

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—Feed the pigs the refuse fruit and vegetables from the garden.

—A deciduous tree, if the buds have started, is always a risky thing to handle.

—Corn bread: One and one-half cups corn meal, one and one-half table-spoons sugar, butter size small egg, one cup milk, one-half cup flour, one egg, one-half teaspoon of soda if sour milk is used, one teaspoon baking powder if sweet milk is preferred.

—Daisies look pretty on a farm, but they are not a welcome sight to the owner, who knows that when once these weeds have gained a foothold they will let nothing else grow.

—For a wash for cleaning silver and Britannia ware, take one pound of hard soap, three table-spoons of spirits of turpentine and half a tumbler of water; allow the soap to dissolve; then boil ten minutes, and before it cools add six table-spoons of hartshorn; make a suds of this preparation and wash the silver with it.

—No wooden utensil should be used in milking or in setting milk. Wood absorbs the milk into its pores, and when the milk is scalded, this milk becomes coagulated, ferments and decomposes, and will surely injure the milk by infecting it with a leaven of putridity.

—Almond Cake: One-half cupful butter, two cupfuls sugar, four eggs, one-half cupful almonds, blanched—by pouring water on them until skins easily slip off—and cut in fine shreds, one-half teaspoonful extra bitter almonds, one pint of flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls baking powder, one glass brandy, one-half cupful milk.

—SHEEP HUSBANDRY. Some Reasons Why the Keeping of Sheep is So Often Unprofitable.

Just now when wool is bringing low prices the remark is frequently made that "keeping sheep don't pay."

One reason why sheep do not pay is that they are not kept well enough.

There is a greater tendency to overstock with sheep than with any other stock, and in consequence they do not have enough of the right kind of feed.

Our common Merinos, which are greatly the majority in numbers, need pasture on dry soil. They do not like rank herbage or wet soils.

The latter are absolutely unhealthy for them, and while they may run on them in the early part of the season, they should not be confined to them, and later in the fall should be absolutely excluded from them.

Some of the British breeds will endure wet soils better than the Merino. Second, although Merino sheep will run in large flocks and do well they will do much better in smaller flocks, and unless the flocks are small and the range abundant they will do better for frequent change of pasture.

We think a field divided and the sheep turned in each half alternately for one or two weeks, never allowing the grass to get very rank, will keep more sheep and keep them better than if they were kept in the one large field the whole time as they frequently are, and yet with frequent change and close attention the land can be well stocked with sheep and have them do well.

Another great point is better sheep. At this time, instead of selling off the whole flock for little or nothing and going out of the business in disgust, select a portion of the best of the flock and dispose of the rest. It may possibly be found that those kept will pay as much profit as did the whole flock and pay well for keeping.

On many cheap lands sheep can not be expected to do their best, but in such cases they are generally the most profitable stock that can be kept.

In England, on their high-priced lands, sheep have been considered as profitable as any class of live stock; and why should they not be? It has been demonstrated that a good class of mutton sheep will grow as much meat on the same food as will cattle, and although mutton does not run quite as high in price as beef, the wool, even at present low prices, will more than make the difference in favor of the sheep.

This refers to mutton breeds grown exclusively for meat. They can be turned off at an early age and are suited to small farms of rich soil and good care. In such places we believe them profitable. But they need a little better feeding and more care than many farmers are accustomed to give to sheep.

Of the great mass of sheep on Michigan farms that are of Merino blood and are kept for wool and in the end mutton, they should be bred with reference to size and feeding quality as well as wool, and turned off to be replaced by younger sheep as soon as they begin to decline or very soon

after they reach their best. There is no profit in keeping an old ewe that has lost her teeth, unless she is well-bred one in a stud flock. But they can be found everywhere and are a source of loss in the flock.

Woman in Turkey. The woman of Turkey—or she, at least, who has the good fortune to live in the bigger cities—is no longer as a sealed book. Those who run may look, and those who look may see her.

