

LOCAL ITEMS.

A Merry Christmas!
And a Happy New Year!

Bodwell and Lynes made a trip to Ft. Elliott for four last month.

Mr. Allen and lady will make a trip to Sherman and Dallas soon.

Mrs. Parks has made a recent trip to Motley county.

Otey, Rising & Co. report a steady increase of trade from month to month.

We sincerely hope this is the last year of corn hauling.

Hawkins & Hassar have a large job of building for Mr. Goodnight.

We did not intend to say "We drove two hundred and twenty miles in two days," but half that distance.

Rowley Bros., Kellogg and others expect to move their stock with additions to our county early in the Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Parks have demitted in part of Mr. Allan's house until their residence is completed.

Copeland's stock and wagon yard is nearly completed, and already doing good service.

Send fifteen cents to Rev. J. Grant Lawrence, Texas for a copy of the Austin Conference minutes.

We notice among our exchanges "The Hesperian," Gainesville, Texas. A live paper, in a live town.

We can scarcely tell at the present date which of the several railroads will first penetrate Western Texas. Several of the Giants are up and coming.

December gave us several very cold days with frosts here and there, but the ground has not been frozen, and the herds have been fattening without trouble.

The household goods of G. G. Lambert, of New York, are now at Dodge City, Kan. Mr. L. and family expect to be with us in the spring.

The first quarterly meeting of the new conference year for Cambridge was held Dec. 13th and 14th; at Clarendon Dec. 28th.

We are indebted to Mrs. Carhart for a record of the weather as indicated by a common thermometer on the north side of the house. See elsewhere.

The first term of court for the newly organized county of Wheeler will take place at Sweetwater the last week in January.

Rev. F. A. Hewring, of Indiana, has been assisting our pastor Bro. Armstrong in a series of meetings at Dallas, resulting in much good.

John H. Decker and wife, of Ellenville N. Y. have arrived in Texas and reside at Bonham. We shall long remember two or three pleasant days at their pleasant house last summer.

The subscription of many to whom this number comes has expired some time since. Will our friends send us the needed half dollar, and continue, or will they drop us a card and order their name stricken from our list?

Burlingame with three heavy 6 mule teams and six wagons made a trip last month to McFarlands on Red River, thirty-five miles west of Henrietta for a load of corn. They put in 16000 pounds besides feed for teams. Corn now sells for 3 1/2 to 4 cents per pound at Clarendon.

This outfit has started on a return trip for merchandise in waiting at Gainesville. Otey, Rising & Co. say that their freight capacity will have to be largely increased to keep pace with the growing trade.

The Denison & Southwestern Railway now completed to Gainesville, cuts off thirty-five miles on the eastward end of our journeyings too and fro—equivalent to 4 days going and coming with heavy freight.

There is a probability that a part of the water, now flowing so abundantly in Corral creek, will soon be diverted, and connected through the town plat for purpose of irrigation. The expense would not be large and the advantage very great, if we should be visited with another season like the one just passed.

The boys at Worsham's, Johnson's and the Stapp ranch gave us many courteous and graceful favors during our recent December trip from Sherman, for which many thanks and welcome to our crib and board when ever they come to C.

The store building and Mr. Allen's residence have each indulged in a new stone chimney with fire place. The material is a nearly white rock with sand and easily cut and faced into coarseness. The work is superbly done and reflects much credit upon the builder, Mr. Bull.

The News as all have, or may have seen, is printed at Sherman, tho' published at C. We hope ere long to have a printing office entire, and complete on the ground, and the work all done at C., though the sheet may have to be reduced in size, and lose somewhat of its typographical execution. With the News together with the local, job, and official printing, we believe a press will pay from the first at Clarendon. Stock and sheep growers are still on the "rampage" and increasing much in our county and vicinity.

Clarendon News.

Christianity, Temperance, Civilization--Westward.

VOL. 2.

CLARENDON, DONLEY CO., TEXAS, JANUARY 1, 1880.

NO. 8

DEVOTED TO

The Settlement and Upbuilding of Northwestern Texas.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

December 1st to 24th.

Weather report at Clarendon, Donley county, Texas.

Day of month.	S. A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
1	64	78	74
2	56	68	64
3	51	64	61
4	65	73	61
5	54	68	61
6	58	71	64
7	56	75	64
8	36	54	42
9	46	68	49
10	24	48	39
11	26	54	42
12	30	59	42
13	32	47	30
14	31	46	25
15	16	24	39
16	18	22	24
17	24	35	30
18	43	67	55
19	36	65	50
20	30	68	52
21	31	70	60
22	22	40	31
23	22	29	10
24	6 below	10 above	5 above

The month has been dry and pleasant. The lowest indications denote what is known in Texas as "norther's" water at rest is slightly foed; no frost in the ground yet.

Cotton has been the financial salvation of Northern Texas this year. The strangely protracted drouth has cut short nearly all crops of corn and small grain, but cotton has not for years, given a better yield. The Pan Handle as well as the Indian Territory eastward would doubtless give a good growth of cotton. We have water power ample for a mill and gin, both of which will be in positive demand. Let our people each try a few acres of cotton, the coming season, as well as millet and sorghum all of which will do well wet or dry. Cotton would this year net the grower eight to ten cents per pound, the growth and picking would give work to those seeking employment, the yield would be quite sure, and the seed make good winter feed for stock. Will our friends look up the matter and order a supply of seed in time.

Houses are in demand, we learn from reliable source that several families, mostly of stock growers would make a good thing of their place of residence at once if there were buildings for sale. Neat and tasteful cottages would rent quickly. Where are the men to push this department of enterprise? We have capacity for delivering lumber quickly—stone of the best quality at hand, and labor in good supply.

The editor of the News has been absent from our sanctum most of the last month up to his eyes in business, with head, heart and hands all full, looking after the frontier churches, selecting and selling lands for his numerous customers, but he is a segregation man and took the precaution to secure the valuable service of the printers devil and little Smith to look after the interest of his paper during his absence and that accounts in a large measure for the superior excellence of this number.

Excursion.

Several parties are anticipating a visit to Clarendon next season. Permit us to suggest June 1st, and city of Sherman as the time and place of departure. Let the approximate time embrace six weeks. All who wish, can provide themselves with transportation and subsistence. For others, who would not wish to be troubled with such details, we will furnish both conveyance and boarding, at the lowest rate possible. Must be assured ten or more in company to justify time and attention. Those desiring can make the half trip and return via Dodge City by stage or remain at Clarendon. Those preferring can ride on horseback, and board with the party. Baggage weighing over one hundred lbs will be charged extra. Tent will be provided for sleeping, or protection in event of storm. Conveyances will be on springs and covered. The driving will be by easy stages, and with regard to comfort rather than speed. Ladies or persons in slender health can make the journey easily and safely. Growlers and fault finders always stay at home, we therefore expect a most enjoyable party to the entertainment of which all will have ample opportunity of contributing. Any who can avail themselves of this rustic and novel excursion, will find it in rest, recreation and health. Fifty dollars per ticket is a present estimate of total cost of passage and board for the round trip. Entertainment while at Clarendon will be outside of these figures and at the option and dictation of each. Correspondence on this line is in order. Name should be enrolled by May first.

"Stock Cattle."

In answer to many who inquire in regard to stock we would quote a letter received lately from a stock man. "It takes four head to constitute Stock Cattle, i.e. 1-year-old, 2-year-old, a cow and calf, really the cow and calf are counted one but always really equal in price to the first two. The four head could probably be furnished now for about \$32.00, or in the following proportion: 1-year-old \$7.00, 2-year-old \$10.00, cow and calf \$15.00, total \$32.00.

School Lands.

Austin Tex., Dec. 28th 1879.

Rev. L. H. Carhart Dear Sir:

Your card of the 9th from Sherman came to hand. School lands cannot be brought until the county will be organized. Parties may go upon and improve school lands in unorganized counties with the view of purchasing the same when such county has organized. There is however to be observed that if they do so, they must make their applications for purchasing the same within six months from the date of the organization of the county. In case they neglect or fail for any cause to make the application within said six months, then in that event they have lost their priority right and the land can be wrested from them by any other party making application for the land, and the value of the improvements shall then be added to the value of the land and paid for by the purchaser of the School land. It follows that the original party who made the improvements in that event (if he applies after the expiration of the six months from the organization of the county) must pay for his own improvements, in accordance with the valuation put upon the same by the appraiser, surveyor and county court.

Respectfully,
W. VAN ROSENBERG.

WESTWARD!

How much less we dread these journeys than at first! A more direct route, better roads and a better knowledge of exact wants, help much. On Wednesday noon, December 10th, Scribo and Asaph set sail for Clarendon. "Jinks" takes the place of Jim in the team. The hand baggage and mess are tucked in and tied on behind the family gig, and away we go for Gainesville over a fine road and with good weather. We dine with Brother C. at Whitesboro at three, and push on, but the shadows overtake us. Seven miles out we come to a division of the roads and happen to take the wrong branch and soon come to a halt down in the woods where the road becomes dim, and find ourselves halting an old farmer for entertainment—no matter where or how, only that we slept that night gratefully by the kitchen fire where we made our coffee and lunched. We were off with the dawn and quickly at our destination. Bro. Hewring met us presently and the forenoon was passed inspecting the respective merits of the several sites selected for our new church. Bro. H. has a fine opening and enters the work with the faith of assurance. Gainesville, now the terminus of the Denison & Southwestern railroad, is all afoot with newly arrived people and business and will make a good point. Together with the Southern church we shall strengthen the bulwarks of Methodism. There is room for yet another battery on the line of battle. Our services are at present held in the court house, thanks to the courtesy of the county officers. We must build very soon.

