doors and windows open. The "Palmer house" seems to give satisfaction. We have averaged about twenty boarders most of the time, besides many for meals. We are on our feet very much, but the country is so inspiring we forget we are tired. The pigs, the little black beauties, are so fat we are obliged to let them out for exercise. Cliffe and Katie are in better health than ever before. We have had all the melons we could use for all the colony. Milk at five cents per quart, and meat at five cents per pound. I could write you much more, but have not the time now. You must know we are exceedingly busy and happy in it and would not for anything exchange our prospects here. Glad you are coming so soon.

Taxation.

BY JUDGE T. S. UNDERHILL.

Wherever government is established the subject of taxation is of interest to the citizen. It is everywhere a fruitful source of legislation and as it effects "the pocket," it awakens and spurs to an investigation of the political system. Thus inadvertently educating and prompting men to participate in the election of their representatives. The abuse and unjust attempt to execute "laws for the collection of taxes," which the people had no voice in making, led to the conversion of Boston Harbor into an impromtu "Tea Pot," and the establishment of a government in which the citizen virtually taxes himself. In America every citizen can consistently aspire to the ownership of a home and the possession of a title in full of a portion of the soil. The aspiration is reasonable and consistent, because it is possible. "No pent up Utica contracts her powers, for the whole boundless Continent is ours." In no part of the world do the people possess equal advantages in this respect. Soil possessing all the desrable qualities and in illimitable quantities invites the hand of industry, and all of it is within the limits and control of a representative government in the formation of which each citizen is directly interested, and of which he is a part. Let us as citizens recognize and appreciate as we ought the really wonderful prerogative we have inherited and that attach to us, as Americon citizens, ownership of the soil and an active voice in the construction and execution of the laws that govern and protect us. These being really blended as they are, under our constitution, make the owner of the soil an actual sovereign for he is—theoretically at least—in no sense a subject, save to the laws he has had a voice in making. Good government and good laws are the basis of values, without their being such, values are chaotic and uncertain. The average American citizen recognizes this fact, and, not only prides himself upon his privileges in participating in the construction and execution of the laws of his country, but willingly contributes to the liquidation of the inevitable expense that must follow. To this end revenue laws are made, and taxation results. Taxation, though everywhere a matter of interest to the citizen, is nowhere more directly so than with us, for here every man hopes to own something that is taxable, and this fact, at least in part, explains the national "push and snap" so noticeable to the visiting foreigners. And that man feels "poor indeed" who does not contribute something yearly to the maintenance of the government he is so proud of and that secures to him his liberty and his possessions. The state of Texas has shown a spirit of liberality in the disposition of her territory, unparalelled elsewhere- Millions of acres of her vast dominion have been granted her citizens, and millions more are offered to encourage and perfect improvements and settlement. She has dispensed witha liberality bordering on extravagance. Her revenue laws in the main are just and liberal. There is no class legislation here, and no discrimination is made to the prejudice of the non-resident, in the matter of taxation. The grants of land made by the state in payment for internal improvements completed are usually made in Certificates on Land Scrip entitling the holder to locate the designated number of acres upon any of the unoccupied or unappropriated lands of the State, conditionally. These certificates when issued possess a value, and are rightfully taxable by the state, and the state does tax them until located as personal property; then the land secured by them is rightfully taxable. Under the laws of this state, these certificates are assignable in blank and are usually issued to large contractors for services rendered and are considered the igional grantees. Those not needing all the land the certificates call for, place the surplus on the market to convert them into money, assigning them when pos in blank but usually inserting the date of the assignment, they may now pass through any number of hands and continue a long time on the market before being located. When a holder desires a section of land patented, he makes a selection, has it surveyed in accordance with the stautes te, files his certificates, field notes, &c., in the proper office located in the district the land is in, where they are duly recorded, and then sent to the general land office at Austin; there to undergo a rigid examination and comparison, when, if all has been done according to law, a patent issued, and the state has conveyed her title in fee forever. There are still a number of counties in this state that are unorganized, and it is in these unorganized counties that these locations must now be made, the state having parted with nearly all the good land in the others that is not reserved for any special purpose.

The right of the state to tax the located lands in unorganized counties for state purposes, seems to be generally admitted, but many fail to see the propriety of levying a county tax, and many inquiries have reached me for information in this direction. I hope to be able to show that it is consistent and just. While these counties are unorganized the state has not left those residing in them unprotected, for by a wise arrangement, they are attached to some one or other of the organized counties for judicial purposes, and the revenue from the lands assessed as county tax, is applied to the payment of the costs that may arise from judical investigations, should none accrue, it remains a fund to be paid over to the treasurer of the county when an organization is effected; so the infant county has a guardian practically, and when its organization is perfected, and it can take care of itself, it receives the legacy to which it is entitled.

Taxes in this state are comparatively low, and are limited by the constitution. It is important that they should be paid when due, as delinquency is attended with an expense that in the most of cases exceeds the original tax. It is also very important, however small the amount, that it should be applied to the section intended particularly when owned by non residents who do not have access to the local newspapers, in which delinquencies are published. To effect this, I have urged the prompt payment of taxes upon many, and they have very generally responded. My Register to-day contains an accurate description of many thousands of acres of the virgin soil of this mammoth state, the taxes upon which are paid to date and receipted for by the proper department The receipt of an accurate statement from the patent of the name of the original grantee, the number of the survey, the number of the patent and volume; the number of acres and the name of the county, with the date of the patent, secure its entry upon my Register, and timely notice hereafter to the patentee through me of any and all taxes that may be assessed against it. By this arrangement the lowest possible assessment, promptness and accuracy are secured, and the title kept unclouded. When the present owners of these lands all get settled upon them and are literally beneath their own vines and fig trees, these counties will have been organized, and instead of rendering their statement to me it will be much more agreeable to "jump" into their carriages, take a morning ride over to their county seat, render their lands to the collector, pay their taxes, do their "shopping" and return to their pleasant homes delighted with the government that bears so lightly upon them, and where I hope they may all prosper and thrive with a luxurience common to the soil and climate of their prospectively mighty state.

