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3/13

MEXICO WEEKLY LEDGER.

R. M. WHITE, Editor and Proprietor.] To Our Pride in the Past and Our Hope for the Future, Let Us Add Vigorous Work in the Living Present. [$1.50 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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THERE is a boom in the air.

THE Mining Co. must go to work at once.

ARBOR DAY should be observed in Mexico.

THE Boom, with a capital B, is increasing.

AT LAST! We are to have the coveted bridge.

SOME men are born great, but they out grow it.

OUR merchants should give special prizes at the fair.

THE Mining Co. is going to begin operation at once.

BE PATIENT; the boom will be upon us before we know it.

AN editor makes an income when he makes his ink hum.

NOW, IN the matter of a boom, let the procession move.

THE Board of Trade is taking hold—the boom is coming.

BUSINESS is opening up and the boom is coming a pace.

THE interstate commerce bill goes into effect on the 5th of April.

EVERY farmer in the county should prepare to bring something to the fair.

THE new bridge will greatly increase the value of South Side property.

THE fast mail from New York is a big thing for St. Louis and the entire West.

THE Mining Company means business; work will be commenced at once.

HUSH! We hear the spikes being driven into the new Southern Extension now.

THE man who doesn't advertise and the man who growls is generally the same fellow.

THE biggest boom possible for Mexico, outside of deals in real estate, would be to strike natural gas.

WHILE business men generally complain that collections are hard to make, the business outlook is very promising for a good spring trade.

THE most conspicuous sign of a genuine boom for this city is the activity in real estate circles. Every real estate agent in Mexico is as busy as a bee.

AT A meeting of general managers of railroads in Chicago, interstate passes were abolished. Each road was left to deal with state passes as it pleases.

THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been purchased by Alfred Sculley, of New York, with eighteen thousand miles under the new management.

EVERYONE is interested in the building of the southern extension. The extension would materially help Jefferson City, but would double Mexico's big boom.

SKEPTICS who doubt that Mexico and Audrain county are not keeping abreast of the times are referred to the real estate transfers printed in to-day's LEDGER.

SOME people have gall enough to ask a newspaper man to publish a half column obituary notice free, but will refuse even to subscribe for the paper a few months.

BRITISH officials are complaining of the escape of state secrets; but, considering the fact that they have a woman as their ruler, they seem to keep such secrets tolerably well.

THE Moberly daily *Monitor* will issue a mammoth paper on April 7th. It will be a dandy, and the business men of Moberly should give the enterprise that encouragement such an undertaking deserves.

BY reference to our local columns it will be seen that more than $150,000 transactions in real estate transfers have been made within the last few days. This is certainly a magnificent showing, and a signficant one, too.

THE Mexico City Council is to be congratulated. It steps out leaving the streets in good condition, the hydrant rental paid, a new and substantial bridge and the town lighted by electricity. Truly, the boom is on.

PLEASANT TRIP TO FLORIDA.

Graphic Description of the State and Its Numerous Orange Groves—A Visit to the Oldest Town in the United States.

Correspondence of the Ledger.

NEVADA, Mo., March 9.—In response to your request and the many inquiries of Mexico friends, I will give you a short account of my recent trip to Florida. I will speak only of Florida, as the intervening trip, via St. Louis, Nashville, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala., would be of little interest but to few.

Our first stop was at Pensacola, Fla., and although this is quite a pretty city, the first feeling experienced by any Northerner is one of disgust, for two reasons—sand and oxen. Of sand there is an abundance, but while we pity them because of it, they have a similar feeling for us because of our heavy, sticky muds, which of course their sandy soil never makes.

The horses of Pensacola are inferior and oxen are used by the poorer classes much more than horses, and so long as Pensacola's streets are filled with these slow-going, slouchy outfits, she will never be the pretty city she would otherwise be, nor attractive to people of taste and energy from the North, who have been used to so much better.

Her principal business is the shipment of fish, oysters and lumber.

From Pensacola to Jacksonville we passed through a continuous stretch of almost unbroken pine forests, sparsely settled and comparatively uninteresting, because of its "sameness."

