Weekly Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

RULES FOR MAKING GILT-EDGED BUTTER.

These rules were recently printed in the "Rural New Yorker," and are so excellent and concise that we reprint for the benefit of our readers.

FEEDING.

Select your cows with reference to the quantity and richness of the milk produced. The best cows are the cheapest for butter, so get the best you can of whatever breed you select. Give them good pasturage in the summer, and plenty of pure water, with frequent access to salt. In winter, feed sweet, early-cut hay, well-cured corn fodder, roots, cabbages, etc., and a ration of bran, cornmeal, ground oats, or middlings.

IMPLEMENTS.

Have the best implements, and keep them scrupulously clean, well-scalded, and often exposed to the sweetening influences of the sun. The milk pail and pans should be of the best quality of tin. A reliable thermometer is a necessity to every good dairyman.

MILKING.

The milking should be done quietly and at regular times, and the utmost cleanliness observed. Nothing is tainted quicker than milk by foul odors, and surely at times with nearly all cows there is enough animal odor to it, without adding any more.

SETTING.

Strain the milk slowly into the pans, four to six inches deep. It is an excellent plan to strain the milk into a large can set in cold water, and cool down to 60 degrees before putting into the small pans. The milk must be set in a pure atmosphere, at such a temperature, as will permit the cream to rise in from thirty to thirty-six hours after setting. In order to do that the room should be kept at about 60 to 65 degrees, and not allowed to vary much, either above or below.

In hot weather keep a large piece of ice in a tub in the room. Cover it over with a thick blanket, and, if arranged so that the water will run off, it will keep a long time, and keep the room very uniform.

In cold weather some arrangement for warming the milk room should be adopted.

SKIMMING.

Skim as soon as the milk begins to turn sour. Do not neglect this rule, as it is impossible to make good butter from cream that has become old and sour. When you pour your cream into the stone jar, salaam as little as possible. Stir the cream every time you add more to it, and wipe the sides of the pot. Keep the temperature at about 60 degrees, and the cream not, in the coolest part of the house, covered with a fine gauze netting strained on a hoop, not with a tight cover. If covered too tight, fermentation is often too rapid.

CHURNING.

Churn often as there is nothing gained by long keeping. Bring the temperature of the cream in the churn to 58°, and not allow it to rise above 64°. Churn early in the morning, while it is cool. First scald the churn, turn the paddles a few times; then pour off, and pour in cold water, and turn the paddles; pour off, and pour in your cream. In churning revolve the paddles with an easy regular motion, not too fast nor too slow.

The butter should come in about forty minutes, a little more or a little less, if the temperature of the cream when put in was about 58°, ascertained by the thermometer.

COLORING.

When likely to be deficient in color add a sufficient quantity of the Perfected Butter Color (made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.,) to keep it up to the June standard.

WORKING AND SALTING.

When it has "broken," and there is a difficulty to make the butter gather, throw in some cold water and give a few more turns. Some, and I think a majority, of the best butter-makers of to-day wash their butter with cold water before removing from the churn. Gather your butter with the paddle and lift it out into the tray, press it gently and incline it, and let the butter-milk run off. Work it gently with the paddle, with a cutting, gentle pressure, but not to mash it; or, better, put into the butter-worker.

Salt it about an ounce to the pound, or to the taste of good customers; only with the best salt, and free from lumps and coarseness. Work the butter only so much as to expel the butter-milk, but not to work it too dry. This can be done by the use of a weak brine prepared for the purpose. Put the bowl away in a cool place. After standing twelve or twenty-four hours, gently press out with a ladle or machine, the remaining butter-milk, and any brine that will flow out with it, care being used not to work it too much. If this is done the butter has lost its grain and becomes salvey, and its keeping qualities are greatly injured.

PACKING.

Pack in vessels which will impart no impurities to the butter. Fill within half an inch of the top. Place a thin cloth wholly over the butter. Over that pour cold brine as strong as can be made of hot water and the purest salt, or cover with a layer of fine salt. The whole process of making the butter, from drawing the milk to the placing of the butter in packages, should be hurried, as milk, cream and butter are going to decay every moment when exposed to the air, however pure it may be. Such butter is ready to keep or to sell. If to be kept long before selling, surround every package with coarse salt, by placing them in boxes prepared for the purpose. This process keeps the butter cool and hard, and free from sudden changes of air. When all these things are attended to promptly, and with as much uniformity as is under the power of man to control, there will be a near approach to uniformity in color, richness and purity. If the new be ginner follows these rules, and keeps doing so, he will soon command the highest figures.