At 1 o'clock we roll out for St. Jo, twenty-four miles, over an excellent country, and at an early hour enter our names for accommodations at one of those thoroughly Southern institutions—a "wagon yard." In the corner of a large yard with high fence and gate is a small, plain house with a naked stove. The teams have hay and we have entire use of all, with others, for the staggering sum of twenty-five cents—corn for teams extra, and now worth seventy-five cents per bushel. We make supper on the stove and spread our beds on the floor. When not too cold and unpleasant this does well for ordinary travelers. The company is up and breakfasted early and off for Cambridge, fifty miles. Of this distance about twelve miles is through the "cross-timbers" and the driving heavy because of sand. We arrive at Cambridge at dusk on Friday, prepared for quarterly meeting. A good spirit is manifest. Bro. Poland is earnestly at his work. We are excellently entertained at the home of Mr. Worsham, one of our cattle princes, and a princely man besides. Three men, Johnson, Worsham and Stevens, have about 30,000 head of stock, mostly held on Pease river and beyond. Henrietta and Cambridge are rival towns, only three miles apart. The struggle has been long and hard, but the first named comes out ahead and gains the county seat. We shall build and have planted our work at both places. Clay is a new but promising county, and these cities are manned by first-class energy and enterprise.

Bro. Allen (Asaph), pastor at Clarendon, preached at Cambridge in the afternoon at 11 o'clock on Monday we push for home. How strange to think of home and loved ones so far to the front! Who would have dreamed it two years ago? Eighteen miles southwest over a perfect road and we dine at the Big Witchita, at Halls crossing. (Better cross at the Boghers crossing a few miles up the stream—being more direct) Then west up the valley of the Red River, passing numerous homes and farms, and halt at night at Oxford's, 35 miles from H. Splendid weather and we sleep under a hay stack, safely and soundly. Tuesday we drive to Pease River, nearly fifty miles—weather and roads excellent. The boys at the ranch give us of their best and leave us in their debt. We "make down" our beds on the grass

and fall asleep; but about midnight behold a norther! and we shiver and tuck in the clothes in vain! A bucket of water near is quite heavily frozen, and the horses shiver with cold. Extra shirts, coats and wraps and it's 9 o'clock before we can get off. The carriage top protects the party from a stiff wind, but the day is decidedly uncomfortable. We halt at Johnson's ranch, 15 miles, and dine with the boys under the superintendance of Smith. Here we cross Wanderer's Creek and leave the famous Medicine Mounds on the left. The roadway is over a very fine piece of country, through Willbarger and Hardeman counties, and night finds us at the Stone ranch on the Crossbeck. A good fire and comfortable quarters make us forget the chilly ride, and we supper on the best of venison, bread and coffee, with relishes from our own mess box.

The morning of Thursday dawns blandly and we are off early, the first 15 miles to a fork in the road, where we take the right a route not before traveled by us; then 16 miles farther to Red River, and then 20 more up Buck Creek to Curtis' ranch, making fine time and over fifty miles we are now in Childress county, a fine rolling country, with game, water and good soil. We shot a turkey in the afternoon out of a flock of seventy-five or more.

We are made welcome at Mr. Curtis' ranch, about which some eight or ten thousand head of cattle are pasturing. Eight or ten men and fifty horses keep them on the range. The pasture north of Red River is notably better than south or east. Now 16 or 18 miles to Morrison's ranch, mostly over a new tract, and we take dinner with Mr. Morrison's foreman, a sumptuous turkey well cooked by the foreman's wife. Twelve miles more and we cross our east county line and arrive at Clarendon in early evening of Friday, the 14th, making the quickest time on record. Loving hearts and little hearts beat quick and we are safe at home.

Our little town is much improved in many ways, and the outlook more promising than at any time before. Pressed for time we drop our pencil for sterner work.

"GREAT AMERICAN DESERT."

BY REV. JAMES FRENCH.

We can well remember the time, when, if a person suggested that the Grand Prairie of Illinois would at some time be occupied as a farming country, he would be regarded as ever visionary. Now Illinois is called the "Garden State," on account of the productiveness of the vast prairie land.

But the country beyond the Missouri river was called "The Great American Desert," and was regarded as very destined to perpetual barrenness, principally on account of its dry climate. Kansas was designated as "Droughty Kansas." How much its first settlers in the eastern part of the State suffered from the lack of rain, is a matter of history. Starvation several times stared them in the face, and they were helped by their Eastern friends, and encouraged to persevere in cultivating the soil, till now Eastern Kansas is no more subject to drought than Ohio and Illinois.

Owing to climatic changes in that vast region known as "The Great American Desert," the characteristic name is changed to that of "The Plains." These comprise large portions of Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Dakota and Montana, and extend south into the western portion of Texas and the Indian Territory, and into much of New Mexico, covering an area as large as Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New England. The climatic changes on the Plains have opened this entire country into a missionary field. It is amazing to see how, as a nation, we have advanced and spread our within a quarter of a century.

The Rocky Mountains are not approached over a succession of hills, as we approach the Blue Mountains or the Alleghenies, but gradually over extended planes. These plains extend to what are called the "foot hills," which are themselves mountains; and that the fitness of the name Rocky is appropriate at first view.

From these foothills, east to the Mississippi river, where I have been traveling the past year, as a district secretary of the Baptist House Mission Society, is one vast, extended inclined plain sloping east and south having an elevation on the western side, at the foot hills, of over 5,000 feet, and on the eastern edge about 650 feet at Kansas City. Much of this country is traversed in nearly parallel lines, by rivers flowing, of course, in the direction of the slope, both east and south.

These rivers rise in the mountains, and are supplied by the rain and melting snow. The vapors at the summits are constantly collecting in clouds, and the moisture is precipitated into rain, and added to the melting snow, makes the rivers of Kansas of very respectable size before they leave their mountain sources. One of the strangest sights to me

when I arrived here years ago, was to see these clouds, which formed in full view on the summits of the "Old Rockies," leave their native fastnesses, and move easterly over the plains as though they intended to give us such a drenching as I was accustomed to experience from similar cloud visits in the East. But after coming over us and threatening us, they either passed on or scattered, and returned without accomplishing their apparent design. In my opinion the reason for the dissipation or dispersal of the clouds without precipitation in rain, arose from want of any considerable amount of green vegetation on the plains, which at that time were covered by a peculiarly low grass, known as buffalo grass.

This in consequence of its height (averaging less than three inches), and being partially dried up from lack of rain, affording but a small amount of verdure to come in contact with the prevailing dry atmosphere. But this all changes on extended fields of green crops, as of wheat or corn, which affords such a mass of green verdure as to give a cooling stratum of moisture; and this, condensing moisture in these clouds, causes rain to fall then and there.

The principle is the same as of the condensation of the moisture in the air on a pitcher filled with cold water. Thus as the buffalo grass gave place to crops, by the reason of the advance of cultivation, rain through these becomes more frequent and falls in seasonable showers. These phenomena in nature are changing each year with the increase of irrigation and cultivation of the soil, so that to-day there is a good deal of what is called "dry farming" on the plains in the neighborhood of the foot hills, where farmers would not have ventured a few years ago to trust seed in the earth without irrigating ditches.

There are very many places where farmers do not need to irrigate more than once or twice, and the theory is entertained by many, that, owing to the causes we have named, much of Colorado which is now dependent on irrigating ditches, will ultimately be cultivated without any other dependence for water than the clouds. If partial cultivation is followed by a sufficiency of rain over some favored acres is it not reasonable to conclude that largely extended cultivation and verdure will be followed by still more abundant and seasonable rains?

But the changes further East, in central Kansas, are more noticeable than in Colorado. No longer ago than 1868, in the report of the commissioner of patents, we read as follows: "The whole space of the West between the 68th meridian and the Rocky Mountains is a barren waste, over which the eye may roam to the extent of the visible horizon, with scarcely an object to break the monotony." This meridian cuts the Kansas Pacific Railway not far from Brooksville, and it cuts the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad near Hutchinson. I can bear witness to the truthfulness of the report just quoted so far as it relates to the prevalent opinion in vogue at that time, and as I entertained it myself. Now what do we see? Fine farms and luxuriant vegetation far west of this line. I do not hesitate to say that some of the best farms in the whole country are seen where a few years ago it did not seem possible that they would produce anything. And this I believe is attributable to the climatic changes which I have referred to, causing more frequent and abundant rains.

As the line of agricultural limit extends, it is marked by a new, natural, nutritious grass called "blue stem" taking possession of the soil and rooting out the buffalo grass. First it is seen in small spots, which widen year by year. Lands which will produce this grass will grow wheat, surpassing in quality and quantity any that is grown in the old States. Kansas the last year, produced, with a single exception, more wheat than any other State, and these newest portions were the most productive, averaging twenty-four bushels to the acre. How grand it is to behold one desert literally blossoming as the rose. But grander it is to behold it being dotted over with churches and schools. If the churches do their duty missionary work will keep pace with immigration, and wherever the heralds have their "round ups" missionaries will "round up" the scattered flocks of Christ.

There has been bought and stored this season, to date, at the City of Sherman, Tex., 40,216 bales of cotton, of which 31,001 bales were compressed at the new compress—Chronicle.

Choice sections of land can now be bought for \$320.00.

CLARENDON NEWS.

Rev. L. H. CARHART, Editor.

TERMS: 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

MISS HALIDANE'S FAMILY.