We made but one stop on this trip—at Chipley—where we took hacks to St. Andrews Bay. This place has been much advertised by the Cincinnati company controlling it

The bay is a beautiful sheet of water and abounds with fish and oysters. The water is very clear, and I never saw finer oysters than we gathered there, while sailing on the bay. The red-snapper—considered one of the finest salt water fish known—is found in abundance, just outside the bay, in the Gulf of Mexico.

The soil at St. Andrews is only fair. The town is as yet very small, but should they ever have a railroad, it would probably develop into a fair fish, oyster and lumber market.

Until there is some improved method of reaching the place it cannot hope to improve. The trip there and back, as it now has to be made from Chipley, is simply horrible.

The great fault of the company advertising this place, is in leading their purchasers to suppose that these lots, etc., are in or near the town, and "by the sea," while they are, in fact, from 2 to 5 miles back from the "town" and "sea," in the heart of the pine woods.

Reaching Jacksonville, the metropolis of Florida, we found a beautiful city on the banks of the St. Johns river. The oxen and carts have disappeared and the streets are filled with nice horses and carriages.

The buildings, as a class, are good, some of them quite fine, and apparently a large business is done. Her wharfs are crowded with steamers for all points on the Atlantic coast and the St. Johns river, and they are constantly arriving and departing.

But Jacksonville is well known to all, as it is visited by all who visit Florida, so we will take a steamer up the St. Johns river (up is south on this river) to Tocoi, taking cars across from there to St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States. And a queer, quaint old city it is. The narrow streets, only from 10 to 20 feet wide—the old Spanish houses with their overhanging porches—the old city gates with part of the old city wall—the old sea wall, built from coquina (a shell stone)—the old Spanish slave mart in the plaza—the old cathedral with its bells, its sun dial and its queer old pipe organ—the old Spanish fort in which 300 Indians are now kept confined. In fact, in St. Augustine everything is old, everything is Spanish and everything is interesting.

One can hardly realize that they are in the U. S. while exploring these old buildings. No description could picture it properly. One must see it to understand and appreciate the "quaintness" of things.

From St. Augustine to Palatka—a flourishing city on the St. Johns—thence up the Ocklawaha river to Silver Springs—a trip never to be forgotten.

The Ocklawaha is the narrowest and crookedest river in the world that is navigated by steamboats and these are built specially for that river.

Here the alligators are first seen, occasional groups of palm trees are passed and at night, when the headlight of pine knots on top of the pilot house is lighted, everything looks wierd and lovel. The last ten miles—Silver Springs run—is made through water clear as crystal, and fish of all kinds can be plainly seen, swimming lazily around from 10 to 50 feet below the boat. At the spring a nickle can be plainly seen lying on the bottom, 65 feet below.

From Silver Springs we went south to Leesburg, in the "lake region," and on to Brooksville, the county seat of Hernando county. As a county, Hernando has probably the best soil in the state, but several other counties have tracts which are equally as rich, and even more desirable, because of location, health, etc. From Brooksville we went to Tampa, "the gate to the Gulf," and the largest city in South Florida. Tampa is quite a business point, being connected with the North and East by rail and with New Orleans and Cuba by ocean steamers on the Gulf. Tampa is rapidly growing. It is the county seat of Hillsborough county and will doubtless be one of the leading cities of Florida within a short time.

This portion of the state, all south of the 28th degree of north latitude, may truly be called tropical Florida.

The orange can be, and is successfully and profitably grown as far north as St. Augustine, but if one desires to select a location for fruit growing, the farther south, the better.

Every mile toward the north is a step nearer danger. The northern part of the state is not safe, even for oranges, and the more tropical fruits cannot be grown there at all.

In South Florida, in addition to the orange, the fruit grower can grow lemons, limes, bananas, pine apples, and a long list of other fruits, most of which are as profitable as the orange, and come into bearing much earlier.

One does not see Florida proper—tropical Florida—until the central and southern portion of the state is reached. The northern part is not far enough north for our method of general farming, nor is it far enough south to be safe for tropical fruit growing.

To all desiring to locate in the state I would say, get well down into the state. Avoid the northern part, if you wish to grow tropical fruits successfully.