Cleanliness and common sense applied from the beginning to the end, are absolutely necessary to insure good butter that will bring the highest price in the market.

An Alabama darky, for a wager, recently exposed his head to the furious assaults of a trained goat. His confidence was rewarded by his winning the money, for, after a half an hour's vigorous butting, the goat drew off, utterly discouraged.

THEATRE-GOING NO LONGER THOUGHT SINFUL.

[New England Clergyman in Christian Union.]

In the present state of opinion in the Christian church theatre-going per se is no longer universally or even generally looked upon as sinful or disreputable. It is hopeless to attempt to carry back public opinion to its former position. All its tendencies are in the other direction. There is no help for it. The question, shall I go to the theatre? must be recognized as a question for each conscience to decide for itself—a question for which the word of God, written or unwritten, gives no decisive answer. It must be decided by each person with reference to all the circumstances of every case.

WHO TO KISS, WHO NOT.

[From the Marshalltown Times.]

A lady of experience gives advice on kissing to a younger lady friend, as follows: "Be irugal in the bestowal of such favors. In the first place, I would cut off all uncles, cousins and brothers-in-law; let them kiss their own wives and daughters, and I would not kiss the minister, or the doctor, or the lawyer who gets you a divorce." You see this lady understands her business and does not leave out the editor; he of all others needs these osculatory attentions "to lighten up the gloom;" she's a jolly sensible woman with a heart in the right place.

People with goods to sell who do not advertise them because of the "hard times," are like farmers who would hoard their seed corn rather than plant it, frightened of a possibly bad harvest. But, then, farmers are not so foolish. The unprofitable servant who buried his talent, as we read in scripture, didn't get much commendation for his prudence. As to the economy of personal circulars, which seem the latest fashion, they are too frequently a dead loss of postage and printing, being thrown carelessly aside as soon as received. What people say of themselves never has the force of what others say of them. And as to people thinking all the world knows them, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to advertise! that is rank nonsense. The world is a large place, and the most dignified units soon drop out of memory. A. T. Stewart, who was quite successful, knew better than that.—[Lincoln Bulletin.

COSTUMES SEVERELY CLASSIC.

The English Movement for Greek Styles of Dress for Women.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Every few years some enthusiastic woman comes forward with a plan for changing the dress of her sex and incidentally reforming innumerable abuses of the laws of health and taste. Amelia Bloomer was the last person who made any converts to a change in outer clothing, and all her disciples have long ago died or lost faith in her, and the costume of which she was the advocate can only be found in some "water cures" and a few gymnasiums, and possibly at Vineland, N. J. Then came the American dress-reform movement and a general change in the style of underclothing, not only in the United States, but in England, France, and even Germany. Thickly-gathered garments, with straight seams, were replaced by others gored and shaped to the figure; two garments were made into one and all were arranged so that the whole weight of the dress hung from the shoulders, and for a time women seemed contented. The pretty princess dress or modifications of it, which did justice to a good figure when worn with this underclothing, was so graceful that one could hardly believe it a modification of the comparatively ugly "empress" of a dozen years ago, and was so comfortable that everybody was loath to forego it when fashion threatened to substitute the sacque or Louis XVI. panniers for it. Several English ladies of taste, who determined either to keep their princess dress or something very like it, and not to be transformed into the likeness of Marie Antoinette's maids of honor, are strenuously urging the adoption of the ancient Greek dress, with very slight modifications. The costume consists of two pieces, the chiton and himation, or shawl as it is usually called by its advocates. The former is a gown, which may be either high or low necked, short or long sleeved, but which should be scanty and should have as few seams is possible. It may be of cotton, linen, silk or woolen, but should not be stiff, and it may be just long enough to touch the ground or may have a train. Its color may be white, saffron, blue, gray, purple or olive green, and it may be striped, figured or even checkered. The shawl may be of the same or of different material to the chiton, and is simply a seamless piece of cloth about two yards square, or according to the rules laid down by some ladies, two yards by four. The Greeks threw this garment over the left shoulder, brought it round under the right arm, and then threw it over the left shoulder again, adjusting the folds with as much grace as possible. The English ladies draw two of the corners over the shoulders, leaving a long loop to fall below the waist of the back, and drawing the edges together at the front, producing an effect not unlike that of an overskirt opening slantwise down the centre. This arrangement leaves all the limbs free, and is perfectly easy and graceful; but it takes both time and taste, and some ladies prefer to fasten the shawl in its place by loops passing over buttons on the chiton and its girdle, so that it requires but a few moments to draw its folds into place.