"Well, it's a curious assortment, Miss Halidane's family; and I don't wonder you were struck by it; most is that sees it for the first time as you did to-day at meetin'. All sorts and sizes of young ones, as you say. No resemblance between them? or to her? No, 'tain't in nature there should be."

"But do explain, Mrs. Beebe; this Mrs. Halidane is a very distinguished looking woman, and her children are so incongruous," I said, pausing for the right word.

"Well, they be," said my landlady, whose "summer boarder" I had just become, and she smoothed out the strings of her Sunday bonnet, grasped a palm-leaf fan, and settled her plump proportions in her rocker for a good long story, such as only the day of rest could afford her time to relate.

"Miss Halidane, not Miss; but Mary Halidane she was, and the old Squire, her father, was considerable of a man in these parts; had money, and built that big house with columns that you noticed as we come home—the one with the big shady yard and the nice garden."

"Well, it made a good deal of talk that Mary didn't marry, but she never took a notion to—though she had chances, they say—and she was going on 30 when the Squire died of apoplexy, very sudden (he was a high liver), and she was left all livin' alone."

"I went up the night her pa died—took in a few pines for the mourners—and there she sat by the window. "My house is left unto me desolate," was what she said, and it did seem kinder appropriate, for her mother had died young, and the only brother, Captain Halidane, was killed in the war; and there she sat in her desolate house, for none of the relations had got there then, and old Jane and Martha, the servant girls, were taking on so they were neither comfort nor company. Others came in of course, but I stayed the evening and talked about her pa, I'd know him old and young, and I think it was along of my being in that night that she took so to me afterwards."

"It was all the talk that she'd go to New York and live with her friends there, and mebbe sell the place. I know her friends urged it, for I stayed awhile after the funeral to help set the chairs back and make things look more natural, and heard her uncle talking to her. Says he, 'Mary, we can't leave you to such a lonesome life. 'Tain't natural at your age, and as soon as it can be arranged you must come to us. You have devoted yourself to your father for the past few years, but when your first grief is over you will enjoy going into society again, and staying here you would grow morbid. You must think of it.'"

"But Miss Halidane she only said, 'Wait awhile, uncle, before making any plans for me. I can not part with my home yet, and I hope the Lord will find me some work to do that may be done here.' Her uncle only bowed at that, not being used to consulting the Lord much, as I should judge. But Miss Halidane was, and I see plainly that she was waiting and looking for a leading from Him."

"One by one her relatives went home, and she came to meetin' o' Sunday, all alone in her pew, but looking as calm in her mourning clothes as if the Lord was beside her in her father's place. Somehow that verse of Scripture came into my mind—'The solitary hath He set in families;' and, in meetin' though it was, I found myself thinking what a pity it was Miss Halidane hadn't married and wondering if she ever would; and that brought to my mind like lightning the old story about her cousin Jack."

"Well, I don't know but I may as well tell you that too, now I'm in for it. He was a wonderful handsome young man, Jack Halidane, when he came here to study law with the Squire, and only a little older than Mary. I used to think they were like a picture in a 'Souvenir of Friendship' I had, when I see them riding horseback together, so gay and laughing they were, and both so handsome and full of life. Folks said they were engaged, but I don't know how it was, only I know Mary was dreadful unwilling to go to New York that winter, whereas she'd always gone with the greatest delight before. But her friends kept writing of the parties they wanted her for, and her father was so proud of her being admired that he insisted she should go."

"It was not long before she regularly adopted them. Rob and Annie Halidane they are called now; and it was then, I think, that Mary Halidane began to see the kind of work the Lord had cut out for her to do."

"She did not set about it deliberately, as you might say, nor make any plan for herself, but she was ready for the Lord's leading, and so she was led. From this time she seemed to see her way clear."

"It was not six months after the Squire died when she had these three to love and care for."

"She stopped at my garden wall one morning that spring, I remember. I was setting out my early tomatoes, and she drove up in her rockaway with the three children. 'We are going a-Maying, Mrs. Beebe,' they called out, full of excitement; and, sure enough, they all had baskets to bring home stuff from the woods."

"I said to her: 'Ain't your hands about full?'"

"No," said she, "nor my heart, nor my house."

"Nor the carriage, either, Auntie, spoke up Jennie. 'There's plenty of room for another on this seat.'"

"That pleased me; for Jennie had been a selfish, spoiled little thing formerly."

"Yes," said Miss Halidane, looking at them all as fond and proud as a mother, 'the more the better.'"

"So I see the idea she's worked on since had come to her then."

"But I might have forgotten what she said if it hadn't been for the baby coming so soon after—that chubby little five-year-old you saw. Well, that child was left at her door in a basket! Just like a stray, wa'n't it? I suppose some

poor creature knew Miss Halidane wouldn't let it suffer."

"She was a little dashed at first, I reckon. She sent down for me early in the morning."

"Mrs. Beebe," says she, 'I want you to teach me how to handle and dress this little thing.'"

"Now the Lord knows I ain't hard-hearted, yet I could not help saying, 'Be you going to keep it?'"

"She laughed. 'Unless you want it, Mrs. Beebe, says she, 'You are better fitted than I am to take care of it.'"

"But," says I, 'I think what it may grow up to be! It's an heir of wickedness—no doubt about that. Ain't you afraid, being a boy, it'll turn out bad, spite of its bringing up? Inherited tendencies—'"

"But she stopped me right there. 'I ain't responsible for them,' she said, 'and the Lord will not hold me so, but only for what I can do; and that I will do.'"

"Some says he'll give her trouble some day, and mebbe he will; but trouble comes in one way or another to all of us. We can't shirk that even if we shirk responsibility."

"There are seven of 'em now in Miss Halidane's family. You saw six at meetin'—one is a cripple, and rather a peevish, irritable boy, poor fellow! but it's pretty to see how all the others wait on him and amuse him."

"I was up there the day before you come, to get Miss Halidane's rule for loaf-cake, and as I was sitting awhile (it was after tea, and somehow it made me think of the evening after the Squire died), I said, 'Your house wa'n't left to you desolate long, was it?'"

"She smiled, and stopped a minute to listen to the children outside; for it was early and they were all out in the yard and orchard, even the littlest. He was bringing his fat little hands full of flowers to Jimmie, whose rolling chair had been wheeled out under an apple-tree, and their shouts and laughing come in through the open windows."

"There isn't a house in the wide world that need be desolate," said she, "while there are still hundreds of children's voices whose weeping might be turned into laughter to fill the vacant rooms and hearts."

"She'll have hers full as long as she lives. I reckon when these grow up she'll take more in, and the Lord—only he—knows how many men and women may be saved from lives of sin and suffering and given a good start in the world by that one home. Her uncle says she's a great loss to society, but I dunno; but society could bear more such losses, and the world none the worse."

—Rose Allison, in the Christian Union.

HOME INTERESTS.

COCONUT CAKE.—One grated coconut, one cup of white sugar, one tablespoonful flour, and the white of one egg. Drop on buttered paper and bake in a quick oven.

SOFT COOKIES.—One egg, two cups of sugar, two cups of cream, one level spoonful of soda, salt and flavor, and flour to stiffen so they will drop from the spoon. Leave a space between as they spread.

FRIED MUSH.—Stir one quart of corn meal into one quart of boiling water, then add one cup of flour, a large spoonful of salt, and beat well together. Boil gently one hour or more. Turn out into dishes which have been dipped into cold water and set away to cool; when cold cut in slices an inch thick, and fry brown in pork fat.

SAUSAGE MEAT.—Six pounds of lean pork, three pounds of chine fat, three ounces of salt, two ounces of pepper, three tablespoonfuls of sage. The meat should be chopped very fine in a sausage-grinder, the sage reduced to powder, and all the ingredients well blended, when it is safest to try a little, and make then any alteration that your taste may dictate. The rule as to fat is that sausage should always contain enough to fry itself. If this is not the case, add a little more, and above all things, guard against the slightest admixture of beef, which toughens and spoils the whole.

WALNUT CAKE.—One cup of milk, three-quarters of a cupful of butter, two cupfuls of granulated sugar, three cupfuls of flour, three even teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, three eggs, not quite a cupful of the kernels of English walnuts broken up. In the first place, beat butter and sugar together; next beat the milk in slowly; then beat separately the yolks and whites of the eggs. Add all together, putting the broken nuts in after all the other ingredients have been thoroughly mixed. Bake in square pans. Frost both cakes with icing, and put one cake on top of the other. Divide the frosting into small squares, laying half a nut in the middle of each square.

DELICIOUS COLD SLAW.—Four eggs beaten very light, then set in one and a half teaspoonfuls of mustard, one teaspoonful of celery-seed, half a teaspoonful of turmeric, half a cupful of sugar. Four one pint of boiling vinegar on the eggs, and stir very rapidly. Then return it to the fire, and boil until it becomes of the consistency of cream. Keep stirring all the while. Shave the cabbage very fine with your slow-cut, and season with salt and pepper, sprinkled through before you add the other dressing. Half this quantity will suffice for a family of ordinary size, and it will keep several days, the second day garnishing with rings of a fresh hard-boiled egg.

PLUM PUDDING.—One pound of stoned raisins cut in half, one pound of picked, washed and dried currants, one pound of finely chopped beef suet, one pound of grated stale bread, eight eggs, one-fourth pound of sugar, one pint of sweet milk, two grated nutmegs, one tablespoonful of mixed cinnamon and mace, and one salt spoon of salt. Beat the eggs very light, whites and yolks together, stir in gradually the grated bread, and fruit alternately (the fruit must be well sprinkled with flour to prevent sinking to the bottom), stir very hard, then add the spice, and lastly the remainder of the milk; stir the whole pudding-cloth in boiling water and sprinkle with flour, tie it up in a bowl and pour the mixture in, tie it up carefully, allowing room for the mixture to swell, boil it five or six hours, and turn care-fully out of the cloth. To be eaten with a sauce of butter and sugar well stirred together.