There are, of course, prominent examples of the advanced Turkish woman. Their histories are in many instances similar. A case in point would be that of the now fashionable Turkish lady who while an infant was sold by her parents to a Jew slave dealer, who, after the usual course of training, exhibited his prize to his customers with the rest of his live stock.

It was in such a case, for women dealt with in this manner, a mere toss up what she became—a fine lady's handmaiden or something worse. Even the lot of the handmaiden is not always an enviable one.

But fortune smiled on this heroine of the slave mart. A celebrated Turkish statesman, who patronized the Hebrew merchant, purchased her as a playfellow for his son. The children grew up together till the time arrived when the boy had to quit the harem. He was educated in France, and when in later years he returned he found the old partner of his romps a beautiful girl, and so—he fell in love with and married her.

His wife eventually became a widow and soon belonged to the advanced school, which has its acknowledged leaders, notwithstanding the fact that the free born wives and damsels look down on such of their sisters who have been sold and bought.

So far, that following the example of one or two others of her friends, who, like herself, had not cared because they had scandalized the stricter of their sex, she had started on a trip to the forbidden land of Christendom. Nor, indeed, was it much wondered at when it was whispered that she was betrothed to one not belonging to her own faith; but the announcement that she had been received into the Church of Rome was a genuine surprise.

Married or single, she could scarcely dare to return to Turkey. To leave the country without the permission which is hardly ever given to a Moslem female is an extremely grave offense, and apostasy is, by the sacred law, punishable with death. It is reported that, at the request of a relative, her name has already been erased from the list of Ottoman subjects.

Mexican Custom-Houses. Owing to the barbarous customs regulations of this country, by which it is made extremely difficult to invoice goods correctly enough to avoid the finding of some defect by a vigilant official yearning for a moiety—such as an uncrossed "d" or undotted "i"—many shippers to this country have been in the habit of invoicing their goods "as by sample attached."

This recourse, however, has now unfortunately been cut off by an order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the law requiring "that consular invoices and applications for the dispatch of merchandise for the maritime and frontier custom-houses shall contain the name, material, and class of merchandise specified in conformity with the tariff; the quantity, weight, length, width, and number of pieces, etc., expressing, for greater certainty, when it can be done, the number of the section in which the merchandise is comprehended, without admitting on any account, in lieu of the specification required by the law, a reference to samples of goods glued, sewed, or in any manner attached to or enclosed in the invoices, to the end of avoiding doubts or arbitrary interpretations and the dangers inherent to the easy substitution of one sample for another."

It might have been added: and to the end of making almost impossible the avoidance of a fine doubling the duties to be paid by the unfortunate importer. Happy the man who escapes a multa!

Loose custom-house management on the frontier is not confined to Nuevo Laredo, though it is probably worse there than anywhere else. Late advices from Paso del Norte were that the shipment of merchandise into the country, both freight and express, was at a standstill because the official whose business it was to sign the papers necessary for the introduction of goods had gone away on a trip of some kind to Chihuahua, and as in his absence there was no one empowered to transact the business of his office nothing could be done.

Such a way of doing business is simply childish and a discredit to the country. It seems incredible that at a great importing point all business should be suspended through the absence of one man.

Mocking Birds. The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution says: "Many mocking birds are shipped from Atlanta every season to the North and West. The young birds are caught by the hundred by small boys, who peddle them at fifty cents each. They are kept in their native clime until they are four or five months old, and then are sent by express to all parts of the country. A good bird, four months old, is worth from three to five dollars. They sing well when a year old. It is astonishing to what extent their imitative faculties may be trained by a little patient ingenuity. There is a mocking bird in Atlanta who whistles 'Dixie,' 'Last Rose of Summer,' and two or three other airs perfectly. He is estimated at a fabulous value by his proud owner."

Sewer Rats at Bay.

