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Children. The Recipe of Old D. Pitcher, Free from Morphine, and

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The Becker Bros. Pinnes are acknowledged by all leading artists to be the best planes made. The makers are irractical men, who give their permit attention to their business. Every part of their instruments is made in their own factory by skilled writimes. They own and control many patents and almable improvements in Planes stand in tune much larger than any other planes. Their tone is the purpose that any other planes. ager than any other pianos. Their tone is the pur-s, weetest and most sympathetic. They are the fin-st and most durable and reliable pianos in the world. Large numbers of three pianos have been sold in the best families in Vermont, and in every instance by have given perfect satisfaction. They are made all styles—dirand, Square and Upright. The Deck-t Pright Pianos, as now perfected, give invariable subsection.

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THE ESTEY ORGANS

THE BEST.

A large stock of these planes and organs, together tils to se of other first-class manufacturers, constant-t on hand at my warercoms, where they may be seen of tested. They will be sold at extremely low prices greater installments. o Stools, Covers, Sheet Music, etc., constantly m hand.
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ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

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Legal Notices.

Bilance of debts chargeable on the real estate of said deceased.

Praying for Beenes to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased.

Praying for Beenes to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as is necessary for the payment of said debts and charges of administration.

Whereupon it is ordered that the same be heard at the session of said court to be held at the Probate Office in Bratishors on the last Saturday of October, A.

D. 1831, whose and where you may be heard in the premises if you see cause.

E. W. STODDARD, Register.

Whereas Phillp II interest the excessed, Greeting, d. has presented to this court an Instrument put noting to be the last Will of said deceased, for preater—You are hereby notified that this Court will de his upon the probate of said instrument at a session bered to be held at the Probate Office in Townshen, a said District on the 17th day of October, A.D. 188 her and where you may appear and contest the same you see cause. 29-41 C. S. EDDY, Register.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE. ESTATE OF LOUISA B. BUBNETT.

People's Store, WEST BRATTLEBORO.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes---the best line ever kept---Paints and Oils, Window Glass, Nails, Axes, Tubular Lanterns, Coarse Salt, Drugs and Medicines, The World Over They Are Paper Hangings, big line of Horse Blankets. grand assortment of Men's and Ladies' Underwear, &c., &c.

CF In prices we defy competition!

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No. 76 State at., opposite Kilby, Boston, Scores Patenis in the United States; also in Great Briash, France, and other foreign countries. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting ons dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington, No. Agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents or accelerating the patential states of the Control of States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents or accelerating the patentality of insentions.

R. H. HIDTY, Scholard States possesses superior facilities for obtaining the patentality of insentions.

But HIDTY, Scholard States possesses superior facilities for national states of the most capable unif successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse. Calas. Mason, Commissioner of Patents.

"Inventors cannot employ a person more trustworthy, or more capable of securing for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.

Ensures Burke, late Commissioner of Patents."

Boston, Oct. 19, 1870.

B. H. EDDY, Esq.—Dear Sir: You procured for me, in 1849, my first patent. Since then you have acted for and advised the in bundreds of cases, and procured many patents, releases and extensions. I have occasionally employed the best agencies in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, Dut I still give you almost the whole of my business it your time, and advise others to employ you. Yours truly, Gronge Dalyes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1881.



Health is Wealth! Health is Wealth!

D.E. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Districts, Convuisions, Servous Headache, Mental Depression, Loud Memory, Spermstorthon, Impostery, Installation, Premissure Old Age, ensued by a specific order of the specific order, Installation, Premissure Old Age, ensued by the specific order and death. One box will current One doi. Each box contains one month's treatment of the contains one will enter the order and contains one will be contained by the doi. Each box contains one will be contained and the precision of the contained of th

CTATE OF VERMONT, Mariboro 88.

TATE OF VERMONT, Mariboro 88.

The Probate Court for said District.

To all persons interested in the Estate of E. WING
PACKER, late of Bestlieboro, deceased, Greeting.

Whereas Elt 8. W. Packer has presented to this
Court an Instrument purporting to be the last Will of
said deceased, for probate :- You are hereby notified
that this Court will decide upon the probate of said
finetriment at the session thereof, to be held at the

See a section of said days, and the second of said days of September, A. D. 1861, is the time and the said Court for said creditors to present their claims and of said court for said substance.