GENERAL BRIEVITIES.

MANY men become round-shouldered by carrying trouble.

At the daily devotions of a Yarmouth (Me.) family, a favorite cat would always insist upon being present, until her kittens were drowned one day in her presence. From that hour the cat has refused to attend service.

VERY cheap straw Chinese hats have this year been the rage in England, Duchesses wearing precisely the same article as dairy maids; "but," explained one great lady, "none of those breadful middle class people wear them."

A JAPANESE correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin ascribes the exquisite effects produced by the Japanese in the matter of garden illumination to the display of lights in groups among the branches of trees instead of in rows, as is usual with us.

SOME Japanese Commissioners, deputed to study the police and judicial systems of Europe, have already visited France, Belgium and Holland, are now in Russia, and will next visit Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, and England, returning home by America.

ONE of the famous electric eels from the river Amazon has been added to the curiosities of the New York Aquarium. It is the only one of its kind that survived the long journey, and is said to be the only one alive in the United States. It is about three and a half feet long, and eight inches in circumference.

BOSTON was probably the first city in the world where women engaged in the study of medicine, and at the medical university there they now have a lady demonstrator in anatomy, also three other ladies in the faculty, one who lectures on diseases of women and the other on diseases of children.

FROM 12 acres of sandy soil, whose natural capacity was about 144 bushels of corn and cob, a New England farmer says he harvested, this year, 1,200 bushels. This great increase was the sole result of a dressing of a compost of 150 horse-loads of forest-leaves mixed with the winter droppings of a horse, cow and pig.

SATISFACTORY results from bagging grapes are thus reported by a correspondent of the Fruit Recorder: "Five hundred paper bags and pins cost \$1.10. Very few imperfect bunches. Those not bagged rotted badly. Those that were good only brought half the price of those in the bags."

A FRENCH statist has come to the conclusion, after a very laborious examination of the number of deaths from railway accidents in all parts of the world, that if a person were to live continually in a railway carriage and spend all his time in traveling, the chances in favor of his dying would not occur until he was 960 years old.

A CURIOUS calculation has been made by a Continental statistician as to the amount drawn by various sovereigns from the civil list. According to this it appears that the Czar has 125,000,000 per day; the Sultan, 90,000,000; the Emperor of Austria, 50,000,000; the Emperor of Germany, 41,000,000; the King of Italy, 32,000,000; and the King of the Belgians, 8,215,000.

A WORK by Berthelot is in press, in which he discusses the principles of mechanics which preside at the generation of organic compounds, and, generally, of all chemical reactions, of which such generation is but a particular case. By this evolution, he maintains, chemistry tends to leave the ranks of the merely descriptive sciences, and to pass over and unite with those of the purely physical and mechanical sciences.

YARDMASTER COLWELL, who was responsible for the recent railroad accident on the Michigan Central at Jackson Junction, Mich., has gone crazy. He went into the railroad yard the other day and began to open and close switches, at the same time yelling to the yard men to hasten the trains out of the way as the express was coming. He finally seemed to imagine that a collision had occurred and cried, "There they lie! Don't you see those dead women?"

AT New Philadelphia, O., a huge dog in attempting to scale a high fence into a yard missed his calculations and landed at the bottom of the well, 60 feet deep. The family thought the water deep. "Riley" next morning, but could not account for it. About noon the hired girl upon looking into the well discovered a pair of gleaming eyes staring at her from the bottom. Help was obtained and the dog drawn up. He was in the well about 15 hours, and kept alive by swimming all the time.

THE Duke of Cleveland has lately evicted from their homes on his Devonshire estates in England about 160 families. They and their ancestors have occupied their houses since the Norman conquest. Successive Dukes have refused to repair them until they had become rickety, and the present Duke has conceived his own method of reform. He ordered the families to leave, and began burning the tenements. The poor people had nowhere to go, and were in great distress. Some gentlemen in the neighborhood remonstrated, but all they could get from the Duke was permission to the evicted of a month or two of grace to find other shelter.

The Sorrows of Genius.

Homer was a beggar. Spenser died in want. Cervantes died of hunger. Terrence, the dramatist, was a slave. Dryden lived in poverty and distress. Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold.

Butler lived a life of penury and died poor. Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress. Plantus, the Roman comic poet, turned a mill.

Paul Borgese had fourteen trades, and yet starved with all. Tasso, the Italian poet, was often distressed for five shillings. Steele, the humorist, lived a life of perfect warfare with bailiffs.

Olway, the English dramatist, died prematurely, and through hunger. Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself at 18. Bentivoglio was refused admittance into a hospital he had himself erected.

The death of Collins was through neglect, first causing mental derangement.

Savage died in prison at Bristol, where he was confined for the debt of forty dollars.

Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle to save him from the grip of the law.

Edging lies in the burying-ground of the English factory at Lisbon, without a stone to mark the spot.

Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for seventy-five dollars, at three payments, and finished his life in obscurity.

How the Captain Won His Wager.

"I say, Captain Brown, tell us—is it true? They say you win every bet you make."

"Yes, Colonel," said the Captain smiling, "it is quite true."

"Nonsense!" chorused a dozen voices.

"It isn't nonsense," said the Colonel; "for I'm told on very good authority—namely, his old Colonel, a dear friend of mine—that it is true. He told me when it was first settled that Brown was to exchange; and now you hear, he attests it himself."

"Proof, proof!" cried the others.

"Ah!" said the Colonel, "Proof. Come, Brown, how is it you manage it? You won't mind telling, I suppose?"

"Oh, dear, no," said Brown, smiling, "I can't read a man's face enough for the purpose of a wager."

"You can read mine, then?" asked the Colonel, chuckling.

"Oh, yes," was the calm reply.

And the officers around the table grew interested.

"What can you read there, then?"

Captain Brown looked at him intently for a few moments, and then said:

"Well, for one thing, I can read that the old wound on your back has broken out afresh."

"Nonsense!" roared the Colonel.

"I never had a wound on my back."

The younger officers exchanged glances, and the Colonel saw it, and it made him more angry.

"You do not like the subject touched," said Captain Brown, gravely—"then we will pass it over. I beg your pardon for touching so tender a place."

"But, confound it all, sir!" roared the Colonel, "I have no wound on my back to break out afresh."

The Captain smiled.

"Come, then," said the Colonel, fighting hard to keep down his anger, "you are a betting man; I'll bet you two 100-pound notes to one that I have not got a wound, nor yet even a scar of a wound—even a scratch upon my back. Will you bet?"

"With pleasure, if it pleases you, Colonel."

"Dash it, sir, it does please me? I want this cleared up. A wound on my back! Dash it, sir, I never turned my back to the enemy in my life! Now, sir, will you bet?"

"I will," said the Captain, speaking reluctantly, as if he were forced into it, while the Colonel was evidently growing purple from suppressed rage.

"Good, then," said the Colonel; "20 pounds to 10. The mess here are witnesses. Smith, lock the door."

A young cornet obeyed; and, heated by wine, the Colonel, in his rage and desire to show his new Captain to be what he mentally called a humbug, proceeded to divest himself of all his upper garments, revealing several bullet scars and sword-cuts upon his chest and arms; but there was not the vestige of a scratch upon his back.

"Come, look all of you!" cried the Colonel; "I'm not ashamed. You'll find no old wound upon my back."

One and all inspected the old gentleman, and declared there was no scar.

"Now, Captain Brown," said the Colonel, "perhaps you will come and look, sir, and satisfy yourself!"

"I'll take the word of these gentlemen, Colonel," said Brown. "I have lost. I was mistaken."

"Humph! I'm glad of that," said the Colonel, snatching himself back into his clothes, and at last buttoning up his coat. "I'm afraid, sir, you could not read my countenance."

"No, sir, I confess I could not; I am beaten. There are your £10."

The Colonel chuckled and looked delighted as he pocketed the money; for this, and the feeling that he had been too much for the new Captain, put him in the best of humors. So jolly was he that he patted Brown affectionately on the back when they parted.

"You couldn't read me, my lad, eh? No, no! rather too deep for you, eh, eh?"

"Much too deep, Colonel. I was beaten," said Brown.

And from that day, for a whole fortnight, Brown's glory as a better was under eclipse. At the end of that fortnight there was a change.

The reason was this:

Colonel Rollin was so delighted at having, as he said, beaten the betting man, that he wrote to his friend, the Colonel of the lanciers regiment:

DEAR WARREN—That was all gammon about Brown's luck at betting. He said he could read people's faces, and so won in that way; and, hang me, if the first night he was here he didn't bet that I had a re-opened wound on my back. I bet him, of course—two to one—proved to him that I had not, and pocketed his 10 pounds. It will be a lesson for him. He is a nice fellow, though, and we all like him very much.

Yours very truly, JOHN ROLLINS.

An answer came back in the course of a post or two:

DEAR ROLLINS—Glad you like Brown. Hang him! we don't. He has bitten us too often, and has just bitten us again. Confound him! The night before he left us I was talking about what a sharp officer you were—quite a Tartar—and he laid a wager with me, that was taken, too, by half the officers in the mess, that he'd do as he liked with you; in fact, that the very first time you dined together he'd make you take off your shirt before the whole mess, and that you would write and tell me. You may keep Brown. We don't want him back.

Faithfully yours, FRANK WARREN.