The trimming of the chiton and the shawl may be of infinite variety, from alpaca braid to oriental embroidery; it may be wrought into patterns of complicated richness or laid on in straight bands. The proper place for it is around the borders of the shawl, the lower edge of the chiton, the wrists of the sleeves, around the neck, and possibly down either side of the opening in front. The shawl may be edged with fringe and may have tassels at the corners to hold it in place, according to the ancient Greek custom, or may be left as it comes from the loom. There is no lack of chances to display handsome jewelry with this dress. The shawl is clasped on the shoulder by ornaments that may be large or small, as one pleases; the girdle may flash with diamonds, and rubies may glow at throat or wrist, or even cap the gown from throat to hem and the sleeves from wrist to shoulder, if one please, without offending against classic taste, so that the love of ostentation can be gratified as easily while wearing this simple dress as when arrayed in the regulation "suit of four pieces."

Several of the persons who have objected to the costume ask why the princess may not be substituted for the chiton, and the answer to this inquiry is that the latter is more simple to make and easy to fold, and therefore to be preferred to the princess, although it does not fit quite so smoothly. The shawl needs no recommendation to any one who has once seen it, and few who have do not hope for its introduction. There is some danger that its English advocates will create a prejudice against it by calling it a dress for persons of culture and seeming to restrict its use to a class, thus condemning it to an existence as restricted as that of the elegant pre-Raphaelite gowns; but it is to be hoped that if it should make its appearance here American women will have more sense than to speak of it as the property of a clique. The most beautiful woman cannot wear it in public without attracting disagreeable observation until it is put within the reach of all, and its general adoption will not detract from the peculiar grace of those who display most taste in its adjustment. However, its appearance on our shores is still a dream of the future, and for the present American women will follow French and not Athenian fashions.

The republicans are opposed to the repeal of the federal election law. Over sixteen thousand election supervisors and deputy marshals were used in 1876 to elect Hayes and Wheeler. Republican congressmen have a great many friends who will be out of a job about the time of the 1880 campaign.

EXPENSIVE POLITENESS.

[From Peck's Sun.]

It is a critical moment in the life and clothing of a young man when he goes down on his knees to look under the sofa for a ball of zephyr that a lady friend has dropped. It is possible that he may be able to accomplish this and recover his perpendicular with nothing more serious than a very red face and a general sense of having done something for which he should be sent from the room. But in nine cases out of ten he never fully recovers the good opinion of himself that he possessed before he undertook the recovery of the ball. It is always just beyond his reach, and in a moment of weakness he drops on his vest and commences to worm himself under the sofa by a series of acrobatic feats that would have won him an encore on the stage. He is so intent upon the recovery of the ball that he quite forget his appearance until he is reminded by a suppressed titter from one of the ladies. Then he realizes the situation and commences to back out. Of course his coat is worked up over his head, and as he feels a cold streak creep up his back he pronounces a benediction on the man who invented an open-back shirt. He is also painfully conscious that about two inches of red flannel drawers are visible between the tops of his boots and the bottom of his trowsers. This has the effect of producing more internal profanity and still more violent struggles to back out, during which one suspender breaks and his collar-button comes out. When he finally delivers himself and stands up in the middle of the room, you would not recognize in that red-faced, wild-eyed man, standing there holding his clothes together with one hand and trying to smooth down his hair with the other, the smiling, genteel ladies' man who stooped down to pick up that ball of zephyr a moment before.

SHORT AND CURT.

Delightful Reading in These Times of Diffuseness.

[From the New York Times.]

The king of Zulu-land is said to have recently addressed a note to a British officer in South Africa, as follows: "Excellency—First came the missionary; next the consul; now the army. Cetywayo." This brief letter recalls some short speeches and curt correspondence, which will doubtless be delightful reading in these times of long harangues at Albany and Washington. A western judge once upon a time addressed the grand jury in these words: "Gentlemen, the weather is extremely hot; I am very old; you know your duty—perform it." Another American judge intervened in an odd way to prevent a waste of words. He was sitting in chambers, and seeing from the pile of papers in the lawyers' hands that a certain case was likely to be a long one, he asked: "What is the amount in question?" "Two dollars, your honor," said the plaintiff's counsel. "I'd pay it," said the judge, handing over the money; "call the next case." An English judge was more patient. He listened for a couple of days to the arguments of counsel as to the construction of an act, and finally observed when they were done; "Brothers, that act was repealed a year ago." One morning a woman was shown into Dr. Abernathy's room. Before he could speak she bared her arm saying, "Burn." "A poultice," said the doctor. Next day she called again, showed her arm, and said: "Better." "Continue the poultice," the response. A few days afterward she came again; then she said; "Well, your fee?" "Nothing," said the great physician; "you are the most sensible woman I ever saw." Lord Berkeley, wishing to apprise the duke of Dorset of his changed condition wrote: "Dear Dorset, I have just been married, and am the happiest dog alive. Berkeley." The answer came: "Dear Berkeley; Every dog has his day. Dorset." The editor of a Chicago newspaper wanting the details of a terrible inundation in Connecticut, telegraphed to a correspondent at Hartford: "Send full particulars of the flood." The reply came quickly, "you will find them in Genesis."

