

TOBACCO.

Its Cultivation and Management in Missouri. From St. Louis Republican.

To the Tobacco Growers of Missouri:

As the time is fast approaching for the planters to make preparations for another crop, I desire to make a few suggestions of important facts concerning the cultivation and management of tobacco. The quality of the Missouri tobacco, which was once rich and heavy, has been depreciating and the amount produced per acre has diminished during the last few years. This depreciation in quality and quantity is due in great measure to a want of good seed, for the lands are still rich and productive. The seed in Missouri have become so mixed that scarcely a planter in the state knows what variety he is cultivating. The different varieties of tobacco should be kept distinct. Each particular variety should be put upon its appropriate soil. The varieties which grow rich heavy tobacco should be planted on old ground and bottom land, of which I recommend the following: The "broad leaf oronoco," "long green," and "blue prior."

As but few planters are familiar with the different varieties, I will suggest that they select for old and low lands tobacco that has broad leaf and good length, and grows rich and heavy. They should not cultivate the "shoe-string" tobacco, for its leaf is narrow and its stem very large, which are looked upon by manufacturers and stemmers as objectionable. The broad leaf having the same color and substance commands a much better price than it, on account of the great loss in stemming. The yield from an hundred pounds of the latter is only about 55 or 60 pounds after stemming, while that of the broad leaf is from 70 to 80 pounds. For new land it is best to select tobacco of a variety that does not produce a large coarse plant. Fine fillers and wrappers are raised on new land and it is necessary that the leaf should be silky with a small stem and fibro. After an experience of many years in raising tobacco in Virginia, I regard the Yellow Prior as the best of all for the growth of fine tobacco; the Golden Pemberton is likewise a good variety.

Tobacco which ripens early can generally be successfully cured; therefore it is important to have plants as early as possible. To this end plant beds should be burned and sown about the first of February, or as soon after as the weather will permit. A thorough burning with log fires is necessary to kill the grass seed in the land. After burning, the ashes should be raked from the bed, and the bed dug up with a hoe without bringing the subsoil to the surface. The rake should then be used to pulverize the soil; and when this is thoroughly done the seed should be sown and trodden in by the feet. After this cover the bed with brush, which must remain on until the plants are as large as a half-dime piece; then remove it so as to allow the young plants to receive the benefit of the sun. When the plants attain the requisite size transplant them any time after the 20th of May and before the 20th of June; this will give the plants sufficient time to ripen without running much risk of frost. As soon as the plants have commenced growing, they should be worked out and this should be repeated, whether the land be free from grass or not, after every rain, until the crop begins to ripen. This will increase the body or richness of the tobacco very much. When the plants are large enough they should be primed about eight inches from the ground or to the largest leaf on them; and topped at not more than twelve leaves early in the season and at ten eight and six as the season advances. This will effect the ripening of a good deal of the crop at the same time; besides low topping gives body and richness to the plant. It is advisable in cutting to split the stalk, as it cures up much more rapidly and is less apt to house burn than speared tobacco.

A great drawback to the farmers of Missouri is that they have too few barns, and what they have are very inferior. It is impossible to handle a crop nicely without good barns and

plenty of them; there should be from two to five barns on every plantation where there is any pretense of raising tobacco. The log barns are the best, and can be constructed at a small cost; 18 by 20 feet is the proper size; this will give five rooms, which should be five tiers high in the body. A small barn 18 feet inside is most suited for curing fine yellow tobacco; this would give the barn four rooms, which should be five tiers high also. Barns for curing fine yellow tobacco should be tightly chinked and daubed, so as to retain the heat; and it is best to use charcoal or flues. There are but few farmers who have not logs enough for their barns, and during the winter months when there is little to do they should build; it is absolutely necessary to have good barns to cure fine tobacco. As the timber is fast disappearing in Virginia and North Carolina and the tobacco region becoming diminished, it will be expected of Missouri to produce the fine bright tobacco of the country. I wish to see the farmers of Missouri make bright tobacco and realize from 25 cents to \$1 per pound for themselves and compel our manufacturers to pay it to the planters of Virginia and North Carolina.

S. E. EDMONDS, St. Louis.

A New Era for the Valley of the Great River. [New Orleans Times.]