"I have caught and killed plenty of big rats in my time, but the biggest ones were captured along the wharves," said old Jack Gregory, or "English Jack," as he is called by his acquaintances. Gregory is a little old fellow, not more than five feet in height, and pressing close upon his sixtieth year. He lives in Camden, on William street, below Roydon. When he starts out on his rat-catching expeditions he is always accompanied by two little Scotch terriers chained together. With a box of ferrets thrown over his shoulder, "English Jack" presents an odd picture.

"I have followed rat-catching for a living for forty years," said Gregory, "but the most vicious chaps are generally found along the wharves, near where the sewers empty into the river. They grow up in the sewers and eventually find their way to the water's edge, and there they settle permanently, or else take up quarters in the warehouses near the docks. I don't mind a job of clearing a stable of rats. That's fun for me. But when I am called upon to clean out a warehouse I always know that it means tough work, with probably the loss of three ferrets. Nine times out of ten a rat will run away from a ferret, and when they emerge from their holes my dogs and I just lay for them and kill them as soon as they show themselves. But I have had many a valuable ferret killed by wharf rats. The rats being used to eating garbage, greedily devour everything they come across, and grow to be tremendously large. I have seen lots that were as big as cats, and ferocious fellows they were, too. I remember once of a pitched battle that took place between three of my ferrets and five rats down at the sugar-boiling house on Delaware avenue, below South street. Each rat was from fifteen to eighteen inches in length, and must have weighed from four to five pounds apiece. They had it hot and heavy for a quarter of an hour. The ferrets fairly chewed the rats to pieces, and came out victorious, though they got severely bitten themselves. Subsequently, one of the ferrets died. That night I succeeded in killing ninety rats. But I have seen larger rats than those in my time. A few years ago my dogs caught a rat down at the Washington avenue grain elevator which was much bigger than a cat. It was two feet long, and weighed twelve pounds. He must have been quite old, and unusually fat. I guess he was the king rat about the elevator. I was very anxious to capture him alive, and it was hard work to drive the dogs off, so eager were they to put an end to him. He had fought them hard, notwithstanding his age, and the dogs had their dander up. I managed to drag them away, and then I threw a net around him and brought him home to Camden. I doctored him for three weeks and his wounds healed pretty well. A saloon-keeper near the old navy-yard made me an offer of twenty dollars, and I sold the rat to him to place on exhibition. He did not make much by the venture, as the saloon-keeper's wife was afraid of the big rat, and being anxious to get rid of the animal, poisoned it. While the animal was on exhibition there was a sign displayed on the iron cage in which it was confined, saying: 'Don't fool with the rat.' This injunction was rather unnecessary, for all the customers willingly refrained from poking their fingers between the bars to stir him up. His looks were enough to frighten folks."

The Unfortunate Baggage Gentleman. An Aged Trunk sat back in the dark corner of the car and refused to budge when the baggage gentleman called him out. The baggage-gentleman in great wrath advanced and seized the venerable Saratoga by the handle.

"Gently, friend, gently," said the Trunk, "that thing you have hold of was not made to lit by."

But the baggage-gentleman gave it a yank that pulled it out by the roots, and then, with violent language, he upbraided the trunk for not holding on.

"I have nothing to do with getting out this baggage," replied the Aged Trunk, "my sole mission and duty in life is to get on the wrong train. Failing in that, I am content merely to go to the wrong lot, although I would prefer to lose my check and get lost entirely. You will find the remaining handle at the other end."

The baggage-gentleman walked around and caught hold of the surviving handle. By placing his feet against the end of the trunk and holding on with both hands he was able to pull off this one in three strong pulls. Then the Aged Trunk closed its eyes, leaned back, and simply said:

"And this is where I must get off, too."

The baggage-gentleman wept. He had now to stoop down, put his arms around that trunk, pick it up bodily, and carry it to the car-door. He did so, but in the exertion broke his back in three places. He determined that he would not die unavenged, so he hurled the now helpless trunk upon the iron-bound trunk that awaited it. Then, as he heard the awful crash that announced the ruin he had wrought he sank to the floor of the car, saying:

"I die happy."