The smallest tea-set in the world belongs to Mr. W. H. Bilon of Reading Pa. While he was prisoner of war he whittled out a complete set of tea things from peach kernels. He has refused \$40 for the set.

BRER RABBIT AND DE TAR BABY.

Another Story Told by Uncle Remus to Miss Sally's Little Boy.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

"Didn't the fox hear catch the rabbit, Uncle Remus?" asked the little boy to whom the old man delights to relate his stories.

"He come mighty nigh it, honey, sho's you bawn—Brer Fox did. One day, arter Brer Rabbit fooled 'im wid dat calamus root, Brer Fox went ter wuk en got 'im some tar, en mix it wid some turkentine, en fix up a tar baby, en he tuck dis yer tar baby en he sot 'er in de big road; den he laid off in de bushes fer ter see wat de news wuz gwine to be. En he didn't hatter wait long, nudder, caze bimely here come Brer Rabbit pacin' down de road—lippy-clippy, clippy-lippy—jez az sassy as a hotel nigger. Brer Fox, he lay low. Brer Rabbit come prancin' long 'twell he spied de tar baby, en den fotch up on his belme legs like 'he wuz 'stomished. De tar baby she sot der, en Brer Fox he lay low."

"Maw'nin'! sez Brer Rabbit, sezee; nice wedder dis maw'nin' sezee. Brer Fox, he wink his eye slow, en lay low, en de tar baby he ain't sayin' nutthin'."

"How you come on, den? Is you deaf?" sez Brer Rabbit, sezee. "Caze of you is, I kin hotter louder," sezee.

"Tar baby keep quiet, en Brer Fox, he lay low."

"Yoner stuck up, dat's wat you is, sez Brer Rabbit, sezee, 'en I'm gwine to kyore you, dat's wat I'm a gwinteter do,' sezee.

"Brer Fox, he sorter chuckle in his stummuck, but tar baby ain't sayin' nutthin'."

"I'm gwinteter larn yo' howter talk ter 'speectable people of hits de las' ack," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee. "Ef you don't take off dat hat en tell me howdy, I'm gwinteter bus' you wide open," sezee.

"Tar baby set still, en Brer Fox he lay low."

"Brer Rabbit keep on axin' 'im, en de tar baby keep on sayin' nutthin', 'twell presently Brer Rabbit draw back wid his feet and blip he tuck him side er de head. Right dar's whar he broke his molasses jug. His fis' stuck on he couldn't pull loose. De tar hit 'im."

"Ef you don't lemme go, I'll hit you agin," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee, en wid dat he fotech him a wide wid de udder han, en dat stuck. Brer Fox, he lay low."

"Turn me loose, fo' I kick de natral stuffin' outen you," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee, but de tar baby hilt on, en den Brer Rabbit los' de use on his feet in de same way. Brer Fox, he lay low. Den Brer Rabbit squalled out dat de tar baby didn't turn 'im loose he'd but 'im cranked-in, en he bitted, en his head got fastened. Den Brer Fox, he salntered fort, lookin' dese ez wunner yo' mammy's mockin' birds."

"Howdy, Brer Rabbit," sez Brer Fox, sezee. "You look sorter stuck up dis maw'nin', sezee, en den he rolled on de groun', en laft en laft 'twell he couldn't laft no mo'." "I speak yo' take din nose wid me dis time, Brer Rabbit. I done laid in some calamus root, en I ain't gwinteter take no skuce," sez Brer Fox, sezee."

Here Uncle Remus paused and drew a two pound yam out of the ashes.

"Did the fox eat the rabbit?" asked the little boy to whom the story had been told.

"Dat's all de fur de tale goes," replied the old man. "He mou't, en den agin he mou't. Some say Judge B'ar come long en loosed 'im—some say he didn't. I on'y tells you dat 'wat I know. I hear Miss Sally callin'. You better run long."

A Thrilling Tragedy in Switzerland.

While traveling through Switzerland a few days ago with his wife, a physician, resident at Gratz, witnessed at a small railway station within the Helvetic frontier a truly tragical and thrilling episode of domestic life, which he has imparted to the leading journal of his native town. A young doctor, recently appointed to the post of Town Physician in the Swiss burg which became the scene of the tragedy, had for some years past secretly carried on a liaison with a married lady, and this guilty connection had resulted in the birth of several children.

Shortly after his appointment, however, he contracted a matrimonial alliance with a young lady of respectable family, and was just starting upon his wedding trip with his bride, when his former mistress appeared in the station, and flung herself down upon the rails as the train commenced to move. The engine passed over her body, mangleing it horribly, and the bridegroom was summoned in his medical capacity to the spot where the unfortunate woman's mutilated remains had been deposited. Unnerved by the terrible sight, he uttered a loud cry, and fell upon the platform in a state of insensibility. Some of the bystanders acquainted his bride with the cause of the suicide committed almost before her eyes, whereupon she turned with loathing from the senseless form of her husband, and at once went back to her father's house, leaving Dr.

to the indignation of the crowd assembled at the railway station. A spirited endeavor was made to lynch him, from which he was rescued with great difficulty by the police and station officers. To complete the horrors of this dismal story, the husband of the unfortunate lady who perished under the wheels of the locomotive went raving mad upon hearing of her awful death and its cause, and is at present the inmate of a lunatic asylum. The five young children he believed to be his, thus deprived at a blow of both their parents, have been taken to the local Poor-house.—London Telegraph.

Witty hats will not be the correct thing this winter.—Baltimore Gazette. That is so. Neither will old stockings be the correct things to wear for neckties, nor will sections of stovepipe be the correct things for cuffs, and there are several other things that will not be the correct, and we are glad the Gazette suggested the idea of notifying the people of that fact before they rushed madly into wearing these things.—Boston Post.

CAN a man with glass eyes be naturalized?

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

BAKED TOMATOES.—Take large, smooth, fair tomatoes, remove the core, and fill each one with a dressing of bread-crumbs, seasoned highly with pepper and salt, and more moderately with grated onion and butter. Cover the tops with the pieces cut smoothly off, and bake slowly, and until they are browned.

FAIRY BUTTER FOR DUMPLINGS.—Take four ounces of butter, five ounces of powdered sugar, and the grated rind and juice of one lemon. Cream the butter thoroughly, and add the sugar gradually, beating hard and fast until it is very light. Add the lemon and beat three minutes more. To be served piled, as it falls from the spoon, not smooth.

BRAISED DUCKS.—Prepare the ducks exactly like chickens for the dressing, which should be seasoned with butter, sage, and onions, as well as salt and pepper. Put them in a pot with some chopped onion, a little butter, and water enough to steam. Let them stew gently with the lid on, and then let the water evaporate, and then brown them. Serve with green peas and barberry jelly.

LEMON DUMPLINGS.—Take half a pound of grated bread, quarter of a pound of suet chopped fine, quarter of a pound of sugar, and one lemon. Squeeze the juice on the sugar, and chop the rest very fine. Grate one large apple (Spitzbergen or Greening), and mix all thoroughly with two even table-spoonfuls of flour, and three well beaten eggs. Tie in square pieces of cloth, drop in boiling water, and boil three-quarters of an hour, with a tin plate under them to prevent their sticking to the kettle. This quantity will make eight dumplings.

SMOTHERED CHICKENS.—Cut the chickens in the back, lay them flat in a dripping-pan with one cup of water; let them stew in the oven until they begin to get tender, take them out and season with salt and pepper. Rub together one and one-half table-spoonfuls of flour, one table-spoon of butter, spread all over the chicken. Put back in the oven, bake well, and when tender and nicely brown, take out of the dripping-pan; mix with the gravy in the pan one cup of thickened milk with a little flour; put on the stove, and let it scald up well, and pour over the chickens; parsley chopped fine is a nice addition to the gravy.

BAKED RICE PUDDING.—Boil one teacupful of well washed rice in water until tender, with a salt-spoon of salt. Put the rind of a lemon into a pint of milk, and let it slowly infuse until it is flavored. Then beat the yolks of three eggs and stir them into the milk. Take a quarter of a pound of currants, well cleaned, dried, and flowered, mix them with the rice, and then stir into it the milk and eggs. Butter the dish and pour the mixture into it. It will only require about three-quarters of an hour to bake. When it is done, the beaten whites of the eggs, mixed with powdered sugar, should be put on the top and lightly browned.

OYSTER SOUP.—Two quarts of oysters, three pints of new milk, three ounces of butter, one and a half ounces of flour, salt and pepper to taste, and mace, if liked. Put the milk over boiling water; drain the oysters, and put the liquor in a saucepan on the stove; wash the oysters, and remove every particle of shell that may adhere to them. When the milk is hot, add the butter and flour, rubbed smoothly together, and thinned with a little of the milk; let it cook, stirring slowly, until slightly thickened; the liquor, which must be well boiled, skimmed, and hot, may then be added, and after that the drained oysters. As soon as they are well puffed, and the edges somewhat curled, serve the soup. Half a pint of rich cream is a great improvement, and may be used instead of the butter. Serve with them a plate of small crackers, crisped in the oven.

A Mistake Somewhere.