The jetties are not by any means completed. A vast amount of money and labor must yet be spent upon them, but the experimental part of the work is done. The project of the engineer is accomplished, and the drudgery of contract work is now all that remains to be done to perfect the most useful enterprise ever undertaken on the American continent. The sum paid to Capt. Eads will enable him to secure by permanency in his works the results already obtained, and this done, the steady action of the river current will achieve all that is desired in deepening and maintaining a lasting channel. New Orleans has been so shrouded in the mists of political contest that she has not yet seen the grand future which the jetties have opened up to her view. All the towns and cities in the West, to the remotest tributaries of the Mississippi, are hailing the opening of the jetties as a new era in their own existence, and are devising means by which to take advantage of the new opportunities which will offer for cheaper transportation and enlarged trade.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Herald tells the story of Charles O'Connor's wooing in the following interesting paragraph: The young and beautiful widow of Commodore McCracken of our navy returned from abroad after her husband's death; and finding her financial affairs in a complicated state, went to Mr. O'Connor to get his legal advice in disentangling them. Mr. O'Connor, upon examination, discovered that the commodore had died insolvent, and the beautiful widow was left to the cold mercies of a selfish world without a penny to call her own. This he was obliged to break to her, whereupon she held up her hands in piteous dismay, crying: "Oh, Mr. O'Connor, what shall I do? I who have lived in luxury all my life!" "Madam," said the great lawyer, "the best advice I can give you is to marry me." Whereupon they were married.

How to Make a Cheap and Powerful Disinfectant.—Dissolve half a drachm of nitrate of lead in a pint of boiling water, now dissolve two drachms of common salt in a bucket of water; when both are dissolved pour the two mixtures together, and when the sediment has settled you have a pail full of clear fluid, which is a saturated solution of the chloride of lead. A cloth saturated with the liquid and hung up in a room will at once sweeten a fetid atmosphere. Poured down a sink, water-closet or drain, or on any decaying mass, it will produce the same result. The nitrate of lead is cheap, and a pound of it would make several barrels of the disinfectant. The salt which furnishes the chlorine would not cost more than the water.

"Did you notice how splendidly I went through that last reel at the ball last night, Tom?" "Yes, and I also noticed that you kept it up all the way home."

When you see a cat put up her back and snarl at a plate of sausages, you may know they are genuine.

Here Telephone Triumphs. From Scientific American.

The Boston daily Globe enjoys the honor of being the first newspaper which has printed a telephonic news dispatch. Appropriately enough the subject of the message is Prof. Bell's lecture on his wonderful instrument which was delivered at Salem, Mass., on the evening of February 12. At 10:55, on the same evening, the Globe reporter in Salem made a verbal report of the occurrence to the Globe office in Boston, eighteen miles away. Not only was the voice of the reporter clearly recognized, but the receivers of the message also heard the applause of the audience which attended the lecture.

Prof. Bell's lecture was in itself a wonderful exhibition of the powers of the invention. From his platform, the speaker placed himself in communication with Mr. T. A. Watson, his associate in Boston. The latter then sent the Morse alphabet by musical sounds, which was distinctly audible to the entire audience. The airs played on an organ were transmitted; and on being asked for a song, Mr. Watson complied with "Auld Lang Syne," and finally made a short speech, the words being perfectly distinguishable to all the people present, who broke into prolonged applause, for which Mr. Watson returned thanks. Every experiment was successful, and the invention was subjected to severe tests.

A Singular Harmony of Figures. From Columbus, (Ga.) Sun.

The multiplication of 987,654,321 by 45 gives 4,444,444,444. Reversing the order of the digits, and multiplying 123,456,789 by 45 we get a result equally curious, 5,555,555,555. If we take 123,456,789 as the multiplicand, and, interchanging the figures of 45, take 54 as the multiplier, we obtain another remarkable product, 6,666,666,666. Returning to the multiplicand first used, 987,654,321, and taking 54 as the multiplier, again, we get 53,333,333,334—all three except the first and last figures, which read together 54, the multiplier. Taking the same multiplicand and using 27, the half of 54, as the multiplier, we get a product of 26,666,666,667—all sixes except the first and last figures, which read together, give 27, the multiplier. Next interchanging the figures in the number 27, and using 72 as the multiplier, with 987,654,321 as the multiplicand, we obtain a product of 711,111,111,112—all ones except the first and last figures, which, read together gives 72, the multiplier.

Entombed by Cannibals.

Dr. W. H. James, late of Nevada, was well known in this county, and had many relatives in Miller Township of whom Mr. Asa James was one. Several years ago we believe Dr. James was for several months in Palmyra. From the Ploche Nevada Gazette we learn that Dr. James has met with a terrible fate, having been eaten by Cannibals, on the Island of West Guinea which is in the Pacific north of Australia.

Dr. James practiced in Ploche, Nevada in 1873. After leaving there he took up his residence at School Creek, the same state, and thence departed for San Francisco, at which place he obtained a position as hospital steward on an Australian steamer. Arriving at Melbourne, he resigned that position and started with an exploring party to New Guinea. Dr. James and a companion, on arriving at that island, left the exploring party and struck for the interior of the country, seeking for gold diggings, when both perished as above stated. —Hannibal Clipper.

The Branstetter Trial. [From the Mexico Intelligencer.]