Dated at Dummersion this Soit day of September, D. 1881. JOHEPH MILLER, Commissioners, 22 41 ABNER B. BAILEY;

Fever Sores, Eruptions, Broken Breasts, contracted Cords, Neu-ralgia, Palsy or dislocated limbs; and owners of horses, planters, mechanics, merchants and professional men everywhere, unite in saying, that CENTAUR LINIMENT

ferers from

brings relief when all other Liniments, Oils, Extracts and Embroca-

it heals Wounds, and it cures

RHEUMATISM,

Lameness from any cause. Suf-

PAIN IN THE BACK,



PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER

IN A PUBELY VEGETABLE REMEDY for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use. A sure and speedy cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diphtheria, Chills, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, etc. Perfeils sois to us internally or extensily, and certain to affect relief. No family can affect to be without it. Sold by all druggists at 35c., 30c., and 31 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors.

FOR SALE! ONE of the best hill farms in Windham Co. Said farm is situated in the west part of Patney, 4 miles from the depot, on a good rused and in a good neighborhood. It contains 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, one of the hest wood-lots in town, a good sugar orchard of 500 trees, and cuts from 30 to 40 tons of they it is well fenced with stone wail, and has plenty of fruit, and never-failing water at home and harn. A very destrable farm for a young man to buy; an sell wood enough to pay for last the farm. Also, two good pastures—one of 30 and one of 20 acres—within one nulle of said farm. The subscriber being a widow, and having no one to lock after her interests, has made up her mind to soil the above real estate between how and beat March, at some price. Will sell and give possession and time to sust purchaser. Will sell with or without the crops, farming tools, efficial and see for yourselves; the farm will recommend itself better than I can by writing.

Putney, Aug. 18, 1881.

20-46

Putney, Aug. 18, 1881. GEO. A. BLISS.

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY

YANKEE NOTIONS. Oyster & Lunch Rooms.

New Bank Block, 42 Main St., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

FARM FOR SALE.—My farm of 204 acree, structed 1 mile from the village of West Dummerston, is for sale. It is suitably divided into thinge, peature and woodland; is me a high siste of cultivation; cuts 40 to 50 tone of hay; the mostage are entirely fenced with atone wall; there are excellent from and sugar ore into a suitable crop has year was 175 barrels. My only reason for welling is a desire to remove to a smaller place, requiring less work to extra on. 2016.

FROM BOSTON.

AN AUCTION SALE AS A TELL-TALE-DEATH OF HENRY P. DUBANT, FOUNDER OF WELLEGIES COLLEGE-AN UNUSUAL PERSONAL BESTORY -MRS. WOOLSON'S LECTURES-THE STOD-

to make life pleasant, merely to say that they live in a certain portion of the town. There are people whom it gives more real satisfaction to see a fashionable address on their vis-

On the 19th of the present month the montare are people whom it gives more real satisfaction to see a fashionable address on their visiting card than it would to own the loveliest picture that ever was painted; and I have known people to live on inadequate food that they might meet the rental of a house in a locality that should satisfy their ambitious souls. That is all nonsense—and worse than nonsense. But, after all, who expects a surplus of good sense in this world?

The death of Mr. Henry F. Durant of Welledey, which occurred last week, was a shock to the community, although from the nature of his illness it was not unexpected. Yet no one can hear of a man like this passing away without a feeling of genuine regret. In late years Mr. Durant has been oftenest heard of nonnection with Wellesley coolege, which he founded and has supported. To this institution he gave not only his money, but his time and personal influence. In his the cause of education has lots a true and earnest friend. No doubt there are those among my readers who remember the time when Henry F. Durant led the Boston bar. He was twenty years ago accounted one of the best lawyers, not only in the state, but in the country, His logic was unanswerable, and his eloquence and intense personal magnetism could carry any jury. Just at this time, when he might have taken any position of honor in the country, his poly son died, and he never practiced a day after that. He became intensely interested in religious matters, and threw himself into religious and philanthropic work with his whole heart. He went down among the poor in the worst portions of New York city, and did the work of a dozen men; and he not only carried spiritual comfort, but gave material aid given by him and his devoted wife from its establishment to the hour of his whole heart. He went down among the poor in the worst portions of New York city, and did the work of a dozen men; and he will be remembered by generations of grateful women. He believed thoroughly in the higher education The most Powerful, Penetrating and Pain-relieving remedy ever devised by man. It soothes Pain, it allays inflammation, Sciatica, Lumbago, Scalds, Burns, Stiff Joints, Cuts, Swell-ings, Frost bites, Quinsey, Salt Rheum, Irch, Sprains, Galls, and