But a comrade looked in the car and said, sadly:

"Missed yer tip, Bill!"

"Didn't I bust the trunk?" he asked, faintly.

"Now, only wrecked an express truck,"—Burlington Hawkeye.

An English clergyman complains in the English Church Times of a wicked practical joke of which he has been the object. A week previously there appeared in the same paper an advertisement asking for three sermons weekly—"plain, and of sound Anglican doctrine"—and giving the initials and address of the reverend gentleman who now repudiates the fabrication.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

—The largest cigarette factory in the world is at La Haurades, Cuba. It has a producing capacity of 2,530,000 cigarettes per day.

—Galena, Kan., the greatest zinc producing region in the world, gave out 70,000 tons of the metal last year.—Chicago Herald.

—A Tate County (Miss.) man, whose time evidently hung heavy on his hands, counted the number of grains to the bushel, and found of corn 72,130, wheat 832,000, peas 109,920, and cotton-seed 164,166.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The first American petroleum was exported in 1862 from Pittsburgh to Europe at a loss of \$2,000 on 600,000 gallons. In 1883 400,000,000 gallons were exported, for which \$60,000,000 were returned to this country.—Pittsburgh Post.

—The valuation of real and personal estate in New York City has increased nearly \$62,000,000 during the past year, the total being \$1,338,298,343. The rate of taxation this year will be about \$2.26 per \$100, the amount to be raised being \$29,250,000.—N. Y. Sun.

—According to an official publication Cuba has 1,521,682 inhabitants, 854,520 of whom are males. Of these 46,698 are Chinamen and 7,944 of other foreign nationalities. Of the females 3,400 are foreigners, including 84 Chinese. There are 242,320 negro and mulatto females.

—The American railroad system, which now extends over about 100,000 miles, has cost something like \$900,000,000, and nearly four-fifths of that amount has been expended on the locomotives. There are estimated to be 38,000 railroad engines now in use, and they cost not less than \$10,000 apiece.—Chicago Tribune.

—Statistics of the population of the Italian Kingdom for the year 1881 show that in a century the population has doubled. Further facts shown are that among young men from 20 to 25 years of age the number of the illiterate is 17.05 per cent. of the population. Among the whole population the proportion is 67 compared to 73 in the previous census. At Turin, in 1871, the number of illiterate had decreased to 34 per cent., and in 1881 to 20 per cent. At Cosenza the figures had decreased from 89 to 86 per cent.

A Few Words on Quail-Shooting.

Now, a word or two about the best practice in quail-shooting. This game when flushed rises with a suddenness and force that are quite trying to the eyes and nerves of young shooters. The sound made by the wings of the bird adds to the startling effect. This is apt to throw you off your guard and render you somewhat confused and uncertain of hand and vision. The quail's flight is very swift, and you must shoot quickly; but you must also shoot deliberately. Be sure that you fire your right-hand barrel first, as it scatters the shot wider, and reserve your left-hand barrel for the long range, especially if you wish to make a double wing-shot.

In flushing quail, the bird will sometimes rise at your very feet, so to speak, and then there is danger that you will be in too much haste to fire. The best way to prevent random shooting, in such a case, is to wait till your vision has adjusted itself, that is, until you clearly see the direction of the bird's flight. When once you have command of your vision, and have acquired the power of centering it on the flying game, you will be able to cover your point of aim with your gun without any hesitancy.

When your dog has pointed game, do not rush suddenly forward to flush it. Consider a moment, and look about the landscape to see if any person or animal is visible. Next consider in what direction the game is likely to fly. If any thick covert is near, it is quite safe to presume that the bird will go in that direction. Now step slowly and firmly forward, holding your gun in front of you with the muzzle pointing upward and away from you.

