COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

GREELEY

Frank Irish and wife visited in Hopkinton, Tuesday.

Chas Davis will start to school at Epworth next week.

Matt Furgeson of Adair county, Missouri, visited old friends here Saturday.

Some stockholders of the creamery met last Saturday and voted to build a new creamery. A number of the stock holders were not present, and they think they will have a word to say before the work is begun. We need a new creamery and need it the worst way, but the stock holders should be in harmony and pull together.—Home Press.

COGGON.

Mrs. Dennis Coleman is very sick at her home nowthwest of town.

Cristy Smith attended the races at Dubuque last Thursday and also visited his daughter there.

Johnny Drummy, who has been visiting his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Jim McEnany, will return to his home in Omaha next week.

J. T. Britt went to Chicago the first of the week to attend the national G.A.R. encampment. From there he will return to Malden, Ill., where he will stop and visit a sister from the state of Washington, whom he has not seen for thirty-three years. A family reunion will be held at the old home. Others from here who will be present are Mrs. J. T. Britt, Ryan Ary and wife and Mr. Eber Ary.—Monitor.

DYERSVILLE AND VICINITY.

Miss Mary Mangerich returned from Worthington last Sunday after a week's visit with her mother, sisters and brothers, Mrs. M. Mangerich and family, at that place.

Mrs. Georgeon, of Rockville, was in the city last Monday for a short time, the guest of friends, having come up with her son in law, Charlie White, who returned to North Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. George Walker, of Colesburg, were in town last Saturday, visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bucknam. They left in the evening for Chicago, where they spent several days at the G. A. R. encampment

John Georgeon, the Republican nominee for clerk of the courts of Delaware county, came up from Rockville Tuesday and took the Great Western for the northern part of that county, where he looked after his political fences.—News-Letter.

ONEIDA.

[Too late for last week.]

C. C. [illegible] and wife were summoned home Saturday, from [illegible] on account of the illness of their little son.

Carrie Pratt will leave Saturday for Earlville where she will attend school the coming year.

John Schultz is able to be out again after a severe sickness caused by a boil.

Our Odd Fellows attended the memorial exercises in Greeley Sunday.

The Young People's society of the German church of Earlville will hold an ice cream social at the home of C. H. Niederfrank on Thursday evening August 30th.

Misses Myrtle and Madona Breckon spent several days this week with relatives in Dubuque.

The dance held here last Friday evening was, from appearances, quite a success. Miss Polly Culbertson of Dutchtown and John Carroll, of Greeley, won the cake.

Mrs. Abel Hoag is here assisting in the care of Bertie Hoag.

BARRYVILLE.

Too late for last week.

Little Miss Lucy True returned Thursday evening from Independence where spent the past week as the guest of her sisters, May Bell and Minnie.

Frank Brown of Adamsville Mass., is the guest of his aunt Mrs. J. S. Barry.

Little Amy Hauser of Manchester, is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Barry entertained in honor of Mr. Barry's cousin Frank Brown, of Adamsville Mass., Eriday, evening. Those who responded to invitations were, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Harris, Mr. and Mrs. George Keiser, Misses Mary Collard, Sophia and Gertrude De Lancey, Frances, Gertrude and Lula Porteous, Emma Masterhan, and Millie Brayton, Messrs. Fred and Victor Collard, Vernon Traver, Fred Porteous Ellsworth De Lancey, Miles Belcher, Robert Parris, John Brayton, Ernest Croskey, George Masterhan, Jay Barr, Frank Brown, of Adamsville Mass., and Joe Skinner, of Chicago, Ill. Dancing proved the chief amusement and all tripped the light fantastic toe until a late hour. Dainty refreshments were served and all agreed that they had enjoyed a most pleasant evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Les Lyness are the proud parents of a boy baby, born Tuesday, August 21.

Frank Brown, went to Cresco Monday morning where he will visit for a short time with relatives before returning to his home in Massachusetts.

ALMIRA

Miss Belle Mumby has relatives visiting her from abroad.

Mrs. Will Haight is quite sick at this writing.

Rumor says there will be a ten and fifteen cent show here Saturday night. No particulars yet.

Mrs. E. Hugh visited relatives near Earlville Sunday.

Quite a number from here attended the funeral of Joe Beacom at Ryan Saturday.

Mrs. J. Michael was an over Sunday visitor at Manchester as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Sim Pinch.

Miss Hattie Locke is visiting relatives at Central City this week.

H. D. Aldrich is putting some improvements on his farm that he recently purchased of H. D Woodard in the line of more barn room. Sol Stanger is doing the work.

Mr. and Mrs James Warrell departed Tuesday for Dell Rapids, South Dakota where they will visit relatives a short time.

Charley Prabel drove to Monticello and back Satnrday.

H. W. Woodard had a sale Tuesday and intends to start for Kansas the first of the week.

Frank Towrne and family spent Thursday in Ryan.