An orange grove in full fruit, or full blossom, is a beautiful sight The tree is a beautiful evergreen, and a vigorous grower. The perfume of its blossoms is very sweet, and can be smelled a long distance.

Concerning the sandy soil, (and the entire state is so,) it is "a bitter pill to swallow," but after traveling over the state, and seeing what a vigorous growth of tropical trees and fruits it produces, and vegetables, melons and berries in abundance, it redeems itself.

The main thing which should interest a person intending to make his living from the soil should be, what will it produce, and not so much how does it look?

After prejudice has been laid aside, we see much to admire. The sandy soil makes the country much more healthy than it would be with soil like ours, and, too, is better suited to production of the tropical fruits that grow there so abundantly.

The numberless lakes and rivers throughout the state, and the Atlantic Ocean on one side and the Gulf of Mexico on the other, keep the temperature of the state so regulated that they have extremes of neither heat nor cold, but a mild delightful winter, equal to our May weather, and a summer no hotter than ours.

From Tampa, we took carriages for Clear Water Harbor, a little place about 25 miles west, and located on the Gulf of Mexico.

The place, Clear Water Harbor, our party were unanimous in pronouncing the prettiest town we saw in Florida, and the most pleasant place to live.

The soil is first-class, and will produce all the tropical fruits that can be grown in the state.

From its location on the coast, it is always fanned with cool breezes from the Gulf. It has a beautiful bluff like front along the beach, nicely wooded, and rising rapidly to an elevation of 30 to 40 feet.

There is nothing like it elsewhere in Florida, and "water fronts" on this beach are much to be desired, and are being rapidly bought up for summer and winter home sites.

The arbor is formed by a series of keys, or islands, which are about 1¼ miles from, and parallel with the beach. The waters of the Gulf, breaking on these islands, leave a quiet harbor within for smaller steamers and vessels.

There were 40,000 barrels of fish shipped from this point last year.

They have regular steamer connection with Cedar Keys, and a railroad, now being built, will doubtless reach Clear Water Harbor within the present year. There is certainly no healthier place in the state.

Returning to Tampa, we took cars for Sanford, via Kissimmee. At Sanford we took steamer down the St. Johns to Jacksonville, and from there home, without stop, making the trip from Jacksonville to Mexico in two days and five hours.

I have written much more than I intended, and doubtless much that will be uninteresting.

Cut out such portions as you think best, and if there is nothing left but a "blank" after your pencil has raced around over it awhile, all O. K.

Yours, &c,
JOE J. ELDRIDGE.

Can Go.

From the St. Louis Rural World.

W. R. Carter, Mexico, Mo., has a Missouri production in his mare, Ida C., and we know she can go, for we have timed her a full mile in 2:54.

CAPT. EADS DEAD.

The Great Engineer Passes Away At Nassau, Bahama Islands.

NASSUA, New Providence, Bahama Islands, March 19.—Capt. James B. Eads died here on the 8th inst. of pneumonia.

James B. Eads was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, May 23, 1820, and his early education was acquired in the schools of Louisville and Cincinnati. Mr. Eads was married in 1845 to Martha N. Dillon, daughter of Patrick M. Dillon. His wife died in 1852. He was again married to his present wife, Mrs. Eunice S. Eads. He had five daughters, three of whom married respectively John A. Ubsdell of New York, Estil McHenry, Assistant Postmaster, St. Louis, and James F. How, Secretary and Treasurer of the Wabash-Western Railway Company. He was granted the degree of LL.D. by the Missouri State University. He had not been in robust health for several years.

Buckner and Pease.

From the Nevada Mail.

L. M. Pease and Captain J. C. Buckner, of Mexico, Mo., arrived here this morning to take a look at our city and also to enjoy a few days' sport in duck shooting. While here they are the guests of R. B. Glascock, a well known sportsman. Mr. Pease is one of the leading business men of Mexico, and a clever, genial gentleman. Capt. Buckner is a son of ex-Congressman A. H. Buckner and a thorough business man. Both gentlemen express themselves as being highly pleased with the appearance of Nevada, admiring our commodious business buildings, and handsome residences, the streets, and the energy and push of her people. We trust that both gentlemen, before leaving, will become thoroughly convinced of the fact that Nevada's future is brighter than that of any other town in this section, and make some investments in this city.