A rather unpleasant incident transpired on the train to Cincinnati the other evening, involving parties in social scandal. A well-to-do tradesman was chatting with a dry-goods clerk who was on his way to the city, and, in the course of the talk, Mr. Tradesman remarked: "There's a lady on a seat at the front of the car who is wearing an elegant sealskin sacque. Her husband is a carriage maker, a clever fellow, but he is not able to buy such harness for his wife. He has either gone in debt for it or she has found other means to obtain it than from her husband's pocket-book." The clerk put on a knowing look and he said: "My dear sir, if you were a dry-goods clerk for a short time, you'd learn a good many queer things. You'd get chunks of information that would make you open your eyes, I tell you. How do they get sealskin sacques and all these extras? Why, the other day a married lady called in to see our sacques. At length she picked out a beauty, I can tell you. And then she said, 'Here's \$10 that my hubby gave me to get a sacque, as though I could get a sacque for that sum. Just put my name on this one and put it away.' It will be called for, and the balance paid, and she went away. The same evening a gentleman of means—not her husband—called and paid the balance, and the sacque was sent to his office; but that's often done. 'Who's dear husband?' 'Don't know who he is, but he's a fool,

or he'd know that his wife couldn't buy a \$50 sacque for \$10!" "Deuced queer!" exclaimed Mr. Tradesman, as he suddenly got up and walked to another part of the car. "Deuced queer," he repeated. "Why, — it! that is just what my wife said her sacque cost, and I told her there must be some mistake about it! Ah, ha!" And then he went forward to the smoking car.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the San Francisco Bulletin says that Alaska is a pleasant country to live in, notwithstanding all polar bear and iceberg stories. The climate of the islands, and of all that part of the mainland that is bathed by the warm ocean currents from Japan, is remarkably bland and temperate, and free from extremes of heat or cold throughout the year. There is a great deal of rainy weather, but it is of good quality, mild in temperature, gentle in its fall, filling the fountains of the deep, cool rivers, feeding the mosses and trees, and keeping the whole land fresh and fruitful. Out of 147 days, beginning May 17 of this year, rain fell on sixty-five days, and forty-three were cloudy; but on some of these days the rain lasted only a few minutes, and hardly any could be called stormy or dismal. The wettest of this weather seems to be perfectly healthy and there is no mildew in the house. Thunder is rarely heard—a flash and a clap, faint and far away, once in two or three years. The cause of so much rain is found in the vapor-laden winds from Japan.

It is a somewhat startling fact to find that there are still nearly five thousand women and girls employed about the coal mines of the United Kingdom. In the official summary of persons employed in and about the mines under the Coal Mines Act, it is stated that twenty-one females under the age of 13 years are employed—Glamorgan employing 10 of these, East Scotland 2, Yorkshire 5, and the remainder being distributed in ones and twos amongst other districts.

The Receipt for Gilt-Edge Butter Maker was obtained from one of the most extensive dairy farmers of Ireland, noted for the excellent and superior quality of his butter, which was eagerly purchased by London dealers for export to India, where the warm climate puts butter to a very severe test. It has been thoroughly tried by a large number of the very best butter-makers in this country, and they have given it their emphatic approval. Price 25 cents per package. Sold by all storekeepers.

Collins, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1879.
Costly—We churned one gallon of cream to-day at a temperature of 56 deg., using your Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. Time of churning, 15 minutes—result, 4 1/2 pounds of butter. Color good. As we have not previously weighed our butter, of course we cannot tell whether there is a better per cent. or not, but appearances indicate it. The butter is at least two cents per pound better.

Danger Signals.
Five eminent men have died within the past few weeks of Bright's Disease, and many more will soon die of the same fearful destroyer because they do not take Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the only cure remedy for this and other kidney and liver diseases.

A HANDSOME thing in dresses—A pretty girl.
VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE
Kidney Complaints.
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
The symptoms of an acute attack of inflammation of the kidneys are as follows: Pain in the small of the back, and thence shooting downward; numbness and the thighs, sometimes, and a frequent desire of the urine, which becomes pale and colorless as the disease increases, and is discharged very often with pain and difficulty, sometimes and some degrees of cholic. In chronic diseases of the kidneys the symptoms are pain in the back and limbs, frequent urination (especially at night), general debility, headache, dizziness of sight, itching of the palms of the feet, gradual loss of strength, pallor and puffiness of the face, cough, and spasm of the breath.

Kidney Complaints.
I GAINED SIXTEEN POUNDS.
CINCINNATI, O., March 17, 1877.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have been a great sufferer from Kidney Complaint, and after taking a few bottles of VEGETINE I find myself entirely cured. I gained sixteen pounds in the week taking the VEGETINE. I will cheerfully recommend it. Yours truly,
W. T. ARCHER, No. 330 West Sixth St.

Kidney Complaint.
CINCINNATI, O., March 10, 1877.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
I have used your VEGETINE for some time, and can truthfully say it has been of great benefit to me, and to those suffering from the kidneys I cheerfully recommend it. Respectfully,
O. B. SMITH,
Eighth and Central Avenues.

Kidney Complaint.
CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1877.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
I have suffered several years with the Kidney Complaint, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of your preparation, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy. It has done more good than any other medicine. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from Kidney Complaints. Yours respectfully,
J. S. MCHELLLEN,
First Bookkeeper for Newhall, Gate & Co., Flour Merchants, No. 86 West Front St., Cincinnati, O.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

THE CHILDREN'S Unfinished Prayer. The most beautiful and useful prayer for children or young people. Mailed on receipt of 5c. Send 5c. stamp for \$1.50 worth of Mailed to J. M. Spooner & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 30 Days. No Pain. No Loss of Sleep. No Loss of Appetite. No Loss of Strength. No Loss of Memory. No Loss of Reason. No Loss of Honor. No Loss of Friends. No Loss of Reputation. No Loss of Health. No Loss of Life. No Loss of Soul. No Loss of Heaven. No Loss of Hell. No Loss of Paradise. No Loss of Purgatory. No Loss of Hellfire. No Loss of Hellbride. No Loss of Hellhound. No Loss of Hellcat. No Loss of Hellchick. No Loss of Hellcub. No Loss of Hellcalf. No Loss of Hellcow. No Loss of Hellhorse. No Loss of Hellpig. No Loss of Hellsheep. No Loss of Hellgoat. No Loss of Helldeer. No Loss of Hellstag. No Loss of Hellbuck. No Loss of Hellhart. No Loss of Helllion. No Loss of Hellwolf. No Loss of Hellfox. No Loss of Hellhound. No Loss of Hellcat. No Loss of Hellchick. No Loss of Hellcub. No Loss of Hellcalf. No Loss of Hellcow. No Loss of Hellhorse. No Loss of Hellpig. No Loss of Hellsheep. No Loss of Hellgoat. No Loss of Helldeer. No Loss of Hellstag. 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CLARENDON NEWS.

Entered at the Sherman postoffice as second-class mail matter.

Special.

The Editor of the News will be at Clarendon this month. Mail may be sent direct (via Dodge City, Kansas.) to us here, except orders for the News or printed information. Remittances of all kinds should be addressed to us at Sherman, as formerly where details will be attended to and funds properly receipted.

OUR WORK IN TEXAS.

BY J. M. WALDEN, D. D.

The session of the Austin Conference in Denison, Texas, just closed, has been an occasion of unusual interest to the body which it represents. The number of preachers present was larger than at any previous session; the presence of the conference awakened an interest in the public mind, and what is very unusual in the South, the city daily paper was represented by its reporter, and the proceedings were regularly published. The place of meeting, a neat, commodious, and substantial brick church—the best belonging to conference—had its inspiring effect upon the preachers, most of whom labor in charges not as yet to build churches. Most of the charges were represented in the lay electoral conference, and these delegates added to the dignity of the gathering. The citizens were generous in their hospitality; even business meetings were attended by spectators, and at each evening meeting the church was filled with an attentive audience.

The preachers had come from widely separated charges. The distance traveled by the fathers when the West was comprised in the "West Conference," is exceeded in our day by our brethren in Texas. Rev. M. A. Daugherty, stationed at San Antonio, traveled 555 miles to reach Denison, two miles further than from Cincinnati to Washington; Dr. Brush came from Austin, 311 miles, only two miles less than from Cincinnati to Pittsburg. These two traveled by railway, but Rev. O. A. Allen came from Clarendon, nearly 300 miles, in old-time pioneer style, save that his horse falling on the road, he made one-fourth the distance on foot. With few or no opportunities to see each other during the year, the annual meeting under the auspicious circumstances already mentioned, was to the members of conference an occasion of rejoicing.

Bishop Merrill was careful to have the regular business attended to as thoroughly as in older or larger bodies—giving to the connective interests due prominence. At the missionary meeting on Thursday evening, and the Church extension meeting on Saturday evening, the aggressive work of the Church was presented and intelligently discussed. The love-feast on Sunday morning, animated and spiritual—the Bishop's sermon thoughtful and instructive—the ordination service impressive as usual—a Sunday school meeting in the afternoon, and the service at night well attended and well sustained—all combined to give new zeal and courage to the preachers, and to impress all with the moral power and well ordered policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Austin Conference as a field of Church work is not readily comprehended. It comprises the State of Texas—a territory greater by 34,800 square miles than the historic North-western Territory. Here we have twenty-seven appointments—to twenty-two of which pastors have just been appointed—the one at Denison and at San Antonio being 325 miles apart on an air-line. Sherman, fifteen miles south from the State line; Dallas, 65 miles further south; Austin, the State capital; and San Antonio, in the south-west, are the centers about which our work is organized and from which it will be extended.

It is estimated that the immigration to the State since 1870 exceeds one million persons, and thousands of these are from the Northern States. The mission of the Austin Conference primarily is to this class, but is not limited to it. A glance at the map shows that as yet this conference has done nothing in the eastern and southern portions of the State; this may be accounted for by the natural lines of travel, and want of men, and the means for their support. Greater things cannot be expected here than in other pioneer fields; and, until more than 6,000 a year is appropriated to this work, the progress in establishing new appointments must be slow. There is no portion of the South where the providential opening before our Church is more apparent than here; as the body of our people feel that the work is in the line of duty, they ought to supply the means for its more vigorous prosecution.