Geo. Dutton was a caller here Wednesday.

Will Aldrich and wife of the Bay visited here with relatives Tuesday.

Mumps have again made their appearance in our neighdorhood.

We understand that Pat Flannagan intends to put up a new dwelling house this fall.

HARTWICK.

Mr. Haner Porter has sold his sheep

Mrs. Joe Downs was in Delhi Friday.

Mrs. George Furman has her mother visiting her this week. Mrs. Penn's home is at Delaware.

Mr. Orman Hartman has been on the sick list.

Several from here attended the harvest home at Manchester and report a good time.

Some of our young folks are taking music lessons at Delhi. Their teacher is Miss Coming. Those taking lessons are Mr. Orman and Miss Vira Hartman and Mr. John Miester.

Lots of mumps yet. There are eleven cases and the Lord knows how many more.

Little Ruth, the 6-months old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Andrews, died last Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, and was buried Sunday at 2 p. m. at the Bay.

The Hartwick people had quite an exciting time last week, caused from a a lost lady who ran away from the the county poor farm last Wednesday evening after supper. Her name was Miss Edith Jenkins, a daughter of Mrs. Ralph Andrews. She has not been found up to this writing yet. So the chase is going to continue the coming week. We will tell in our next week's news if she is found, dead or alive, and where she went and what was her reason for going.

Mrs. Ed Heath is visiting her mother Mrs. Hartman this week.

HOPKINTON.

Miss Mae Dunlap will begin her duties as teacher in the Greeley schools next Monday.

Martin Shearn and wife returned Tuesday morning from their trip to South Dakota.

S. P. Carter went to Des Moines Monday to spend several days in attendance at the state fair.

Frank D. Joseph will go to Edgewood to-morrow morning to fill his position as principal of the schools of that town.

Miss Alice Hunt departed Monday for Lime Springs, where she has a position as assistant principal in the public schools.

W. L. Campbell was about half shot this morning, and he is mighty happy that he didn't experience the sensation of the other half. Some one practicing with a target rifle sent a ball from the gun into the hardware store, the bullet passing within a couple of inches of Mr. Campbell's head.

Ezra Miller of Omaha, arrived Monday for a visit at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dunlap. He was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. B. P. Miller, of Kenwood Park, who will visit among friends here.

A herd of western range horses was brought into town [illegible] driven overland in search of buyers. Fred Bort made a deal for sixteen colts out of the bunch, the price paid, we understand, being $150. Quite a number of others invested in single specimens.—Leader.

(Continued from First Page.)

Old Settlers Reunion.

cow we were all right, but when traveling through the mining portion of the state, where provisions were scarce, we often fared poorly and found out money could not buy everything, neither in this world nor the next.

We could not eat green corn nor relish corn bread and flour was a scarce article. I remember camping near a small house (our provisions had given out) so we asked the woman of the house to prepare supper for us all and we would pay her. She said she had nothing in the house to cook but some shorts and she would make us some biscuits in the morning and we could make coffee; so those of us who could not eat green corn went to bed supperless. The next day we reached the diggings near Galena and laid in a good supply of bread, etc.

As we neared Dubuque father was taken sick and the hired man drove his team and mother and I helped Allan drive the cattle. We were trying to reach Dunleith for the last ferry and were some distance ahead of the teams. The hired man came and told us my youngest brother had fallen out of the wagon. When we got there he was insensible, so they carried him into a house. Two men in a buggy who were passing stopped and we told them to send a doctor from Dubuque as soon as possible. The people were Germans; could not speak English. My brother died that night. The next morning when we got to the ferry the doctor was aboard, but too late to render any aid. At Dubuque he was laid out and coffined and two days after we brought him to our new home; but oh, what a sad home-coming; all the joy and happiness seemed gone out of our lives. It was after sundown when we arrived; the house was vacant; so after supper and making arrangements for the night, mother took the Book for family worship and read the portion of scripture and the prayer for those in special affliction. The hymn we could not sing, our hearts were too sad. The next morning the neighbors heard of our arrival and the families of George and Henry Acres and some families from Spring Branch came. They dug the grave in the garden (now inside the railroad track) and we laid away the lamb of the flock. The neighbors were very kind, very sociable and showed us how to do many things we needed to learn.

Mrs. Henry Acres used to come once a week and show us how to make bread and pastry, also how to make soap and candles and other things. Our log house had a rude porch over the door and it was covered with morning glory vines. They were the first blossoms we had ever seen. They helped to beautify the log house and I have loved the morning glory ever since.

The work must be done and there is much to do. Uncle and his hired man staid with us three weeks, helped build sheds, etc. We dug our potatoes and put them in our Iowa cellar—we did not know potatoes froze, so we lost them all. There was quite a patch of beans and we harvested them. Deer were very plentiful and they often came up to the haystack and fed that winter. We had no dog and no firearms, so they were perfectly safe.