The bird will rise in a steep incline to the height of, perhaps, ten or fifteen feet, and there steady itself for a strong, straight flight. If you can get your air—or cover your bird—at about the time it begins to fly level, you will find you shot most satisfactory.—Maurice Thompson, in St. Nicholas.

The Art of Early Rising.

The proper time to rise, says the Lancet, is when sleep ends. Dozing should not be allowed. True sleep is the aggregate of sleeps, or is a state consisting in the sleeping or rest of all the several parts of the organism. Sometimes one and at other times another part of the body, as a whole, may be the least fatigued, and so the first to awake, or the most exhausted, and therefore the most difficult to arouse. The secret of good sleep is, the physiological conditions of rest being established, so to work and weary the several parts of the organism as to give them a proportionally equal need of rest at the same moment; and, to wake early and feel ready to rise, a fair and equal start of the sleepers should be secured; and the wise self-manager should not allow a drowsy feeling of the consciousness or weary senses, or an exhausted muscular system, to beguile him into the folly of going to sleep again when once he has been aroused. After a few days of self-discipline, the man who resolves not to doze, that is, not to allow some sleepy part of his body to keep him in bed after his brain has once awakened, will find himself, without knowing why, an early riser.—Popular Science Monthly.

A soldier in Posen gallantly rescued a lad from drowning not long ago. This act caused him to be fifteen minutes late in coming back to the barracks, and the martinet who held sway there punished his crime by eight days' imprisonment in a dungeon. They held that his first duty as a soldier was to be back in time, no matter who was drowning.

LIFE AND CRIME OF BILL FOX!

The life and murderous crime of BILL FOX, one of the most noted criminals ever in the west, executed at Nevada, Mo., December 28, 1883, has been published in pamphlet form, illustrated. The book gives the full details of the trial of Fox for the murder of T. W. Howard, May 20, 1883, and the confession of his murderer, implicating the woman, Mrs. Rose. Price, 10c. Address, J. WEST GOODWIN, Sedalia, Mo.

TRUSTEES SALE.

Whereas, Eliza J. Woodfin and M. H. Woodfin, wife and husband, by their certain deed of trust dated the 21st day of May, 1884, and recorded in the recorder's office of Pettis county, at trust deed, book 37, pages 55 and 56, conveyed to the undersigned, Henry Lamm, trustee, all their right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, viz: Beginning nineteen rods and one and one-half feet north of the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section (9) nine, township (45) forty-five, range (21) twenty-one, running thence east (40) forty rods, thence north (20) twenty rods, and (15) fifteen feet, thence west (40) forty rods, thence south (20) twenty rods and fifteen (15) feet to the place of beginning, containing (5) five acres more or less, a strip thirty feet wide off of the north side, and a strip thirty feet wide off of the east side, and of said tract are reserved for streets and public highways, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of six certain promissory notes in said deed described, and whereas two said notes have become due and were unpaid, and by the terms of said deed of trust all of said notes are now due and payable now therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said notes, all of said notes by the terms of said deed of trust being now due and payable, I shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at court house, in the city of Sedalia, in the county of Pettis, state aforesaid, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1885, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the court house door, in the city of Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri, and while the circuit court of said county is in session, sell the said real estate, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs. 9-138t. L. S. MURRAY, Sheriff of Pettis county, Mo.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a general execution issued out of the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Pettis county, Missouri, in favor of John G. Bisher, and against A. D. Fisher, R. M. Fraker, C. J. Corwin, John F. Belmer, George Schneider and Richard Bitter, and to me directed, I have left upon the following described real estate to-wit: The south half of lot seven, block 44 and all of lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in said block forty-four and lot eleven, in block forty-eight, all in the original plat of the city of Sedalia, also lot three and ten feet of the west side of lot four in block twenty-four, in Smith and Martin's addition to the city of Sedalia, also blocks one and four (1 and 4), in Ritter's addition to the city of Sedalia, also lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11, block 5, also lots 7, 8, 9 and 11, block 6, also lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 block 7, also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12, block 8, also lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, block 9, also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, block 10, also lots 1, 2 and 3, block 11, also southeast quarter of block 12 and all that part of lot "A" north of the railroad except 128 feet front on Eighteenth street at the east of said lot, all in Ritter's addition, to the city of Sedalia, also the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, township forty-four, range twenty-two, also the north half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four, township forty-four, range twenty-two, also the southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section thirty-six, township forty-five, range twenty-two, to satisfy said execution and costs, and public notice is hereby given that I will on

WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1885, at the court house door, in the city of Sedalia, county of Pettis, state of Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., of that day, sell the above described real estate or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs. L. S. MURRAY, Sheriff of Pettis county, Mo.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a general execution issued out of the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Pettis county, Missouri, in favor of John G. Bisher, and against A. D. Fisher, R. M. Fraker, C. J. Corwin, John F. Belmer, George Schneider and Richard Bitter, and to me directed, I have left upon the following described real estate to-wit: The south half of lot seven, block 44 and all of lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in said block forty-four and lot eleven, in block forty-eight, all in the original plat of the city of Sedalia, also lot three and ten feet of the west side of lot four in block twenty-four, in Smith and Martin's addition to the city of Sedalia, also blocks one and four (1 and 4), in Ritter's addition to the city of Sedalia, also lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11, block 5, also lots 7, 8, 9 and 11, block 6, also lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 block 7, also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12, block 8, also lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, block 9, also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, block 10, also lots 1, 2 and 3, block 11, also southeast quarter of block 12 and all that part of lot "A" north of the railroad except 128 feet front on Eighteenth street at the east of said lot, all in Ritter's addition, to the city of Sedalia, also the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, township forty-four, range twenty-two, also the north half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four, township forty-four, range twenty-two, also the southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section thirty-six, township forty-five, range twenty-two, to satisfy said execution and costs, and public notice is hereby given that I will on

WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1885, at the court house door, in the city of Sedalia, county of Pettis, state of Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., of that day, sell the above described real estate or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs. L. S. MURRAY, Sheriff of Pettis county, Mo.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a general execution issued out of the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Pettis county, Missouri, in favor of John G. Bisher, and against A. D. Fisher, R. M. Fraker, C. J. Corwin, John F. Belmer, George Schneider and Richard Bitter, and to me directed, I have left upon the following described real estate to-wit: The south half of lot seven, block 44 and all of lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in said block forty-four and lot eleven, in block forty-eight, all in the original plat of the city of Sedalia, also lot three and ten feet of the west side of lot four in block twenty-four, in Smith and Martin's addition to the city of Sedalia, also blocks one and four (1 and 4), in Ritter's addition to the city of Sedalia, also lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11, block 5, also lots 7, 8, 9 and 11, block 6, also lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 block 7, also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12, block 8, also lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, block 9, also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, block 10, also lots 1, 2 and 3, block 11, also southeast quarter of block 12 and all that part of lot "A" north of the railroad except 128 feet front on Eighteenth street at the east of said lot, all in Ritter's addition, to the city of Sedalia, also the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, township forty-four, range twenty-two, also the north half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four, township forty-four, range twenty-two, also the southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section thirty-six, township forty-five, range twenty-two, to satisfy said execution and costs, and public notice is hereby given that I will on

WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1885, at the court house door, in the city of Sedalia, county of Pettis, state of Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., of that day, sell the above described real estate or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs. L. S. MURRAY, Sheriff of Pettis county, Mo.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a general execution issued out of the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Pettis county, Missouri, in favor of John G. Bisher, and against A. D. Fisher, R. M. Fraker, C. J. Corwin, John F. Belmer, George Schneider and Richard Bitter, and to me directed, I have left upon the following described real estate to-wit: The south half of lot seven, block 44 and all of lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in said block forty-four and lot eleven, in block forty-eight, all in the original plat of the city of Sedalia, also lot three and ten feet of the west side of lot four in block twenty-four, in Smith and Martin's addition to the city of Sedalia, also blocks one and four (1 and 4), in Ritter's addition to the city of Sedalia, also lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11, block 5, also lots 7, 8, 9 and 11, block 6, also lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 block 7, also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12, block 8, also lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, block 9, also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, block 10, also lots 1, 2 and 3, block 11, also southeast quarter of block 12 and all that part of lot "A" north of the railroad except 128 feet front on Eighteenth street at the east of said lot, all in Ritter's addition, to the city of Sedalia, also the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, township forty-four, range twenty-two, also the north half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four, township forty-four, range twenty-two, also the southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section thirty-six, township forty-five, range twenty-two, to satisfy said execution and costs, and public notice is hereby given that I will on

WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1885, at the court house door, in the city of Sedalia, county of Pettis, state of Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., of that day, sell the above described real estate or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs. L. S. MURRAY, Sheriff of Pettis county, Mo.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a general execution issued out of the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Pettis county, Missouri, in favor of John G. Bisher, and against A. D. Fisher, R. M. Fraker, C. J. Corwin, John F. Belmer, George Schneider and Richard Bitter, and to me directed, I have left upon the following described real estate to-wit: The south half of lot seven, block 44 and all of lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in said block forty-four and lot eleven, in block forty-eight, all in the original plat of the city of Sedalia, also lot three and ten feet of the west side of lot four in block twenty-four, in Smith and Martin's addition to the city of Sedalia, also blocks one and four (1 and 4), in Ritter's addition to the city of Sedalia, also lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11, block 5, also lots 7, 8, 9 and 11, block 6, also lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 block 7, also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12, block 8, also lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, block 9, also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, block 10, also lots 1, 2 and 3, block 11, also southeast quarter of block 12 and all that part of lot "A" north of the railroad except 128 feet front on Eighteenth street at the east of said lot, all in Ritter's addition, to the city of Sedalia, also the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, township forty-four, range twenty-two, also the north half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four, township forty-four, range twenty-two, also the southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section thirty-six, township forty-five, range twenty-two, to satisfy said execution and costs, and public notice is hereby given that I will on

WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1885, at the court house door, in the city of Sedalia, county of Pettis, state of Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., of that day, sell the above described real estate or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs. L. S. MURRAY, Sheriff of Pettis county, Mo.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a general execution issued out of the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Pettis county, Missouri, in favor of John G. Bisher, and against A. D. Fisher, R. M. Fraker, C. J. Corwin, John F. Belmer, George Schneider and Richard Bitter, and to me directed, I have left upon the following described real estate to-wit: The south half of lot seven, block 44 and all of lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in said block forty-four and lot eleven, in block forty-eight, all in the original plat of the city of Sedalia, also lot three and ten feet of the west side of lot four in block twenty-four, in Smith and Martin's addition to the city of Sedalia, also blocks one and four (1 and 4), in Ritter's addition to the city of Sedalia, also lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11, block 5, also lots 7, 8, 9 and 11, block 6, also lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 block 7, also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12, block 8, also lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, block 9, also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, block 10, also lots 1, 2 and 3, block 11, also southeast quarter of block 12 and all that part of lot "A" north of the railroad except 128 feet front on Eighteenth street at the east of said lot, all in Ritter's addition, to the city of Sedalia, also the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, township forty-four, range twenty-two, also the north half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four, township forty-four, range twenty-two, also the southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section thirty-six, township forty-five, range twenty-two, to satisfy said execution and costs, and public notice is hereby given that I will on

WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1885, at the court house door, in the city of Sedalia, county of Pettis, state of Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., of that day, sell the above described real estate or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution and costs. L. S. MURRAY, Sheriff of Pettis county, Mo.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a general execution issued out of the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Pettis county, Missouri, in favor of John G. Bisher,