WHERE will you find a better town than Mexico—with a finer country to back it up; with better railroad facilities; with finer streets and residences, public buildings and schools; a more perfect system of electric lighting; a city with such church edifices and as many of them; a better or more complete system of waterworks; a town and county out of debt, and taxes light; a finer institution for the education of females than Hardin College; larger or better hotels; where all kinds of business is more completely represented; a city that can boast of such stock sales; a better Opera House with another in prospective—in short, a town that offers as many advantages as Mexico, whose people are clever and accommodating, and always ready and willing to extend the right hand of fellowship to a stranger. Where can a better town be found? Not on the face of the earth.

MR. BEECHER was once asked by one of his myriad of correspondents: "How shall I feel when I come to die?" The great preacher replied, characteristically: "You will probably feel stupid," refering to the kindly provision of Nature in benumbing the faculties when putting her children to their last sleep. His prediction has been closely verified in his own case, the coma of apoplexy being one of the states which he described as "stupid"—a condition of sleepiness followed by insensibility and death.

It is often a perplexing task to think of something new for an evening party or parlor entertainment, and we consequently take pleasure in calling attention to the handsome little book, "Social Amusements," issued by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R'y. It completely fills the bill, containing all the latest and most novel social games, charades, plays for amateurs, parlor magic, etc,, etc. Send one silver dime and two 2-cent stamps to the advertising department of the W., St. L. & P. Ry's, St. Louis, Mo., and you will receive the book by return mail.

PEOPLE who travel always want to take the shortest line to their destination, provided that line can offer as good accommodations as its rivals. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Short Line is not only the shortest and smoothest line between St. Louis and all parts of the west and northwest, but it is as elegantly equipped as any railroad in the world. One can go a long ways without seeing as handsome cars as those running on the Wabash.

THE final transfer of the western division of the Wabash road from the receivers to the new corporation will not take place until the 21st inst. Owing to the judicial change in the court and the fact that Judge Thayer, the new judge, is not familiar with the work heretofore done, Judge Brewer was not willing to make the final decree till his associate had examined the facts and the law. It was therefore agreed to postpone the final action till next Monday week.

IF our mail was sent out from St. Louis to Jefferson City on the fast mail train, then from Jefferson to Mexico over the South Branch, we would get it more than two hours earlier. Let this matter be attended to.

THE BOOM HERE.

REAL ESTATE CHANGING HANDS AT A RAPID RATE.

Lands in Mexico and Audrain County Increasing in Value at Astonishing Rate—We've Struck It.

The Business Outlook Never Better—With Another Railroad, the Southern Extension, we are Bound to Boom—Let 'er Proceed.

The LEDGER has often predicted that Mexico would sooner or later enjoy a boom. From the following show of the real estate transactions made here in the last few days it would appear that it is already here No town in the United States is in a better condition to have a boom, free from debt, with good schools, colleges, railroads, electric lights, etc. The real estate agents are busy from morning till night, answering inquiries regarding the town and county, and showing desirable lots and farms to strangers. One of these gentlemen said to a LEDGER reporter this afternoon that he has answered letters of inquiry and talked real estate to-day until he was nearly exhausted, and said it looked as if the boom had just commenced. The advance in real estate is unlike the usual spring jump, and is supposed to be occasioned, to a certain extent, by the excellent prospect of the South Branch being extended and Mexico's natural advantages. Read the following list and then mail this paper to some friend:

Edward Hurdle by heirs to Jason Rutter, 20 acres 6 miles west of Mexico	$ 300 00
E. H., F. H., L. R., Theo. P. and Josephine B. Haley, minors, by curator, to Jos. Rutter, all interest in 20 acres, 6 miles west of Mexico	100 00
Wm. Harper to Julius Hanna, 29 acres 2 1-2 miles west of Mexico	400 00
Abram Larimore to James W. Fletcher, 40 acres, 3 miles west Mexico	550 00
Wm. H. White to Lycurgus Sims, 40 acres, 12 miles southwest of Mexico	1000 00
Jacob Davis and Wm. Groves to trustees of M.E. Church South, 2 acres, 10 miles southwest of Mexico	100 00
F. B. Delaplane to Mary E. Cunningham, lot 3, in block 2, Muldrow's add. to Mexioc	1100 00
J. S. Vanderventer to N.H. Myers, lot 9, in Barnes' add. to Mexico	30 00
Heirs of Wm. G. Brown, by sheriff, to Wm. H. Fox, lot 9, and 25 feet off west side lot 10, in block 2, Hughes' add. to Mexico	276 00
R. D. Birdsell to Elizah Birdsell, 5 acres, 20 miles east of Mexico	50 00
Wm. L. and S. A. Pulis to Thos. Scott, 80 acres, 1 mile north of Thompson Station	1500 00
Francis McDonald to M. R. McDonald, 138 8-38 acres, 5 miles north of Sturgeon	3500 00
no. R. McDonald to Francis McDonald, 138 3-8 acres 5 miles north of Sturgeon	3500 00
Nicholas Scherer to Frank S. Roulen, 200 acres, 6 miles north west of Leddonia	8000 00
James A. Robinson to Edward A. Kaw, 40 acres, 5 miles west of Mexico	1150 00
L. B. Toalson to John B. McDonald, 15 acres, 6 miles north of Sturgeon	300 00
Edward Mallory to John Adams 40 acres, 18 miles northwest of Mexico	800 00
John Claywell to J.T. Scoggin, 80 acres north of Farber	2000 00
James Offutt to James M. Ellis, 27 1-2 acres, 9 miles, southwest of Mexico	357 50
W. J. B. Brown to J. D. Bowling, 100 acres, 12 miles northwest of Mexico	3000 00
C. A. Sames to Luke H. McAllister, 80 acres, 6 miles north of Sturgeon	900 00
John A. Key to Wm. Howard Barnes, 80 acres, 5 miles north east of Centralia	1600 00
James Cauthorn to Josiah Wilson 30 acres, 9 miles north of Mexico	700 00
John W. Bowman to Wm. R. McBride, 40 acres, 8 miles of Centralia	800 00
Moses J. Bass to G. D. Ferris, 80 acres, 5 miles northeast of Mexico	2500 00
G. D. Ferris to Moses J. Bass, 2 lots in West Mexico	2500 00
Geo. W. Brown to C. C. Burkey, 80 acres, 6 miles north of Centralia	2100 00
J. Poor to J. E. Hixon & Son, 200 acres, 6 miles northwest of Laddonia	6500 00
John H. Hildebrand to Martin Hildebrand, 100 acres. 2 miles east of Benton City	2300 00
A. S. Sickels to W.C. Thompson, south half lots 5,6 and 7, block 1, Vandalia	325 00
W. C. Thompson to Jesse Barnett and W. W. Mace, south half lots 5, 6 and 7, block 1, Vandalia	325 00
Ida Rosamond to S. M. Locke and R. L. Wilburn, lot 7, in block 6, Fair Ground add. to Mexico	175 00
Osborn J. Berry to Joseph Davis, 24 acres, 8 miles west of Mexico	500 00
Thomas Johnson to John Cox, 40 acres, 25 miles east of Mexico	900 00
William Johnson to Henry Haycraf, 160 acres, 3 miles northwest of Laddonia	3800 00
Eliza V. Douglass to Wm. O. Johnson, 40 acres, 8 miles north of Mexico	1000 00
A. W. Woolwine to John Bick, 160 acres, 2 miles west of Laddonia	4000 00
John Green to John Bick, lots 1 and 2, block 2, Lush Hill	1200 00
Jerome Green to John Bick, least 1-2 lot 6, block 2, Rush Hill	17 50
C. D. Rogers to J. H. Lawler, lot 9, block 1, Hughes add. to Mexico	325 00
Mary E. Towson to R. E. Gillum lot 5, block 4, Fair Ground add. to Mexico	750 00
B. P. Ritchie to Mary L. Long, 360 acres north of Sturgeon	8000 00
Mary L. Long to B. P. Pitchie, 160 acres north of Sturgeon	8000 00
Wm. J. Middleton to T. L. McIntyre, 120 acres, 5 miles north of Vandalia	3000 00