One of the neighbors, Mr. Adams, shot a deer in the grove and sent us a quarter, which was our first venison.

Father hired two men to chop down trees and split rails that fall and winter and he hauled them with the ox team. They worked for 50 cents a day and their dinner and supper. He had a quarter section that ran across the river, with a heavy belt of white oak timber. It took in the brick yard, the goose pond, depot grounds, mill power, the spring that supplies the city water and the west side of Franklin street up to the Clarence house. He sold it three years later to Dyer and Chesterman to locate the town. The water power was what sold the land. There was no bridge, the ford was below the dam, the banks were steep, and when hauling rails the oxen used to run down, causing the rails to slide off. In cold weather they would be covered with ice, so that one would have to get into the river, load up again, and in going up the opposite bank they would slide off again, and this would be repeated day after day.

Father bought three acres of corn in the field from George Acres. The snow fell in October and lay until January, so our first experience of corn husking was in the snow. How glad we were when we hauled home the last load. Levings Burrington and family moved in that fall and bought out George Acres. They were good neighbors. That winter our cow and all the stock we brought from Illinois strayed off. A man was hired to hunt them up, but some of them we never got, and what we got in the spring cost more for their keep and expenses than they were worth. So we were without butter unless some of the neighbors could spare a few pounds occasionally, which we were glad to pay for. They were very kind in giving us milk. Henry Acres had been here since 1850, so they had raised a crop enough for themselves and a little to sell. We could always get beef and pork by the quarter or half when he butchered, but butter and flour were harder to get.

After winter set in it was dreary, the snow was so deep, no school, no church, no near neighbors, very seldom a team passing, and this after life in a large city and attendance at a graded school with hundreds of pupils. Do you wonder we were homesick.

We brought a full supply of good books with us and we had a weekly paper, so after the candle was lit and a quilt hung over the door to keep out the wind we spent the long winter evenings reading aloud to each other. But spring came and father and brother went to Illinois after the goods and granduncle.

When granduncle came in, sat down and looked at the surroundings he lifted up his hands and exclaimed: "320 acres of land and not a chair in the house."

Our nearest postoffice was Delhi, where we bought a good many things, but father used to go to Dubuque once a year for a load of groceries, and it took nearly four days. There were no bridges on the roads and plenty of sloughs, ravines and gulleys. That fall about 200 Pottowatomie Indians camped just south of the railroad. They stayed three days, shot a number of deer and other game. The women employed themselves in making baskets, sewing beads and narrow ribbons on blankets and other garments. They were peaceable, and were a source of amusement to the settlers, who came for miles to see them.

In the spring of 1853 O. P. Reeves moved in and settled on what is now the north side of Main street. They lived in a shanty and then built the house opposite where Mr. Styles now lives.

We now began to feel more at home, and during that year a number of settlers moved in.

In the fall the marriage of Mr. Brown and Miss Rhoda Fowles took place on what is now the Hutchison farm, across the river. Dr. Acres was a justice and performed the ceremony. The neighbors were invited from far and near. There was a fine supper and dancing was kept up till a late hour. This was the first merrymaking I attended in America. The groom afterwards built a house on the lot now owned by Mrs. George Toogood.

About this time a schoolhouse was built near the Quaker mill and we had preaching occasionally, sometimes Baptist and sometimes Methodist.

[illegible] was made of [illegible] hired, who boarded around. I often visited the school. I was younger than she, but she must have had a high opinion of my ability, as she often invited me to make a speech to the school. I declined with thanks, but I used to write the headlines of the copy books for her.

In the fall father had the ague. We had had no experience with the disease and thought he would die; went for the doctor, who broke it up, and in two weeks it came on again. Then my brother took it and they shook day about for a long time.

Dr. Acres laid out a town across the river from the Quaker mill. It was called Delaware Center. Edson Merrill and Jerome Doolittle moved in, set up a blacksmith and wagon shop, and A. R. Loomis opened up a general store in which the postoffice was.

In 1855 Dyer & Chesterman bought 160 acres from father and located the town; lots were sold cheap and settlers began to build.

The Baptist church was organized in April, 1855, at the residence of O. P. Reeves, now occupied by the family of Joel Bailey. The Congregational church was organized in the fall of the same year.

All denominations worshiped for some time in the school house standing where the central school does now.

From this time the population increased rapidly.

Thus ends some of the early experiences of a city family in a new country

[Mrs. McIntosh is a daughter of the late Allan Love.—ED.]

Progress During Last Half Century.

BY SEYMOUR SQUIRES.

It was during the last days of October, 1851, that our family, father, mother and nine children, three girls and six boys, started from the town of Newark, Tioga county, N. Y., for what was then called the far west. We came with teams to Ithica, from there to Buffalo by canal boat, a five days trip. At Buffalo we crossed Lake Erie, two nights and one day, then took a train on the Michigan Central to Lake Michigan which we crossed to Chicago, then not a very large city, nor a fine looking one; in fact it was a perfect mud hole. We went by cars from Chicago to Marengo, Ill. That was as far west as the railroad was built at that time.