The trial of F. D. Branstetter, charged with the murder of Jeff Lowry began last Monday afternoon (an adjourned term of Audrain circuit court being held for that purpose) and was concluded yesterday; the jury finding the accused guilty of murder in the second degree and assessing his punishment at eighty-three years in the penitentiary—the court afterwards reducing the term of imprisonment to sixty years. Motion was made by the prisoner's counsel for a new trial, which was overruled. Leave was granted to prepare and file a bill of exceptions. Appeal will be taken to the supreme court. In the meantime the prisoner goes to the penitentiary.

At one of the Detroit churches where a revival is in progress the clergyman asked those who wanted to be prayed for to stand up. Quite a number rose to their feet, and after services were closed one lady was heard asking another at the door, "Why didn't you stand up?" "Oh, I didn't want to," was the reply. "Why, you are a very foolish woman. I wouldn't have missed the opportunity for any thing." "Opportunity for what?" "Why for standing up there and showing off your seal skin sash?" There wasn't another in the whole church!

SALT-RISING BREAD.—Prepare the yeast as early in the morning as you can, by first scalding the vessel thoroughly; then take a half-pint of lukewarm water; add to it a pinch of salt, the same of ginger and white sugar, and a lump of saleratus the size of a small pea; mix all together, with flour enough to make a thin batter; set it to rise in a pot warm water—be sure and do not let it scald. When light, which will be in afternoon some time, mix with enough warm water and milk of equal parts to make as many loaves as desired.

A LAUNDRY SECRET.—The following receipt for doing up shirts will be found of use to many housewives: Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder; put it into a pitcher and pour on it a pint or so of water; and then, having covered it up, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the draze into a clean bottle, and cork it and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum-water stirred into a pint of starch, made in the usual manner, will give to the lawn, either white or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them, after they have been washed.

A Virginia hunter says that he saw about seven hundred thousand ducks settle on a pond. They were wedged closely together. He fired both barrels of his gun into them. They flew away; but, as soon as the flock spread out a little, dead ducks loosened and fell until he picked up enough to fill twenty-nine barrel.

An exchange says "It is a singular fact that most dogs in Florida contract bad coughs." Out West here they all appear to be troubled with the bow-wowel complaint.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the clerk of the Circuit court of Lincoln county, Missouri, made returnable to the spring term of Circuit Court eighteen hundred and 77, and to me directed in favor of Charles W. Staples and against Mary Wilson and George W. Wilson, I have levied upon and seized as the property of Mary W. Wilson and George W. Wilson the following real estate, to-wit: One hundred acres of land in survey sixteen hundred and fifty-two, originally granted by the Spanish government to Baptist Roy and confirmed by the board of commissioners, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the northeast corner at the bank of the Mississippi river, from which a pine-cak tree twenty inches in diameter bears south seventy-two degrees west, distant twenty-eight links, thence with the meanderings of said river south ten chains to a stone, the northwest corner of a tract conveyed by Peter Chouteau, sr., to Joseph Debevoise et al, from which an elm tree six inches in diameter bears north 35.30 west, distant twenty-five links, thence south 80.20 west, 83 chains and 55 links to the southwest corner, a stone in the prairie, the northwest corner, thence south 88.30 east, eighty-five chains and 1 fifty-five links to the place of beginning, and I will on

Friday, April 6th, 1877, between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of that day at the front door of the court house in the town of Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Mary Wilson and George W. Wilson of, in and to the above described real estate to satisfy said execution and costs. JAMES C. ELMORE, Sheriff. By A. C. SNEYDEN, D. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE IN PARTITION.—Edward Slater, Samuel Slater, Mary E. Hill and George Hill, her heirs, Eva F. Fine and Rocket Fine, minors, by their guardian and curator, William Fine, ex parte. By virtue of an order of sale issued from the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Lincoln county, Missouri, dated the 19th day of February, 1877, in the above entitled cause, I will on

Tuesday, April 3d, 1877, at the front door of the court house in the town of Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of that day expose to sale at public vendue to the highest bidder the following described real estate situated in the county of Lincoln and state of Missouri, to-wit: The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section sixteen (16), township forty-nine (49), range two (2) west, containing forty (40) acres, more or less; also the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section fifteen (15), township forty-nine (49), range two (2) west, containing forty (40) acres, more or less; also the south half of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section fifteen (15), township forty-nine (49), range two (2) west, containing twenty (20) acres, more or less; and also the north half of the west half of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section fifteen (15), township forty-nine (49), range two (2) west, containing ten (10) acres, more or less. Terms of sale:—The third cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from date. J. C. ELMORE, Sheriff. By A. C. SNEYDEN, D. S.

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The symptoms of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; pain in the back, sides or joints—often mistaken for rheumatism; Sour stomach; loss of appetite; bowels alternately constive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Loss of spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the skin and eyes, a dry cough often mistaken for consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease and if not regulated in time great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator. L. G. WUNDER, 1625 Market st., Assistant postmaster, Philadelphia.

We have tested its virtues personally and know that for dyspepsia, biliousness and throbbing headache it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved but cured us.—Ed. Telegraph and Messenger, Macon, Ga.

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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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