ADVANTAGE OF CRYING.

A French physician is out with a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during operations. He contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which nature slays anguish; that when you give way to their natural feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy for a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as to either cry or groan. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from one hundred and twenty-six to sixty, in the course of two hours by giving vent to his emotions. If people feel sad and unhappy about anything let them go to their rooms and comfort themselves with a loud boo-hoo, and they will feel one hundred per cent. better afterward. In accordance with the above, the crying of children when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain. Probably most persons have experienced the effect of tears in relieving great sorrow. It is even curious how the feelings are allayed by groans and sighs.

Then let parents show more indulgence to noisy bursts of grief on the part of children as well as persons, and regard the eyes and mouth as safety valves through which nature discharges her surplus steam.

A BILL AGAINST TAX DODGERS.

The following bill was introduced by Senator D'Armand, upon the suggestion of the articles in the Post-Dispatch:

Section 1. Whenever any bond, bill of exchange, promissory note, account or other evidence of indebtedness in money or property shall be sued on, or set up by way of answer or counter-claim in any action whatsoever, the claimant thereunder shall, as essential to his right of recovery thereon or allowance thereof, allege in his statement, petition or answer, as the case may be, that the same was duly assessed for taxation for the years (naming them) for which it, from its date, should have been taxed, and that all state, county and school taxes thereon for said years have been paid, or that it was not listed or assessed for taxation at all or for any specified year or years, because not deemed solvent.

Sec. 2. The adverse party may generally or specifically deny any or all of such allegations; and if the claim so set up shall be allowed, in whole or part, the judgment shall show whether or not it was so assessed, and whether or not any such taxes are due and unpaid, or ought to be charged for and year or years on account of a failure, neglect or refusal to list the claim for taxation, and the amount of such taxes due or that ought to be charged, together with the interest and costs thereon; and, if such delinquency be found, the court shall order and require that before the claimant shall receive any money, property, credit or benefit on account of his said claim, there shall be paid to the proper tax collector, out of the money to be collected, if any, or otherwise, as the court may determine, a sum not less than the full amount of such taxes, interest and costs, if the court find that the claim was not listed and assessed because honesty and reasonably deemed insolvent; otherwise three times such amount to be at once paid.

Sec. 3. The provisions of this act shall apply to proceedings before justices of the peace, as well as in courts of record; and a petition, answer or statement must to support a judgment, and a judgment must, to be valid, be in substantial compliance herewith.

TOWNSHIP DEBTS.

[Jefferson City Correspondence St. Jo Gazette.]

There was, in the U. S. district court, on Tuesday and Wednesday, a very able discussion involving the merits and validity of what is known as the Cottey case, which was only approved by the governor on Saturday last, "concerning the assessment, levy and collection of taxes and the disbursement thereof," which is intended to prevent an levy for the payment of interest on bonded indebtedness of townships. The case in court is that of Elisha Foote vs. Johnson county, and is for interest on bonds issued by the townships in which the towns of Holden and Warrensburg are located. Mr. Reynolds, counsel for the county court of Johnson county, made return to an alternative writ of mandamus, commanding them to levy a special tax to pay the judgments held by Mr. Foote, setting forth that by the provisions of the act of the general assembly of the 8th inst. the court was prohibited from levying any tax or issuing any warrants to pay said judgments, unless ordered so to do by the judge of the circuit court. Gov. Reynolds argued that the county judges must be governed by the state law, and that the federal government, through its courts, could not interfere. He admitted that the spirit of the law was contrary to the decisions heretofore rendered by U. S. courts, and declared that the conflict between the state and national governments might as well come now as at any time. Senator Cottey, author of the state law, appeared as associate counsel with Gov. Reynolds, and claimed that the act was intended to throw additional safeguards and restrictions around the power of county courts to levy taxes for such purposes, and in fact to prevent the payment of bonds and interest which the people deemed illegal.