My father bought two yoke of four year old steers that had been worked about three weeks in a breaking team and hired a man by the name of Long who had a horse team and covered wagon to go with us to Anamosa, in Jones county, Iowa.

The roads were terrible, the wagon frequently going to the hubs in mud and getting stuck, as we called it, and had to pry around the wheels and pry out. We passed through Rockford, Freeport and Galena, at that time quite a mining town, and great quantities of lead were corded up on all sides—a great novelty to us at that time. We crossed the Mississippi near Galena on a horse ferry boat and came out through Jackson county to Lamott, where we spent our first night in Iowa. The next night we staid at Price's, in Dubuque county, where we fell in with two other parties from New York who had left there two weeks before we did, James Boone and wife and George Gates and family. To say that we had a big time talking over our journey and old acquaintance would be putting it mild.

We all went on to Anamosa together. Our oxen kept up with the horse teams and were generally the first to stop at night and the first to start in the morning. We arrived in Anamosa I think, on the 26th day of November, 1851, and were pretty well tired out after a journey of twenty-one days, but we were all hale and hearty.

The next thing was to find a place to live in. We had to board at the hotel for a week before we could get a house. If I should tell you that everything was lovely and the goose hung high you would not believe it, neither would it be true. We had to work hard and at a great disadvantage to obtain the actual necessaries of life.

In the winter of 1851-52 father looked around and finally bought eighty acres of land near Delhi, and a house and lot in Delhi of James Wood. It was a new house and we moved there in the spring of 1852 and then thought we were quite well fixed; but sickness—fever and ague—got hold of us, and doctors' bills had to be paid and other obligations met. The consequence was we had to sell out, but during this time father laid a land warrant and entered some land in Jones county, near Grove creek, in all I think about 400 acres, on which we built a shanty in the spring of 1853, moved into it and went to work. We broke up some of it and put in sod corn, potatoes and garden truck, but we had no money nor anything to sell except our labor, and that was cheap—about 50 cents a day was about all the best hands could get—and a cold winter coming on.

Things did not look very favorable for us, but we banked the shanty up to the top and came out all in fairly good shape the next spring. We did some teaming to Dubuque, in fact we did anything we could get to do to keep soul and body together. We mowed our hay on the prairie with an Armstrong mower and shoved it up with a fork. The Armstrong consisted of a scythe and a crooked stick, and cut our grain with a cradle and raked and bound it by hand. If it lodged we had to lift it with a crooked knife with teeth on it, called a sickle, and cut a handful at a time. This was a slow process but was sure, and you were sure to be tired when night came. Later on we got the mowing machine, and the reaper to put off the grain with a fork or a rake; then came the self rake and we thought we were well fixed then, but this was followed by the Marsh harvester, with which two men could bind in one day all that a team could cut, and now we have a binder that cuts, binds and carries the grain together.

The changes have been great in all kinds of farming. The boy if set back fifty years would think this was a terribly hard world to live in and well he might. Now the mower cuts the hay with horse power and it is raked and loaded with the same power, and unloaded with horse power. The consequence is that the boy of to-day has got to get up something for exercise and to strengthen and make muscle, so he resorts to base ball, foot ball, foot racing and some of them really think they are pugilists; but if set back half a century would find plenty to make and keep their muscle. To contrast this country to-day with the early settlers of this country one would be lost with wonder and surprise at the new inventions, telegraphs and later telephones, which admit of you sitting in your own home or office and talk to people in the neighboring towns.

The progress of this western country has been marvelous. Fine building, groves and farms in a high state of cultivation and the growing corn crop are beautiful to behold at this time.

Past and Present.

JAMES MILROY.

We arrived in Iowa forty-four years ago this coming fall, coming from Canada. We reached Hopkinton on the 31st of October, 1856. Our first trouble met us on the way. In the town of Dunleath, or what is known now as east Dubuque, my little 4-year-old sister was knocked down and injured by the cars so that she died the next morning.

We hired teams and drove from Dubuque to Hopkinton, there being no railroads this side of the Mississippi at that time. We stopped several times on our way to try to get some Johnny cake, but always failed, so as a last resort we went into a cornfield and got some corn to chew.

On arriving here we found our house a small log cabin which had been built for a church, but afterwards used as a dwelling. During the time it had been vacated one of the doors had fallen down and a neighbor's sheep had used it for a place of abode and we found it nicely carpeted three or four inches deep. The cabin was roofed with clapboards, as most of them were in those days.

We had a snow storm a few days after we came, and we had to use the scoop shovel to dig the snow out of the house. The snow went off in a few days and then we cut sods and covered the roof with them and daubed up the cracks between the logs with mud.