sany jury. Just at this time, when he might have taken any position of honor in the country, his only son died, and he never practiced a day after that. He became intensely interested in religious mathers, and threw himself into religious and philanthropic work with his whole heart. He went down among the poor in the worst portions of New York city, and did the work of a dozen men; and he not only carried spiritsfil comfort, but gave material aid as well, recognizing the fact that people can't be good Christians on an empty atomach and with insufficient clothing. He was known in every good work in Boston, and the Young Women's Christian Association of this city owes much of its prosperity to the advice and material aid given by him and his devoted wife from its establishment to the hour of his death. But the crowning work of his life was Wallesley college, and it is that by which he will be remembered by generations of grateful women. He believed throughly in the higher education of women, and he believed that along with this should go also a high moral culture; and it was to give precisely this that Wellesley was founded. He argued that the morality of the world depended largely upon its women. If they were trained aright, with high principles and correct ideas of life, there was title danger that the other sax would be considered as prisoners of warrenders. When he were required to the movement. Corrawallias operation in North was confessed as prisoners appointed to arrange the terms of surrenders. Washington's reply was that he will be remembered by generations of grateful women. He believed thoroughly in the higher education of women, and he believed throughly in the control of the war was to be transferred to the South that when the provided the war was to be transferred to the South that the morality of the world depended largely upon its women. If they were trained aright, with high principles and correct ideas of life, there was the surface of the control of the received this that Wellesley was founded. upon its women. If they were trained aright, with high principles and correct ideas of life, there was little danger that the other sex would go wrong. The college gives to girls all the advantages that universities for young men give to their students, and it also gives them an elegant and refined home. Architecturally the buildings are among the most beautiful is the vicinity of Boston, and they are fitted up with every appliance to facilitate the pupils in their studies. It never looked lovelier than on that beautiful autumn day when its beloved founds were resulted and in both places success crowned the movement. Cornwallis's operations in North and South Carolina followed, and Tarleton's troopers ravaged both states. Successive generals who had been sent by Congress to oppose Cornwallis were defeated, and although King's Mountain and Cowpens gave the Americans hope, the outlook at the south eyecicity was dark in the spring of 1781. The battle of Guilford Court House was fought in March, and was almost a necessary antecedent to Yorktown. It was a British victory, but it was bought dearly, and it led Cornwallis to decide that before the more southerly states could be thoroughly subjuthat beautiful autumn day when its beloved founder was carried out of its hospitable doors for the last time. The girls of the school had strewn green branches along the driveway, and the odor of pine and hemlock came up from them as the slow wheels bruised them in

their passage on their sad journey from Wellesley to Mount Auburn. Lectures bid fair to be as popular a means of morning entertainment this winter as they were last. Mrs. Abba Goold Woolson opens the ball on the first of November, when she begins a new course of twelve lectures on subects relating to English history and literature. Early as it is, all the best seats are already taken for the entire course, and I have no doubt the Hawthorne Rooms will be filled at every lecture, as they were last year at her course on English literature—a course, by the way, that I wish every one of you could hear. Mrs. Woolson gave the same course in Washington, in Mrs. Claffin's parlors, two years ago, and so much did they please that she was obliged to give them a second time, in the evening, in order that the members of Con-