There are encouragements to a more generous support of this work. The reports showed an increase in every statistical item. The following comparison will make this clearer than a general statement:

ANNUAL REPORT.	1878.	1879.
Probationers.....	92	261
Members.....	536	947
Churches.....	7	9
Value of churches.....	\$38,900	\$47,000
Parsonages.....	4	5
Sunday-schools.....	14	23
Officers and teachers.....	147	206
Scholars.....	1,112	1,533
Missionary collection.....	\$69	\$100.30

Seven young men were admitted on trial at this session. Besides three presiding elders, twenty-two preachers were appointed to charges this year against twelve last year; five appointments were left to be supplied, and the supplies arranged for in four of these. Bishop Merrill is not disposed to counter the name of an appointment where the work is not either organized or ready for organization, nor to assign a preacher to a nominal appointment. The reader may understand that the working force of this conference has doubled within a year, and that the preachers have gone forth to their fields of labor in better spirits and with more confidence than ever before. Be it remembered that they are in isolated fields and remote from the great body of their brethren, and let the Church which has sent them hither remember them with the regard they merit, and pray for abundant success.

Forks Creek, Nov. 23, 1879.

REV. L. H. CARHART, DEAR SIR—A friend and myself having had an argument as to the belief of the M. E. Church in regard to hell, we agreed to refer it to you for decision. My friend says we believe in everlasting fire; I claim not—who is right? Please tell me where I can get the M. E. Church creed book and what it will cost and oblige.

Geo. B. FARR.
You are right; we believe in fire, but not as probably understood by your friend. Natural fire is less real than spiritual. God is a spirit, and yet a "consuming fire." The substance is more real than the shadow—the soul than the body. These strong and inspired figures of speech indicate a reality greater than words. There is a future and a fire, and hell will be found to be no myth. The "Discipline of the M. E. Church" contains our creed. Order from Hitchcock & Walden, 57 Washington street, Chicago Price 50 cents.

Galveston Journal of commerce: Texas is a young state; her cities are her children. Texas is rich in all undeveloped resources whether viewed from an esthetic, material, economical or political standpoint. Our airs are among the purest, and our climate the most salubrious in the world. Our soils are comparatively inexhaustible. We have iron enough to make a railroad/cheat-board of the globe, if only worked out. We have the primeval forests of pine, pecan, cypress, bois d'arc, white oak and post oak, now in America. We have more live oak suitable for ship building purpose than exist in all the balance of the United States. We have gypsum enough to plaster the entire earth. We are more than five times as large as the great state of New York and we have about six hundred miles of sea coast—but we have one great want—a lack of people to develop these marvelous resources. We want men of brawn, and brain, and money, to aid us in placing Texas upon that highway of prosperity which the North-west has enjoyed. A great teeming population brings wealth and creates wealth.

Mark Twain introduced Gen. Hawley, the speaker of the evening, at a Republican meeting in Elmira, N. Y., a few days ago. He referred to him as "President of the Centennial Commission, a gallant soldier of the war, Governor of Connecticut, a Congressman, a member of my church at Hartford, and," continued the humorist, "as author of 'Beautiful Snow,' he has added a new part to winter. He is an American of Americans—so broad, so bountiful in his character that he never turned a tramp empty-handed from his door, but always gave him a letter to me." He is a square, true, honest man in politics, and I must say he occupies a mighty lonesome position.

To Printers.

We desire a practical printer to take charge of the publishing department of the Clarendon News, who can bring to Clarendon with him a printing office complete. He will require a half or quarter medium jobber, body type for a four column paper complete, job and advertising type for small office. To some responsible party with this outfit we will give the publishing of the paper with control of advertising etc., retaining only the editorial management.

WE WANT.

A printing office—A first class lawyer—A good doctor—A hardware store and tin shop—A barber—A tailor—A grist and flouring mill—A few more men to enable us to organize our county—A shoemaker and fifty more good men with capital and families.

Special Notice.

On October 9th all locations of public lands in Northwestern Texas, by land warrants, in the ordinary way, will cease, by action of the recent legislature of the State of Texas. We are securing all the good lands in our county of Donley (at large expense) and for the next thirty days offer them at old figures. After this there will be such advance in price, as the non-completing will create.

Bells! Bells! Bells!

"How many a tale their music tells of youth and home and distant lands. Those morning, evening, sabbath bells. But in all the vast expanse of the Pan Handle we have not a bell, an old time church going bell, with its warning of evil and its clear telling voice for the right. Who of the multitude of faithful stewards of the manifold grace will lend a lasting charm to his memory show a hand in our work of evangelism, and confer a permanent blessing, by sending us a bell; a church bell for Clarendon?"

City Property

In CLARENDON, the (will be) county seat Donley, lots and exclusive Streets 75 and 76 and 77 and 78. We have fine building and residence lots, 50x140 feet, for \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35 and \$75.

25 DOLLARS

Will purchase a beautiful well-chosen lot. Business lots and exclusive Streets 75 and 76 and 77 and 78. Soil for gardening excellent. 20 feet in width. Soil for gardening excellent. Address, L. H. CARHART, Sherman, or Clarendon, Texas.

Five Acre Lots.

To accommodate those who do not wish to reside several miles, more or less from town, on their farms, and yet find town lots too narrow to afford scope for gardening or farming in a small way, we have laid out an addition to the original town plat of Clarendon—a large tract sloping gently southward and rendering the entire town and much of the surrounding country, and cut it up into lots of about five acres being 800 by 630 feet each, so situated as to make each a corner lot or giving a street on two sides of each division. Each block contains about 20 acres or (4 lots) with street on all sides. Each lot will afford room for large garden—shrubbery and even corn and grain in a limited way—will be near enough to have all the benefit of town and yet be out side the incorporation. The lots will be broken or plowed and ready for occupation and planting. The soil is a black sandy loam. For plat of same with prices and terms address L. H. CARHART, Sherman, Texas.

Choice and Cheap.

Ten or twelve miles from Clarendon we can sell choice lands, title perfect and deed made at once, as follows:

40 acres choice lands.....	\$ 30 00
120 " " " " " " " " " " " " <td>55 00</td>	55 00
160 " " " " " " " " " " " " <td>80 00</td>	80 00
160 " " " " " " " " " " " " <td>100 00</td>	100 00
320 " " " " " " " " " " " " <td>190 00</td>	190 00
640 " " " " " " " " " " " " <td>375 00</td>	375 00

From two to five miles from Clarendon.	\$ 50 00
40 acres choice lands.....	80 00
80 " " " " " " " " " " " "	100 00
160 " " " " " " " " " " " "	200 00

Small farms, or lots, about one mile from Clarendon.

10 acres choice lands.....	\$ 25 00
20 " " " " " " " " " " " "	50 00

Several parties or persons old or young can purchase lands together, and have it divided to them jointly. The above prices will stand for only a short time. Act promptly.

Address L. H. CARHART, Sherman, Texas.

Questions Answered.

How many buildings have you at Clarendon? About a dozen.
Is water soft? Yes.
How deep are wells in town? 16 to 25 feet.
What about schools, churches etc? We have had 6 months school (private) and expect another term this winter. We have a frame school-house 18x24, and comfortable. The Methodist Episcopal church is organized and they have a good Sunday School, averaging attendance of 100. Preaching and social religious meetings regularly. Clarendon is one of the regular, and the most western appointment in the Austin conference.
How do you expect to keep liquor out of your town and county? First by vote, legally; second by the might of right; third by the help of God and voice of the people.
From whence so large a trade? From the people and traveling public, and from the large stock growers for 50 miles on each side of us.
How often and on what days do you get the mail? Weekly, on Saturday evening. After the first of the present month, there will be an arrival each week from Fort Griffin 200 miles south and also from Henrietta, 175 miles southeast. These go to Elliott, 45 miles northeast and touch at Clarendon.
Is there actual danger from Indians etc? Our colonists seem to be in no anxiety or fear about the Indians. From town and long journeys are made entirely unprotected, and alone.
Is the soil and climate supposed to be favorable to the growth of small grains? Yes.
Do you fence crops or herd the stock at present? We herd the stock.
Are teams, horses, mules, oxen etc., high or low in price now? Quite low now.
Oxen can be bought for \$30 to \$300. Horses and mules 100 to \$200 per span. Good new wagons, complete, are selling at about 75 to \$80 each.
What are the terms of membership in the colony? All are freely welcome. No terms or restrictions, except to whiskey sellers and their brood. Our colony is simply a voluntary assemblage of people there is no combination or joint-stock arrangement.
Will it do for a man and small family, with not more than \$500 after paying for his farm and passage to try to get a start? Yes; he can break land in \$300 in Texas in any part of the nation.
Can school teachers find ready employ in Texas? Not usually without considerable effort.
When can you plow new land best? At any season, when the ground is soft, after rains. Cannot "break" land in dry weather.
Is it very hot in summer? No. Can a man from Ohio stand it in that climate? Yes. Can you grow winter wheat? We sow no other. Have you any coal land? Not that we know of. What do the people use for fuel? Wood. How is the market for wheat or corn? Good either local or for shipment. In Donley Co. we shall have local demand for all we can grow for several years.
When do you expect to organize the county? This winter, or following spring if possible.

How should letters to Clarendon be directed to ensure safety and speed? "Clarendon, Donley Co., Texas, via Dodge City, Kansas."