Our provisions for that winter were as the old man told his daughter hers would be if she married a worthless fellow—Johnny cake and venison.

The way we got our corn ground was by punching holes in a tin pan and grating the corn on it. The nearest mill was twelve or fifteen miles away and the snow four feet deep on the level, making it difficult to travel with oxen. The way we got our venison was by killing one deer in the timber with the axe and the rest we bought at the grocery store.

Our lamps were made of saucers with a cotton rag laid in it and a chunk of grease put on it; for petroleum was not discovered until 1858 and even in 1861 kerosene was very expensive, being 60 cents per gallon. As has been said here on [illegible] apples and sheep sarl sweetened with molasses.

And when we went to take the girls out riding we used to go on horseback or with the oxen and sled, there being only two buggies in the part of the country where we lived.

One could ride from the Maquoketa to the Buffalo and not strike a fence.

Now look at the prosperity of this county, fine dwellings and large barns on almost every section of land. This year is one of the best we have ever seen. Corn is more than a crop and everything else is in abundance, and by the blessing of God upon us we will come out on top yet.

Reminiscences of Early Days.

BY M. JENNIE (NOBLE) ROBINSON.

My father, D. B. Noble, with Lorenzo Mulliken, came from Ontario county, N. Y., to Iowa in the fall of 1842, and settled in the north part of what is now Delaware county. Iowa was then a territory.

He bought a farm of Mr. Lull on which was a house built by Lull. My grandfather, Bohan Noble, took a farm just north of his. In the winter of 1846 he went to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and in April of the same year was married to Minerva Peet and started for Iowa by train arriving in June at the home awaiting his bride, where together they worked and toiled and suffered the hardships of a pioneer life. It was a lovely farm, just at the edge of Turkey Timber, with a spring and stream of living water near the log house—they were all log houses in those days. The nearest neighbor on the south was a Mr. Clark, living at Eads' Grove, a little later a Mr. Eads located there, giving the grove the name.

The nearest flour mill was at Dubuque where they went for supplies, riding after an ox team. After a few years a postoffice was established which was named Yankee Settlement, and kept in father Nobles' house. Grandfather Bohan Noble was postmaster and my mother was deputy postmistress. About that time a union store was started, a frame addition built on our house and dry goods and groceries were sold.

Father carried the mail from our place to Colesburg.

About the year 1848 a party of Indians appeared on the hill from the east on ponies, arrayed mostly in war paint, and giving the Indian war whoop. My mother's fright can be imagined but not described, as father and uncle A. G. Noble, with others, were working in a field in the direction from which the Indians came and thinking they had perhaps killed them and come to burn the house and murder her and her infant daughter. Mr. Wm. Richards and wife, an elderly couple, lived in a part of the house at the time and he was sick in bed. He said he thought he had waited until the Indians were all gone before he came to Iowa. Mother, in her fright, decided to hide in the smoke house. Then the dread of being burned alive caused her to flee to the prairie, but knowing she would be pursued she turned back sick at heart, but deciding to submit to her fate and face the redskins. While she was considering the matter the Indians had rode up behind the cornerib and seemed to be holding a council of war. When the men came over the hill from the field and Uncle Albert asked Big Foot, the chief, "What are you doing here, scaring the women?" Big Foot flourished his gun around his head, but uncle told him to puccachee or he would have fifty men after him in ten minutes, and drove them off with an ox whip, they being more afraid of a whip than a gun. They were the Pawnee Indians, and would occasionally come through hunting.

My father's house was like a tavern for friends and relatives, who would come and stop a few days or weeks, and sometimes months until they could get a home and settle. The latch string was always out.

The Congregational church was organized in 1849 or 1850. The first minister was Rev. Asa Turner. Mother was a charter member, few, if any of whom are now living.

Among the first events connected with the early history of Edgewood, one of importance, the breaking of the first furrow by J. S. Belknap, who was barefooted and used an ox team. He planted the ground to corn and ploughed it with a long yoke with an ox on each side of the row. Mr. Belknap afterwards became president of the Delaware County Bank.

F. B. Peet, our honored president, built the first store building.

A part of our log house was used for a school room. Augustus Davis taught one winter. Later a school house was built and Miss Maggie Goodell was the first teacher in the new house. In a few years a school was established at Almoral. H. N. Gates, a Congregational minister, was the first teacher and Almoral had a famous brass band. Among the members were J. B. Dunham, now living there, and Burt Dunham, who died during or soon after the war of the Rebellion. Other members were John Merry, now of Dubuque. Edwin and Chester Baldwin, the former a son-in-law of John Cattron, who resides in Nebraska.

The first organ for miles around was at L. O. Stevens. It was considered a great rarity.

For thirty-one years I have resided in Clayton county, but I am glad to be living again in my native county. It is not only my birthplace, but the county where my brothers and sisters were born and where my sainted father and mother first established a home, and is to me the dearest place on earth.