Gen. George H. Shields, the law partner of John B. Henderson, appeared for the creditor and argued at great length in opposition to the views of the counsel for the plaintiff. There was in his speech fully as much politics as law. He declared that all the power of the government would be brought to bear to enforce the decrees of its courts, and that no state right theories would be allowed to stand in the way of decisions of the federal courts. The decision of Krekel on the matter is not expected for several days.

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mch8tf JOHN W. McBURNEY.

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1879.

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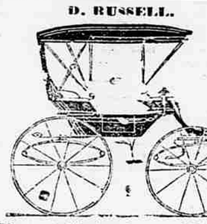

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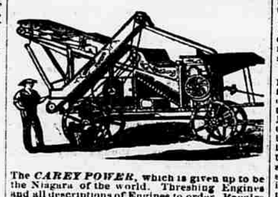
I am a sent for the

PITT'S THRESHER



The CAREY POWER, which is given up to be the Niagara of the world. Threshing Engines and all descriptions of Engines to order. Repairs for Threshing Machines, Powers, &c., always on hand at

JORDAN'S FOUNDRY

—AND—

MACHINE SHOPS,

Lexington, Missouri.

9:1mar

REJOICE!

SIGHT REGULATORS!

THE public, which has been warred long enough against the destructive use of imperfect glasses, from which so many diseases of the EYE originate, will now have an opportunity to find protection by the use of the most infallible and brilliant Alaska Crystal Combination Spectacles, and Patent Spring Eye-Glasses, which the celebrated Dr. Strassman, the great European optician, introduced while here, and for which I am the sole agent at this place. Glasses for near-sightedness and cataract adjusted; also glasses ground in old frames to order.

C. G. LUDWIGS,

feb28 Jeweler and Optician.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of James Bell, dec'd, that the undersigned, administrator, de bonis non, will apply to make a final settlement of said estate at the May term, 1879, of the Probate court of Lafayette county, Missouri, to be begun and held at the courthouse in the city of Lexington on the second Monday in May 1879.

BENJAMIN W. JEFFERSON, Administrator de bonis non.

mch15-5w

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of William Walker, a minor, that the undersigned, guardian, has filed his exhibit for final settlement of said minor's estate, at the February term, 1879, of the Lafayette county Probate Court, and will apply to make a final settlement of said guardianship at the May term of said court, to be begun and held at the courthouse in the city of Lexington, Mo., on the second Monday in May 1879.

S. G. WENTWORTH, Guardian.

feb22-5

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of Wesley A. Drysdale, deceased, that the undersigned, administrator will apply to make a final settlement of said estate at the May term of the Probate court of Lafayette county, Missouri, to be begun and held at the courthouse in the city of Lexington, on the second Monday in May, 1879

SAMUEL C. SMITH, Administrator.

feb22-5

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of Mary E. Carlyle and John J. Carlyle, minors, that the undersigned, guardian has filed his exhibit for final settlement of said minors' estates at the February term, 1879, of the Lafayette county Probate Court, and will apply to make a final settlement of said guardianship at the May term of said Court, to be begun and held at the court house, in the city of Lexington, Mo., on the second Monday in May, 1879. RICHARD H. BLESSOE, feb22-5 Guardian.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Elizabeth Buford, deceased, that the undersigned, executor, will apply to make a final settlement of said estate at the May term, 1879, of the Probate court of Lafayette county, Missouri, to be begun and held at the courthouse, in the city of Lexington, Mo., on the second Monday in May, 1879.

M. T. BUFORD, Executor.

mch8-5

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of Francis Boyle, deceased, that the undersigned, administratrix of said estate, will apply to make a final settlement at the May term, 1879, of the Probate court of Lafayette county, Missouri, to be begun and held at the courthouse in the city of Lexington, on the second Monday in May, 1879.

HONORA J. BOYLE, Administratrix.

march1-5t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Putner M. Lyons, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 14th day of February, 1879, by the Probate court of Lafayette county, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance within one year after the date of this notice, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate. And if such claims be not exhibited within two years they will be forever barred.