Where is your nearest telegraph station? At Elliott, 45 miles northeast, in a few days.

When is there a prospect of a railroad, and from whence? Probably in the course of three years. Some think the H. & T. C. from Waco, will first reach us en route to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Others expect an early push of the San Francisco road now ending at Venita, I. T. We feel sure of a railway as soon as its really needed. The Denison & Pacific is nearly completed to Gainsville in Cook county, and will soon be our nearest and best point of shipment. Is there any stage connection except via Dodge City, Kansas? No.

Have you any inducements to offer settlers in your colony? Yes. Good climate, health, water, soil, building material etc., and good society. Everything as low as possible and a royal welcome.

Have you any drawbacks? Yes; long way from a railway. Now and then a patch of bad road. A high price for heavy supplies. Want of complete organization and organic power. Want of employment for a multitude; no whiskey.

Would you advise one to devote himself to farming or to stock growing? To both. What assurance has a moderate stock owner that his cattle will not be stolen, killed or taken by the larger herdsmen? Intelligent vigilance on his part, and general honor and integrity on the part of stock owners. Stealing don't pay in the Pan Handle.

Do you feed stock in winter? No; except working stock, or possibly sheep and cattle of tender age during a severe storm. Hay is put up in many places and fed if needed.

What do you use for building material? Stone mainly, very fine quality. We have good lime and sand and a limited supply of cedar timber. Cottonwood is used for shingles. Pine timber is drawn or hauled from the nearest railway station. Pine lumber at Clarendon is worth 60 to 90 dollars per 1000 feet.

Can a family live in a tent in cold weather and not suffer seriously? Yes; we have several ways of building a cheap house.

What is the prevailing form of disease? None that we have ever discovered.

Have you wet low lands and malaria? No.

Is there a tendency to pneumonia? No. Is the climate considered favorable to those having weak lungs? Yes; very.

What qualities or kinds of sheep are raised? Both common and choice.
Do northern or imported cattle and horses do well? They usually require a few months to get used to the change of feed etc. Choice stock are sometimes infected with Spanish fever by contact with native cattle from the extreme south and die. The safest and best stock is the native crossed with select or choice blood. But the native stock is very fine as it is.

Can you use silky plows and ordinary machinery, reapers etc? Yes.
What will be useful as an outfit for a trip from Sherman to Clarendon? All details can be obtained when you reach Sherman.

Would you advise to ship or sell ordinary furniture? Sell. If you can get half its value, if not in good order and needed. Ship, pack all goods closely in boxes and have well secured, or ship, if in large quantity, by chartered car.
What is the price of freighting? \$1.50 to 2.00 per 100 lbs. from Sherman or Dodge City.

Methodist Episcopal is the only church organized and having regular worship thus far.

Will hedge, shade and other trees grow easily? Yes.
What are mechanics wages usually? \$1.50 to 2.50 per day. Is the demand large? Not at present.

Have you a church or school house? Yes, a school house.
Do chickens, poultry etc., do well? Finely.

What is the cost of living and price of board? A family can live nearly or quite as cheaply at Clarendon as anywhere in the country. Board is worth \$3.50 to 5.00 per week.
What are the distinctive peculiarities of the colony? Nothing, except we are a unit in excluding whisky, encouraging education, and try to live in a decent, christian way.

What can a man do to make a living who has no money? The same as in any other country. If he has no money he had better remain where he has formerly lived and where employment is sure.

Cheap Homes for the Multitude!

640—320—160—80—40—20 acres.

Select farming land, \$1 and \$2 per acre from one to ten miles from the town of Clarendon. Growing very rapidly and will be the seat of the colony and center of a business population. Apply early. 160 acres for \$160. Address, L. H. CARHART, Sherman, Texas.

A.T. & Santa Fee Ry.

Time Schedule.

STATIONS.	1st Class	1st Class
Atchison	11:30 p. m.	10:25 a. m.
Topeka	9:17 "	12:55 "
Kansas City	11:00 "	9:45 "
Emporia	6:05 "	4:45 "
Eagle Creek	5:40 "	
Eureka	8:40 "	
Plymouth	6:30 "	5:10 "
Cottonwood	7:00 "	5:30 "
Florence	8:40 "	6:35 "
Lehigh	9:45 "	9:10 "
Canton	9:45 "	9:15 "
McPherson	11:15 "	
Florence	7:15 "	
El Dorado	9:15 "	
Newton	10:20 "	8:55 "
Barton	11:15 "	9:55 "
Lawrence Rock	8:40 "	6:35 "
Nettleton	4:54 "	2:38 "
Dodge City	7:00 "	4:30 "

The following agents of this company will take pleasure in furnishing Maps, Time Tables, Rates of Fare, etc. upon personal application, or by letter:

C. A. SEYMOUR, SAM B. HYNES, 410 Broadway, N. Y. 402 Pine St., St. Louis.
J. M. EDDY, J. L. TRUSLOW, 54 Clark St., Chicago. Kansas City, Mo.
W. F. WHITE, Topeka, Kansas.

WEEKLY SIGNAL,

—THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST—

GREENBACK PAPER

—IN TEXAS.—

Terms: \$1.25 Per Year

Agents: BROWN, Sherman, Texas.

CLARENDON HOUSE,

COPELAND & GLENN, Proprietors.

Good table and comfortable accommodations. Terms Reasonable.

JAS. T. RICE,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER

CLARENDON TEXAS.

All Work Promptly Done, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Special Attention to Repairing.

JAS. H. PARKS,

NOTARY PUBLIC, DEPUTY SURVEYOR OF JACK LAND DISTRICT AND AGENT TEXAS LAND COMPANY

Will make legal surveys and locations in any county of the Pan Handle; and will attend to all business, act as agent for those desiring to transact business in Clarendon. Will secure good locations on School or State lands, furnish specimens of soil and a full and accurate description of land, and transact any other business entrusted to his care.

J. H. PARKS, Clarendon, Texas.

BROOK & LAMB,

—DEALERS IN—

Harness and Saddles

Sign of Big Collar,

SHERMAN TEXAS.

OTTEY, RISING & CO.

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, CLARENDON, DONLEY CO., TEXAS.

Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Boots & Shoes

Hats & Caps, Tobacco, Cigars, Drugs, &c.

A full line of SUPPLIES will be kept on hand, which we shall furnish stockmen at reasonable rates.

OTTEY, RISING & CO.

BYERS BROS.,

SHERMAN TEXAS.

—DEALERS IN—

Shutler, Fish and Labelle WAGONS,

Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, Buckeye Harvester and Binder, Buckeye Wheat Drill, Gilchrist Barbed Fence Wire, Phoenix Cotton Gin, Sulky Hay Rakes, Marsh Harvester and Binder, Furst & Bradley City Plows, Kentucky Wheat Drill, Planters, Creels, Sweepstakes, Thrashers, Engines and Horse Powers, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters etc., Etc.

BYERS BROS., SHERMAN, TEXAS.

Send for circulars and prices.

H. B. HAWKINS, T. R. HASSAR.

HAWKINS & HASSAR,

CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS,

—ALSO DEALERS IN—

Stone and Lime,

Clarendon, Donley County, Texas.

WRIGHT, BEVERLY & CO.,

DODGE CITY KANSAS.

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

Wholesale and Retail Headquarters for

FREIGHTERS, STOCKMEN, EMIGRANTS, Etc., Etc.

WRIGHT, BEVERLY & CO.

F. G. JANSEN & CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

FURNITURE,

—AND DEALER IN—

Carpets, Oil Cloth and Window Shad.

Warerooms East Side Public Square,

Sherman, - - - - - Texas

Window Cornice and Picture

Frames Made to Order.

Factory: Quincy, Illinois.

A. WASSON,

DEALER IN

HIDES AND WOOL,

Sherman, - - - - - Texas.

Beautiful Indian Territory.

When we went to Texas, we picked out the route down through the finest portions of Missouri, by way of the "Queen City," Sedalia, thence to Ft. Scott and Parsons, through the garden portion of Kansas, passing along the wonderful "Valley of the Neosho," with its rolling upland prairies, broad majestic rivers, springs of pure water, deep ravines, rich plains of waving corn, dotted here and there with pretty farm cottages nestled under the slope.

Going south from Parsons, Kansas, our route led down toward the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and we entered the CHARMING INDIAN TERRITORY, just below Cheyenne, Kansas. Beautiful Indian Territory, inexhaustible in its resources, with its mines, forests and prairies; its mountains, canyons and canyons; its valleys, dales and streams, the brightest skies, the grandest sunsets, the softest twilight, and the most brilliant moon and glittering stars; her fair surface covered with the most beautiful flowers; home of the wild horse, deer, elk, bear, turkey, grouse and birds of song. Broad, winding streams, clear as the fabled mirror in the halls of the fairies, flow along the broad prairies stretching in airy undulations far away, as if the ocean in its gentlest surge stood still with all its rounded billows fixed and motionless forever. No other country on the globe equals these wonderful lands of the red man. With a lingering look at them we crossed the Red River and entered Denison, the "Gate to Texas."

From this point led through the finest and richest portion of Texas, through the great cotton growing districts, and the wonderful sheep and cattle ranches. What wonderful marks of progress! Our earliest view stood still with all its rounded billows fixed and motionless forever. No other country on the globe equals these wonderful lands of the red man. With a lingering look at them we crossed the Red River and entered Denison, the "Gate to Texas."

If you wish a beautiful illustrated Guide Book, describing Texas and Kansas, and containing articles on sheep and cattle raising, and where the best lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by addressing JAS. D. BROWN, Texas and Kansas Contract Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

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