Merchants & Planters

BANK!

SHERMAN, - - - - TEXAS.

Capital $250,000.

Officers:
C. C. BINKLEY, President.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Vice Pres
TOM. RANDOLPH, Cashier.

Directors:
R. A. CHAPMAN, TOM RANDOLPH,
C. C. BINKLEY, E. EASTBURN,
T. J. BROWN, C. A. ANDREWS,
JOS. BLEDSOE.

Stock-holders:

C. C. Binkley, James P. Dumas,
J. C. Conner, T. J. Brown,
Henry & Andrews, M. Schneider & Bro.,
R. A. Chapman, R. M. Cother,
A. L. Darnall, W. H. Wallace,
B. B. Yarborough, S. Hare,
Joseph Bledsoe, T. F. Willis,
J. L. Randolph, J. J. Eubank,
C. B. Dorchester, D. W. Light.
W. C. Eubank,
E. Everhart, J. W. Hearne,
George C. Dugan,
G. B. Greene, Tom Randolph,
B. R. Houghton, Terrell, Texas.
J. M. Lindsay, Gainesville, Texas.
Z. E. Ranney, McKinney, Texas.
Dr. H. M. Markham, McKinney, Texas.
Amos Morrill, Galveston, Texas.
Edward Eastburn, Jacksboro, Texas.
Dr. A. Morrison, Denison, Texas.
Geo. D. James, Tishamingo, I.T.
James Porter, Preston, Texas.

Does a general Banking Business
Drafts drawn on all the principal cities of Europe.
n25tf

M. H. ANDREWS,

—DEALER IN—

BOOTS, & SHOES,

Hats, Caps, Custom Made Clothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, one door west of Post-office, SHERMAN, TEX.

T. F. WILLIS,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, IRON,

Stoves and Wagon Material,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Gold's Patent Coal Oil Can.

NO. 5 EAST SIDE SQUARE,

SHERMAN, - - - TEXAS.

Special Agent for Charter Oak Steve and Dupont's Powder.

M. SCHNEIDER & BRO.,

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Boots Shoes, Hats, Carpets, Notions, &c.

2 & 4 North Travis & 1, 3, 5 & 7 Houston Sts.,
SHERMAN, TEXAS.

NEW YORK HOUSE.....46 White Street.

F. G. JANSEN & CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

FURNITURE

And dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Picture Frames and Mouldings, etc., etc. Ware Rooms east side of Public Square, SHERMAN, TEXAS.

☞Factory Quincy, Illinois.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD,

THE GATEWAY TO THE PAN-HANDLE OF TEX.

IS THROUGH

DODGE CITY, KANSAS,

And the Only Direct Route is by the

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

Being 200 miles the shortest. Free from bad indians and bad hills. An excellent Government Road from Dodge City to Camp Supply and Fort Elliot, makes this the Only Desirable Route to North-Western Texas. The Southwestern Stage Company Coaches leave Dodge City Mondays and Thursdays for Camp Supply 90 miles. Fare, $10.00. To accommodate the tide of immigration now setting out for this portion of the State, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has arranged for the following Low Emigrant Rates to Texas via Dodge City:

From St. Louis	to	Dodge	City	$16.50
" Cincinnati	"	"	"	24.50
" Chicago	"	"	"	21.90
" Quincy	"	"	"	14.90
" Kansas City	"	"	"	7.50
" Atchison	"	"	"	7.50

☞Emigrants carried on Express trains making as quick time as first-class passengers. 200 pounds of baggage free with every full ticket. For full information address the nearest Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, or the undersigned. W. F. WHITE,
Gen. Pa s. & Ticket, Agent, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

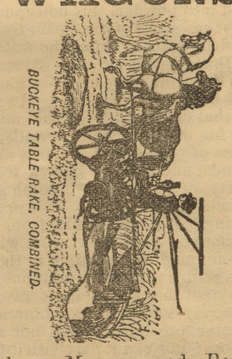
BYERS BROS.,

SHERMAN, TEXAS,

Dealers in

Shuttler, Fish and Labelle

WAGONS,



Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, Buckeye Harvester & Binder, Buckeye Wheat Drill, Glidden Barbed Fence Wire, Phoenix Cotton Gin, Sulky Hay Rakes, Marsh Harvester and Binder, Furst & Bradley City Plows, Kentucky Wheat Drill, Furst & Bradley Sulky Plows (wrought iron frame,) Planters press, Sweewstakes Threshers, Engines and Horse Powers, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Etc., Etc.

BYERS BROTHERS,
SHERMAN, TEXAS.

☞Send for circulars and prices.

Thos. S. Underhill,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Dallas, - - - Texas.

Legal business of all kinds attended to. Claims adjusted promptly. Collections made. Taxes paid for non residents owning land anywhere in the state, and abstracts of title furnished. Refer to editor of this paper. (All right.—Editor.)

WRIGHT, BEVERLY & CO.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

Wholesale and Retail Headquarters

—for—

FRIEGHTERS, STOCKMEN, EMIGRANTS, Etc. Etc.

We carry the largest stock in this portion of the country, and have superior facilities for forwarding frieght to all points south and west.

WRIGHT, BEVERLY & Co.