Asa L. Underwood to Solomon Fox, lot 2, block 6, Rush Hill,	400 00
Thos. Carter, trustee, to C. G. Ganiel, 1-3 of lot 8, block 53, Vandalia	12 00
F. H. Creason to Jno. L. Gilpin, lot 200x200 feet, 18 miles north west of Mexico	46 00
Richard E. Gillum to Mary E. Towson, 43 feet off west side lot 6, block 5, Fair Ground add. to Mexico	450 00
M. G. Brown to Sallie West, lot 5, block 6, county add. to Mexico	250 00
Chas. G. Henderson to W. W. Butts, 57½ acres, 4 miles southwest of Mexico	1250 00
James F. Wagner to R. G. Galbreath, 200 acres, 4 miles west of Martinsburg	3700 00
R. G. Galbreath to Frank Tucker 200 acres, 4 miles west of Martinsburg	3600 00
Jacob Broyles to Everett Clark, lot 7, in block 5 Benton City	75 00
W. C. Nichols to A. Garrard, 20 acres, 3 miles east of Centralia	300 00
F. B. Preston to Thos. A. Crank 80 acres, 3 miles north of Sturgeon	2800 00
John M. McIntyre to Wm. J. Hamlett, 90 acres, 25 miles east of Mexico	2700 00
Wm. B. Lewellen to Jas. H. Lewellen, undivided 1-2 of 280 acres, 3 miles southeast of Laddonia	5600 00
Joseph A. Ringo to Wm. H. Cruse, lot 2, block 14, Ladd's add. to Mexico, extended	150 00
Joseph L. Crowch to W. J. Hamlett, 41 acres, 25 mileseast of Mexico	600 00
Wm. J Hamlett to Joseph L. Crouch, 80 acres, 25 miles east of Mexico	1200 00
Logan Bybee to W. H. White, 80 acres, 15 miles northwest of Mexico	1800 00
Wm. H. White to Logan Bybee, lot 11, Bank add. to Mexico	1000 00
H. Broaddus to Jas. R. Hays, 120 acres, 10 miles southwest of Mexico	2500 00
D. M. Davis to John A. Criswell, 60 acres, 1 1-2 miles northwest of Farber	900 00
R. S. Steele to Jno F. Dann, west 60 feet, lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, block block 3, in Jeffres' add. to Mexico	2600 00
Peter Giermen to T. H. Self, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 2, Laddonia	1000 00
Amanda L. McConnell to L. P. Dietrech, 22 acres, 6 miles southwest of Martinsburg	1221 00
T. H. Self to Geo. W. Bassinger, 160 acres, 1 3-4 miles north of Laddonia	4400 00
Mosses J. Bass to Geo. D. Ferris, 80 acres, 6 miles northeast of Mexico	2500 00
Geo. D. Ferris to Moses J. Bass, 80 arres, 2 lots in West Mexico	2500 00
Joseph Rutter to A. W. Hulen, lsts 7 and 8, block 4, Muldrow's add. to Mexico	700 00
Thos. Taylor to J.B. Fleming, lots 70 and 71, block "L," Beatty's add. to Mexico	1500 00
J. B. Fleming to Mary Taylor, 80 acres, 2 miles south of Martinsburg	1200 00
A. L. Straub to W. B. Beshers, north one-half blocks 50 and 51 original Vandalia	1000 00
James T. Garner to James A. Smith, 3 3-10 acres, 11-2 miles west of Mexico	3 0 00
Herman Hosenyaeger to Joseph Armstrong, Jr., 120 acres, 3 miles west of Benton City	3000 00
J. B. Crawford to R. B. Tipton, 80 acres, 7 miles north of Centralia	2400 00
W. H. Turner to Geo. W. Brown, 97 1-2 acres, 6 miles north of Sturgeon	2062 50
John Z. Rouse to Gottfield Doernenburg, 40 acres, 6 miles northeast of Mexico	1100 00
John Saunders to Frank Wheeler lot 6 and 18 feet west part lot 6, in Barnes' block	175 00
J. A. Criswell to S. P. Sutton, 40 40 acres, 3 miles north of Farberj	1000 00
Henry Wright to R. S. Modd, lots 1 and 2, block 7, original Rush Hill	227 55
R. S. Modd to J. C. Mitchell, lots 1 and 2, block 7, original Rush Hill	600 00
R. S. Todd to J. C. Mitchell, 80 acres, near Rush Hill	2000 00
Mary E. Pease to Mrs. A. F. Winslow, lot in Cardwell's add and lot in block "C," Beatty's add. to Mexico	110 00
H. C. Sheherd to C. H. Curtis, lot 60x114 out pa block 2, Pearson's add. to Mexico	526 00

