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C. T. HOLLAND, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, KEYTESVILLE, MO.

J. T. ALDRIDGE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, KEYTESVILLE, MO.

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HOLLMAN'S MEDICINE, CURE BY ABSORPTION.

CURRENT NEWS.

WASHINGTON. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, at a private meeting held on the 10th, considered the case of Senator Ingalls.

At Kansas City, Mo., on the night of the 14th, Mrs. F. G. Noonan was shot and killed by her husband under most distressing circumstances.

At Hunter's Creek, Mich., on the Detroit and Bay View Railroad, the morning of the 14th, a night-watchman in a saw-mill, went home and found John House in company with Mrs. Stevens.

At Philadelphia, on the 9th, Edward Parr, convicted of the murder of his daughter, was executed by hanging.

A most horrible crime was committed in New York City on the night of the 10th. The wife of Dr. Alonzo J. Hull, a wealthy physician, residing at No. 140 West Forty-second Street, was found dead in her bed.

A gang of 10 convicts, at work in the construction of a North Carolina railroad, in Chatham County, on the 14th made a break for it.

A meeting of the 14th, determined that a strike of 10 days, unless their demands for a 15 per cent. increase was acceded to, they would inaugurate a general strike.

Alexander Soloviev, who attempted the assassination of the Emperor of Russia on the 14th of April, was banished on the 9th.

The Emperor William's Golden Wedding was celebrated with great splendor at Berlin on the 10th.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on the 10th, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

In the House, on the 10th, the bill for the relief of the officers of the United States Army, was passed.

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PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Mrs. Howard Paul, the actress and singer, is dead.

—Miss Nelson's physician tells her she must either quit the stage or die.

—Francis Newman, the brother of Cardinal Newman, who is a professed delat, seriously believes in a creed he has called the "Bible and the Cross."

—Wm. M. Everts began life as a newspaper writer. He was studying law in New York when he was employed on the New World, then principal editor of the New York Tribune.

—Tennyson's early poem, "The Lover's Tale," is announced in London for immediate publication.

—Mr. J. M. Keating of the Memphis Appeal has just issued, through the Howard Association, a volume of 450 pages, giving a full report of the yellow fever epidemic in that city during the summer of 1878.

—English capitalists have projected three different railway lines, aggregating 850 miles in length, into the interior of Africa, from points on the east coast.

—Among the goods offered for human wear by a glass-spinner of Vienna are glass mitts, white and curly; glass hats for ladies; glass leathers; glass gloves; glass carpets, cuffs, collars, veils and dresses.

—Statistics given to the press by the State Department show that four-fifths of all the exports of the island of Cuba come to the United States.

THE NEW HOMESTEAD LAW.

GENTLERMAN: I have to call attention to the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to grant additional rights to homesteaders on public lands within railroad rights-of-way."

That act provides that after the passage of the act, any person who has a claim on any public lands within the limits of any railroad or any other railroad or military road, may, at his option, elect to have his claim extended to the extent of 160 acres to each acre, thus doing away in this class of cases with the distinction between ordinary and double homesteads.

The act further provides that "any person who has, under existing laws, taken a claim on any public lands within the limits of any railroad or military road, and who has not yet received a patent therefor, may, at his option, elect to have his claim extended to the extent of 160 acres to each acre, thus doing away in this class of cases with the distinction between ordinary and double homesteads."

In this class of cases the party will be required to make a certain amount of improvement on the land, and to file a certain amount of money with the register of the land office.

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TEXAS LONG-HORNS.

The Cattle Trade of Texas.—The Cow Man and the Cowboy.—On the Trail. (Continued from page 10.)

The cattle business, which has always been a most important interest of the State, suffered considerable depression last year. Previous to the decline in prices last summer, most every one interested in cattle realized some profit.

The cattle raisers have not always made the largest profits, but they have always had the advantage of incurring the smallest risk. With them it has been a question of greater or lesser profits—but profits always.

There are not in the Northwest, however, the same natural barriers between the "cow man" and advanced civilization that exist in the original strongholds of the long-horn.

During the past few years the efforts of Texas stockmen to improve their herds by means of imported bulls from Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Illinois, several hundred head of short-horn and other improved cattle from the States mentioned during the fall and winter just passed.

There are here some very fine specimens of the cow-breed, and the course of neglect and semi-starvation for years have left their marks in many places.

Where good grass and abundant shade are found the cattle show up to much advantage. In some places, however, they are considered the best for all seasons.

Brakes, affording shelter, are necessary for the winter, but cattle do not thrive well in heavily wooded districts.

The Texas cow-boy is a rare bird. He is a sort of happy jack of the wilderness, a dry land sailor, who takes his fun in large doses of whiskey and in his town when he is in the nearest town with a dance house—his fun pure devilry.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

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—Miss Nelson's physician tells her she must either quit the stage or die.

—Francis Newman, the brother of Cardinal Newman, who is a professed delat, seriously believes in a creed he has called the "Bible and the Cross."

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THE COW MAN.

The cattle man of Texas are not all the same. Some bought or earned their stock; others acquired it by inheritance.

When the war ended some who had large herds returned home from the conflict to find their stock scattered in all directions.

Others started in after the war, and unscrupulousness progressed from small beginnings—often only a branding iron and a pony—to the proprietorship of big herds.

There is a distinction and a difference, also, between the stock man and the cow man. Many of the better class of stock men are recent arrivals in the State, having been attracted by the great extent of free pasturage and the comparatively mild winters, which latter advantage has been thought renders it unnecessary to put up any fodder.

Experience shows, however, that a short spell of severe cold. But it would be next to impossible to provide for the big herds as they are now dispersed. Of late some advances have been made in the handling of the great herds that are scattered over the State.

Formerly they were permitted to roam at will, and were only looked after in the branding season, when the herds were "cut out" along in the summer.

Now the cattle men of the Northwest Texas employ range riders, and hold their stocks within limited areas.

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