Auld Lang Syne.

BY MRS. WM. GARRISON.

In September, 1843, we left northern New York to make a home in the far west. We went overland to Buffalo, from there on the lakes; had a very rough voyage to Chicago, then overland most of the time with ox teams and arrived at our destination on the 14th day of October, on the farm of D. B. Noble. We took up our abode there for eighteen months. The house was 14x16 and our family consisted of eight persons, father, mother, D. B. and Albert Noble (mother's brothers) and a Mr. Molakin.

Provisions were very scarce. We found a little salt in a wooden bowl and potatoes in the ground, these with a little milk in a pail hanging on the wall were all the edibles we found (and that was all the milk we had until the next July, as the cow was sold the morning we came) but fortunately we had a little flour we had brought with us, so managed to get along, as the men were threshing the wheat (the oxen were tramping it out on the ground) quite a different way than at the present time with the steam thresher.

In about two weeks we went to the Sage mill, near Dubuque, and took twelve bushels of wheat, and that had to last us for flour until spring, so I had to devise some way to help it along. We went to hulling corn as it was called in those days (hominy now), chopped it fine, put a little flour with it, baked it in the bake kettle, as we had no stoves in those days, and we had a loaf good enough for a king, or at least we thought so in those days, used it six months, had but one mess of biscuit and one batch of light bread during that time.

There was quite a lot of wild game, but the men were too much occupied with their various kinds of work to hunt much, so mother learned to shoot and surprised them with many a good meal of prairie chicken. One day some ducks came sailing over and lit in a small pond near by. Mother looked for ammunition and found two small pieces of lead, enough for two parts of bullets, but it was enough to get two of them.

Dubuque was the nearest postoffice, Mr. Noble went for the mail once, but neglected to take an order for our mail, so could not get it, but found there was a letter. It was six weeks before we got it and that seemed a long time to wait, for we had heard nothing from home since we left. Letters were worth something in those days, as you had to pay 25 cents before you could get one.

The nearest neighbor we had was in Eads Grove, on the farm of James Rutherford, then Daniel Brown's. There was not quite so much chance to gossip as now-a-days.

In the spring of 1845 we moved onto the old farm, which had been previously entered, and which we owned at the time of father's death, eleven years ago.

Indians made us one visit, but it proved to be a friendly one. They wanted to buy corn. They called for a spider, parched some, ate their breakfast and left.

The winters were intensely cold, some persons losing their way in traveling froze their limbs and others sometimes lost their lives. Oxen were their chief teams.

Schools were not very numerous. I remember the second school I attended after coming here. It was taught by the Hon. R. W. Terrill, of your city. He was a child with the rest of us, except in school hours. He used to say that he had eyes in the back of his head, but we failed to see them.

But, oh, what changes since then! And who can help loving our beautiful country, county and home.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

EXCURSION RATES.

RATES FOR HAY FEVER SUFFERERS. Summer Tourist tickets are on sale at all principal stations until October 31st limit, to points in Michigan and other states where those afflicted find relief. The Western Hay Fever Association will hold its meeting at Marquette, Michigan, this season, and the Citizens Committee at that point have made arrangements for payment of rebate of 40 per cent. of the Tourist rate to that point, to all members of the association. Anyone is eligible to membership, and Mr. W. A. Roe, president at Des Moines, Iowa, will be pleased to give detailed information on application to him.

HOMESEEKER'S EXCURSIONS twice each month during 1900. One fare plus $2.00. See other notices.

Further information concerning any of these excursions will be furnished by any Illinois Central Ticket Agent, or on application to

J. F. MERRY,
Asst. Genl. Pass. Agt.
Dubuque, Iowa.

The large and increasing circulation of The Iowa Homestead in this county is a matter for congratulation to the publishers and to good farming, for, of all the papers of its class in the country, it is easily the best and most helpful. Its Special Farmers' Institute editions, issued with the regular edition the first week in each month, have been for years the admiration of all practical farmers. Written wholly by farmers, they are full of actual experience, and smell of the soil. We have been fortunate enough this season to secure terms for The Homestead and its Special Farmers' Institute Editions, together with The Poultry Farmer and The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Journal, four of the most valuable farm publications in the country, that enable us to offer the four in connection with our own paper for $1.90 for the entire five, one year. This is emphatically a good thing, and no farmer in this county should fail to take advantage of this offer. For a large line of thoroughly practical farm reading nothing has ever been offered before that equals it. A county paper, a farm paper, a poultry paper, a farm insurance paper and the Special Farmers' Institute, all for $1.90. Come in and order them.

Illinois Central R. R.

OF INTEREST TO

Stockholders.

Free Transportation to Attend the Annual Meeting at Chicago.

The Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at a meeting held July 18, 1900, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Upon the recommendation of the President, the resolution adopted July 21, 1897, authorizing the free transportation of stockholders over the company's lines, to Chicago and return, at the time of the annual meeting of stockholders, was reconsidered and amended so as to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That, until the further order of this Board, there may be issued, to each holder of one or more shares of the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered on the books of the company, a ticket enabling him, or her, to travel free over the company's lines from the station on the Illinois Central Railroad nearest to his or her registered address, to Chicago and return, for the purpose of attending in person the meetings of stockholders. Such ticket to be good for the journey to Chicago only during the four days immediately preceding, and the day of the meeting, and for the return journey from Chicago only on the day of the meeting, and the four days immediately following, when properly countersigned and stamped during business hours—that is to say, between 9.00 A. M, and 5.00 P. M.—in the office of the assistant secretary, Mr. W. G. Bruen, in Chicago. Such ticket may be obtained by any registered holder of stock on application, in writing, to the president of the company in Chicago. Each application must state the full name and address of the stockholder exactly as given in his or her certificate of stock, together with the number and date of such certificate. No more than one person will be carried free in respect to any one holding of stock as registered on the books of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. G. HACKSTAFF,
Secretary.

The next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago on Wednesday, September 26, 1900, at noon. For the purpose of this meeting the stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business on September 11 to the morning of September 27. 34w4

Original Notice,

In the District Court of Iowa, in and for Delaware County.

E. M. Ward,
vs
Mrs. Cornelius B. Polhamus, et al, } October Term, 1900.

To Mrs. Cornelius B. Polhamus, Mrs. Wm. L. Baker, Mrs. Robert P. Baker, Mrs. Alexander P. Baker, Mrs. John W. Baker, Tehilah E. Baker, Edwin Finney, Mrs. Edwin Finney, Hugh Hammond, Mrs. Hugh Hammond, H. Fred Denton, Louise E. Denton, Harry R. Denton, Emily F. Denton, Mary R. Denton, Mrs William P. Brown, Edward F. Cromwell Mrs. Edward F. Cromwell, Mrs. Benjamin F. Stearns, Oscar H. Stearns, Frank H. Stearns, Eliza F. Stearns, Carrie M. Stearns, Joseph Taft, Mrs. Joseph Taft, Michael Mahoney, Sarah Mahoney, James H. Williams, Mrs. James H. Williams, Mrs. James Nottingham, The Unknown Heirs of Robert A. Baker, And the unknown claimants of the north half (½) of north east qr. (¼), and the south east qr. (¼) of section thirty (30). The east half (½) of south east qr. (¼) of section thirty one (31). The west half (½) of south west qr. (¼) of section thirty two (32), all in township eighty nine (89) n. range five (5), west of the 5th p. m. Lots 7, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20 and 21 in the Rail Road addition to Manchester, Iowa, (except that part of said lot 7, deeded by A. R. Loomis to A. C. Carter,) and lots 459, 460, 461, 462, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 505, 506, 507, 522, 523, 524, 525, 536, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 558, 559, 560, 561, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 717, 718 and 738 in the city of Manchester, said Delaware county, Wm. M. Denton, and Emma G. Denton Robert A. Denton and Margaret E. Denton, Defendants.

You and each of you are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the clerk of the District court of Iowa, in and for Delaware County, the petition of E. M. Ward in which he alleges that he is the absolute owner in fee of all of the real estate, lots and parcels of land above described.

That he became the owner of said premises by purchase from Loring R. Loomis on or about the 8th day of March, 1900. That said Loomis obtained his title to said premises by several conveyances made to him and his grantors, by Sundry and divers persons, and by prescription, as shown by abstracts of title attached to said petition, and the allegations of said petition, and that the claims or apparent interests of the defendants are shown by said petition and abstract.

That diligent search and inquiry has been made to ascertain the places of residence or whereabouts of the defendants, Mrs. Cornelius B. Polhamus, Mrs. Wm. L. Baker, Mrs. Robert P. Baker, Mrs. Alexander P. Baker, Mrs. John W. Baker, Tehilah E. Baker, Edwin Finney, Mrs. Edwin Finney, Hugh Hammond, Mrs. Hugh Hammond, Mrs. Wm. P. Brown, Edward F. Cromwell, Mrs. Edward F. Cromwell, Joseph Taft, Mrs. Joseph Taft, Michael Mahoney, Sarah Mahoney, James H. Williams, Mrs. James H. Williams and Mrs. James H. Nottingham, and that the place of residence of either and all of them, or of their heirs or devisees are unknown to plaintiff, and that he cannot more particularly describe the unknown claimants to said real estate or any lot or parcel thereof, than as stated in said petition.

That the plaintiff and those under whom he claims title to the premises described in his said petition, now are and for more than ten years preceding the commencement of this action have been, in the actual, undisputed, open, adverse, exclusive, visible and notorious possession of all of said premises, under color of title and claim of right.