DANIEL L. GORDER, Administrator with will annexed.

mch15-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of George Rhodes, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 20th day of February, 1879, by the Probate court of Lafayette county, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance, to the administrator, within one year after the date of this notice, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years they will be forever barred. ASBURY RHODES,

feb22-5t Administrator.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have taken charge, by order of the Probate court, (February 21st, 1879,) of the estate of Robert Tucker, deceased, for the purpose of administering upon the same.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned, for allowance within one year after the date of my taking charge of it, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred. THOMAS STANDISH,

mch1-5t Public Administrator.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have taken charge, by order of the Probate court, (February 21st, 1879,) of the estate of John Tait, deceased, for the purpose of administering upon the same.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned, for allowance within one year after the date of my taking charge of it, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred. THOMAS STANDISH,

mch1-5t Public Administrator.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Smith & Peddicord is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the late firm are hereby notified that their accounts must be settled immediately. The books will be left in the hands of H. G. Smith, who is authorized to receive and settle all liabilities against the late firm.

H. G. SMITH, JAMES PEDDICORD.

Higginsville, Mo., March 8th, 1879.

NEW FIRM.

HAVING succeeded the late firm of Smith & Peddicord, and feeling the necessity of preparing for a vigorous spring campaign, we will, for the next 30 days, sell our stock of goods for cash at greatly reduced prices. Come and see us, and be convinced of what we say.

SMITH PEDDICORD AND CO.

Higginsville, Mo., March 8 n. 1879 m8-3

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of King & Graham, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of March, 1879. Either one is authorized to settle the outstanding business of the firm.

GARLAND C. GRAHAM, GEORGE T. KING.

march15-w3

ORDER OF SALE.

BY virtue of an order made by the county court of Lafayette county, and state of Missouri, and at the March term of said court, and on the 1st day of said term, it being the 3d day of March, 1879, I was appointed the agent for said county, to sell the real estate hereinafter described; and, by virtue of said appointment, I, the undersigned agent, appointed as aforesaid, will, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 29TH, A. D., 1879,

before the courthouse door, in the city of Lexington, county of Lafayette, and state aforesaid, between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of said day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title, interest and estate of the aforesaid defendants in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Lafayette, and state aforesaid, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section number nineteen (19), in township forty-eight (48), of range twenty-six (26), containing forty (40) acres, more or less.

Given under my hand this, the 5th day of March, 1879. GEO. M. MOUNTJOY,

mch8td County Agent.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Robert W. Gautler vs. Wiley B. Farmer, et al.

BY virtue of a special execution, issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Lafayette county, Missouri, in favor of Robert W. Gautler and against Wiley B. Farmer, Charles M. Thomas, administrator with the will annexed of Charlotte M. Bratton, deceased, and as trustee, Green D. Satterfield, Louisa M. Satterfield, Mary E. C. Campbell, her husband, Amanda M. White and Coleman White, her husband, John W. Burkes, Charles D. Burkes, Lillie D. Burkes, Annie Lee Burkes, Mary Alice Burkes and Thomas B. Burkes, children and heirs of Mary A. Burkes, deceased, and George W. L. Burkes, to me directed and returnable to the April term, 1879, of said court, I will, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF APRIL, 1879,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and in front of the court house door, in the city of Lexington, in Lafayette county, Missouri, during the session of the said Circuit court of said county, sell publicly, by auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of the said plaintiffs and defendants in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Lafayette and state of Missouri, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), and sixty (60) acres off of the south end of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six (26), and forty (40) acres, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), and the west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), and the west half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), and sixty (60) acres off of the east side of the east half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-five (35), and two (2) acres out of the northwest corner of the east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of said half quarter; thence south twenty (20) poles; thence east sixteen (16) poles; thence north twenty (20) poles; thence west sixteen (16) poles to the beginning, all in township fifty (50), of range twenty-six (26); also forty-four (44) acres off of the north end of the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five (35), in township fifty (50), of range twenty-six (26), and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of said half quarter; thence east twenty (20) chains; thence south nineteen and a half (19½) chains; thence south, seventy-four (74) degrees west, to the west line of said half quarter section; thence north to the beginning, containing in all four hundred and thirty-six (436) acres of land more or less.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of February, 1879. GEO. M. MOUNTJOY, Sheriff.

mch8td

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, }

In the Probate Court, February Term, 12th day —February 22d, 1879.

John Aull, administrator of the estate of Robert Aull, deceased, vs. Ann Aull, deceased.

NOW at this day comes John Aull, administrator of the estate of Robert Aull, deceased, and presents to the court his petition, praying for an order for the sale of so much of the real estate of said deceased as will pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate, and yet unpaid for want of sufficient assets, accompanied by the accounts