How Talmage Cost Ferris $120.

Speaking of Talmage's lecture in this city, Leslie Ferris asked a reporter of this paper if he had ever heard how that eminent divine and noted lecturer cost him $120. The reporter had not. It seems that when Mr. Ferris was in business in Brooklyn a rather nice-looking, sanctimonious young man applied to him for a situation, at the same time presenting a certificate of character from Mr. Talmage. Mr. Ferris needed just such a man, and solely upon the recommendation of Mr. Talmage, employed him. The young man had not been with Leslie more than a month before he stole $120—a $100 check which he was sent over to New York to have cashed and a $20 bill he was given to pay an advertising account with the New York *World*. Mr. Ferris never heard of the young man afterward, although diligent search was made by the police. Mr. Ferris called at Mr. Talmage's residence a number of times in regard to the matter, but he was out on a lecturing tour, and it was dropped.

Moore-Dunbar.

Married, on Thursday evening, March 10th, 1887, at the residence of the bride's parents, this city, by Rev. E. K. Miller, Mr. D. P. Moore, of the banking firm of Moore & Kennen, Laddonia, Mo., and Miss Meddie Dunbar, of this city. Only a few of the friends of the family were present. It was also the first anniversary of the marriage of her brother, Dr. Geo. H. Dunbar, of Rush Hill, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all present. The newly married couple left on the same night for their future home in Laddonia. We wish them much happiness and prosperity.

IN ANSWER to a correspondent we would say that the Mexican Pension Bill has passed both Houses in Congress. It gives $8 a month to every surviving soldier of the war who has reached the age of 62 years, who served 60 days and was honorably discharged, provided he did not afterwards voluntarily bear arms against the government. Its benefits extend to the unmarried widows of deceased soldiers.

LET no business man say that he cannot afford to patronize a local paper. He had as well say he cannot afford to do business. The newspaper is really a joint stock affair, and every man who has any pride of town and county ought to feel it his duty to lend his support to keep up the newspapers of the county.

Mrs. Murphy, of Thompson, has the thanks of the LEDGER for the first new potatoes of the season.

WHAT RELATION DOES THE SUNDAY SCHOOL SUSTAIN TO THE CHURCH?

A Church is a collection of believers in God's word, who meet to engage in his holy worship. The Sunday School is an organization of Christians whose object is to gather the young people around them, and make them devout, intelligent Christians. This is the object that every right minded teacher sets before himself and for this end they live and labor and pray. If this is not done the school is a failure. There are many instances full of encouragement to a faithful and devoted teacher, for there are many permanent impressions made when they are little aware of it for the good seed that seems to slumber in the soil does not lose its vitality. But I know that there are many evil agencies in operation to promote the destruction of those to whom God's people are trying to point out the way of salvation. If they fail in some instances they should not be discouraged, but go to the great Teacher and learn His methods better and thank Him for the good that has been done. As the work of the church is especially devoted to the instruction and training of the young, the Sunday School has a special claim upon its sympathy and co-operation. The church organized to simply entertain will soon lose its power to save and all its prosperity will be but a cloak to hide its spiritual barrenness. Mankind soon detects and never fails to despise all attempts to play gospel. As a church we should cultivate broad views as to the aim of the Sunday School work with its adaptation to all, from the wise to the simple. Some as teachers, others as learners, for God expects fruit from each one that enjoys church privileges and relations.