And plaintiff, among other things, asks in said petition that his title to all of said real estate be established and confirmed against the adverse claims of each and all of the defendants in this action, their heirs and devisees, and all unknown claimants of said real estate or of any lot or parcel thereof, that all and each of them and all persons claiming by through or under them, be barred and estopped from having or claiming any right, title or interest therein adverse to plaintiff, that the title to all of said premises be quieted in the plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as may be deemed equitable.

No personal claim is made against any of the defendants.

And that unless you appear thereto and defend on or before noon of the second day of the next term of the said District Court to be begun and holden at Manchester, said Delaware county, on Monday the 8th day of October 1900, default will be entered against you and judgment and decree rendered as prayed.

Manchester, Iowa, August, 18, 1900.

BRONSON & CARR,
Attys. for Pltff.

I, A. S. Blair, Judge of the 10th Judicial District of Iowa, do hereby approve the foregoing original notice in the case of E. M. Ward vs Mrs. Cornelius B. Polhamus et al, and I do hereby order that the same be published in the Manchester Democrat, a weekly newspaper published at Manchester, Iowa, for six (6) consecutive weeks.

Manchester, Iowa, August 13th, 1900.

A. S. BLAIR,
33-6 Judge of 10th Judicial Dist. of Iowa.

In the District Court o Iowa, in and for Delaware County, October Term, A. D. 1900.

J C Orr and Mary M Orr, plaintiffs,
vs
Mrs Porter Wright, Mrs Elhanon Wright, Mrs Daniel Goodman, Mrs Michael Weaver, Mrs John W McMeans, David Purvis, Mrs David Purvis, Sarah Thompson, The Heirs at Law of Sarah Thompson, William P Dickinson, Eveline S Dickinson, E H Dickinson, Mrs E H Dickinson, Chas E Dickinson, Mrs Chas E Dickinson, Frank C Dickinson, Mrs Frank C Dickinson, George B Dickinson, Mrs George B Dickinson, Fred P Dickinson, Mrs Fred P Dickinson, Evaline L Dickinson, Carrie Johnson, S J Johnson, Edward T Dickinson, Mrs Edward T Dickinson, Mabel Dickinson, Warren Dickinson, The Unknown Claimants of the nw¼ of the nw¼ and the n½ of the ne¼ and ne¼ of the nw¼ of sec 35, twp 87, North, Range 5 West of the 5th P M, and the e½ of se¼ of nw¼ of sw¼ of sec 15, twp 87 North Range 4 West of the 5th P M, defendants. } Original Notice.

To the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the clerk of the District Court in and for Delaware County, Iowa, the petition of J. C. Orr and Mary M. Orr, in which they allege that they are the absolute owners in fee of the northwest quarter [¼] of the northwest quarter [¼] and the north half [½] of the northeast quarter [¼] and the northeast quarter [¼] of the northwest quarter [¼] of section thirty-five [35], township eighty-seven [87] North, Range five [5] west of the Fifth [5] P M, and the east half [½] of the southeast quarter [½] of the northwest quarter [¼] of the southwest quarter [¼] of section fifteen [15], township eighty-seven [87] North, range four [4] west of the fifth [5] P. M, in Delaware county, Iowa.

That the plaintiffs became the owners of said premises by purchase from Hiram Arnold on the 8th day of March, 1900. That said Arnold obtained his title to said premises by several conveyances made to him and his grantors by sundry and divers persons, as shown by abstracts of title attached to said petition and the allegations in said petition. That the claimed interest of the defendants named in said petition is shown by said abstracts of title.

That diligent search and inquiry has been made and plaintiffs have not been able to learn whether the said defendants Mrs. Porter Wright, Mrs. Elhanon Wright, Mrs. Daniel Goodman, Mrs. Michael Weaver, Mrs. John McMeans, David Purvis, Mrs. David Purvis, or either of them, are now living, or, if dead, the names and place of residence of their heirs, or of the heirs of said Sarah Thompson.

That they can not more particularly describe the unknown claimants to said real estate than as stated in said petition.

That the mortgage on part of said premises made by Amzi B. Thompson and wife to Daniel and Sarah B. Thompson, on June 11, 1858, has been fully paid and should be satisfied of record.

That the plaintiffs and those under whom they claim title to said premises, now are and for more than ten years preceding the commencement of this action, have been in the actual, undisputed, open, adverse, exclusive, visible and notorious possession of all of said premises, under color of title and claim of right.

And plaintiffs, among other things, ask that their title to all of said real estate be established and confirmed against the adverse claims of the defendants, their heirs and assigns, and all unknown claimants of said real estate, or of any part or parcel thereof: that all and each of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, be barred and forever estopped from having or claiming any right, title or interest in said premises adverse to plaintiffs; that the title to said premises be quieted in the plaintiffs and for such other and further relief as may be deemed equitable.

And that unless you appear thereto and defend on or before noon of the second day of the next term of the said District