When we look into the history of Sunday School movement, and see what rapid progress it has made we cannot but feel that its origin and progress has been the Lord's doings, and that in this way He has led His servants to do wonderful things for the promotion of His glory. It was at first organized for the outcasts of society, but to-day it has become the training school for the church, for the first great and essential truth taught is that of salvation from sin through the mediation and redemption of Jesus Christ. Great advantages will result from the Sunday School depending on the church for its existence and the Sunday School organization in the church provides work for all and gives each one the work for which he is best fitted. The parents and children will soon be united in the sympathy which arises from being engaged in a common work, the study of God's word, thus exerting a purifying and educating influence upon the population of the country. We all know that children must be doing something and if they have nothing good to do they will do something evil, so it is wisdom to give them good and useful employment.

There are many in the church who claim we have no scripture for the Sunday School and object to its existence. They prefer to rest on the Lord's day and teach their children at home. Teaching their children is right, for the duty of parents to train their children to honor and glorify God is declared by God himself and the responsibillity cannot be evaded. The intention of the Sunday School is not to discard, but to follow up family instruction and to furnish further steps toward church relations in such a fellowship of learning as would make them practical servants of Christ and bring them into fellowship and communion of the church. Furthermore, the children that receive the best instruction at home make the best scholars in school. But as far as resting is concerned, Saturday is the day on which to rest.

None of us, as Christians, have any right or authority to so arrange our work through the week, so that we cannot attend the services of the Lord's house on the Lord's day.

When the church fully understands the relation that the Sunday School sustains to it, much will be done toward enabling the Sunday School to retain its older scholars. At present a large number of those who are ending their teens think it beneath them to attend the Sunday School. But let them be identified with it and feel that they can be usefully employed and their services be fully recognized, they will finally consecrate their hearts to Christ and their lives to the church. At present there seems to be a gulf between the church and the multitude but if the church will adopt the Sunday School as its work it will throw a bridge across it on which the church can reach the people with its messages of love and mercy and across which the people can come for light and salvation.

As the Sunday School has been called the church at work, if it would only go to work as a church, the good that might be accomplished only eternity can tell. Our young men and young women are the hope of the church. They will not grow up to love it unless they are provided with knowledge concerning its work, which is the salvation of souls. It is a profound mistake to suppose there is any power that is equal the gospel themes in order to hold Sunday Schools together and ultimately lead many to Christ. As the object of the church and the School are the same let each one in the church feel that it is his business to fit his soul for eternity, and our earthly tasks are but the means by which that work is to be effected. Let us work earnestly here below so that when we are called to that world beyond, we may be prepared to hear that welcome plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

MARY E. RENCH.

Ingersoll, Beecher and Talmage.

Ingersoll couldn't get a corporal's guard to come and hear him down South. Does Bob do harm? Not a bit of it. He is a negation, a great talker, all mouth, all bluster, and when he stops talking his boom collapses and nothing more is heard of him. Ingersoll's followers are picturesque idiots and dupes. They pay $1 to go in and hear him, and leave without getting anything; but Bob goes out of the hall with $500 or $1,000. But Ingersoll is a disbeliever without being an unbeliever. He wears the holding back straps of doubt, "I am here, I am not going anywhere, I am not pulling anything, but I am talking, my mouth is going." That is infidelity, all mouth. Henry Ward Beecher? Well, I consider him the greatest master of the English language in the United States. Beecher is misleading, though, in his preaching. I do not subscribe to his idea about restoration. The idea that a man can sin on until he dies and then be saved is bosh. Yet Mr. Beecher in his pleasing and misleading way preaches such a doctrine. His subtleties are too fine for his audience to see the danger. When Beecher wants to drive straight ahead and move men and women to the love of God he can do it in a most eloquent and effective way. I admire his wonderful command of the English language, but he will never do near as much good as "Fire and Brimstone" Talmage as long as he continues to mislead by his subtleties of expression and his peculiar views. Now, "Fire and Brimstone" Talmage—that is the name he is known by—will do twenty times as much good as Henry Ward Beecher. He is orthodox, and goes at things in the old-fashioned