evening, in order that the members of Congress raight hear them. Among her most interested listeners was the late President, who complimented her very highly, not only by his constant presence, but by his appreciative words. You see, Mrs. Woolson talks because she has something to say—that is not true of all lecturers, you know—and she says it so well that it is a delight to listen to her. There is the same charm to her lectures that there used to be to George William Curtiss—and is now when he will be persuaded to lecture; they are like a conversation. Each one in the audience feels as though he were in a parior being delightfully entertained by a most charming and brilliant hostess. Mrs. Woolson is now giving these lectures in Worceaster, Decelerater and (I was not be described in the time by Lafayette. Exactly why Conrewallis went to this extreme corner of the peninsula, it is difficult to hold his own elsewhere, for his troops greatly outnumbered those of Lafayette. Presumably he intended to await further developments and to mature his plan for completely subjugating. Whatever his intentions were, he was given no opportunity to carry them out. At Williamsburg he found orders from Sir Henry Clinton to send 3000 of his men north, and to establish a defensive post on the coast. Before the troops had actually been embarked, another reder allowed him to keep them, and told him definitely to fortify Old Point Comfort as a basis for future naval operations. He found that the Point could not be defended, and, pushed on to Yorktown, where he began throwing up fortifications. son is now giving these lectures in Worcester, Dorchester and (I think) one of the Newtons. I have never known anything grow in popularity as they have done, unless, possibly, the Stoddard lectures, which are now a feature of

Stoddard lectures, which are now a feature of the winter in nearly every town of size in New Engiand. Mr. Stoddard has a new series also, which he is giving on Wednesday evenings in Music Hall. This new series takes Scotland, Austria and Hungary, Florence and the Holy Land. Music Hall is crowded, for the fascination of these lectures is irresistible.

There is quite an excitement here over the prevalence of typhold fever, which the warm weather seems to have induced. During Septon of the West Indies, would sail no further north than Chemaneake Bay.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

THE ONE GREAT SUSPRISE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION"-THE MOVEMENTS WHICH LED TO THE STEOR-THE CULMINATING EVENT OCT. 19, 1781.

—MRS. WOOTSON'S LECTTRISS—THE STODDARD LECTTRISS—THE STODDARD LECTTRISS—THE STODDARD LECTTRISS—THE STODDARD LECTTRISS—THE STODDARD LECTTRISS—UNVELCOME VISITORS.

Boston, Oct. 10th.

Has it ever occurred to any of you what a revealer of family secrets and makeshifts an auction of homehold goods is? If I was specially anxious to expose all the domestic workings of my home, I would most certainly advertise all my furniture at public sale. This is appropos of one which was hold in a house in the most fashionable quarter of Boston a few days since. Outwardly the house was elegant, and one would have supposed it the abode of luxury. Inside it was barren: the furniture on the first floor was showy and cheap; on the floors above it was cheap without being showy, and as one ascended still higher it became scarcer and scarcer. There were no ornaments or pictures—nothing that makes a house cheerful or pleasant. Now, people are not to blame who can't bave these things; but it seems the very silliest thing in the world for people to deprive themselves of all the comforts and little luxuries which go to make life pleasant, merely to say that the resolution was adopted pledging the new nation to this act. The news of Cornward was life provention to this act. The news of Cornward was near midnight when the courier arrived, not many minutes elapsed the night before, almost a week after the occurrence. Great was the rejoicing therethe night before, almost a week after the occurrence. Great was the rejoicing the new nation to this act. The news of Cornward was near midnight when the courier arrived, not many minutes elapsed before the entire city knew the glad tidings.

When Congress move all congress joyfully voted to erect a monument on the field where the last and the decisive blow was struck for American independence. It was on October 25, 1781, that the resolution was adopted pledging the new nation to this act. The news of Cornward and although it was near midnight when the courier arrived, not many minutes elapsed the rejo

is no victory, but it was cought carry, and it led Cornwallis to decide that before the more southerly states could be thoreughly subjugated, Virginia would have to be conquered. Hence his march northward in May—a march which his superior at New York, Sir Henry Clinton, did not approve of, however.

Before Cornwallis arrived in Virginia. Sir Henry Clinton had sent two expeditions to ravage the coast. To oppose them, Washington had despatched Lafayette with 1200 men. On May 20, 1781, Cprnwallis arrived at Petersburg from Wilmington, and there the expeditionary forces were joined to his own, thus giving him a body of 5,000 veteran troops where with to operate in the state. Lafayette retreated before him, without fighting an engagement, to North Anna, where Cornwallis turned southwest and made for the Upper James river, there to cover a cavalry raid on some stores at the Point of Fork, which Steuben was guarding with some 500 millitis. In some stores at the Point of Fork, which Steu-ben was guarding with some 500 militia. In the meantime Lafayette had received rein-forcements in the shape of 1000 Pennsylvania infantry under Wayne's command. He fol-lowed Cornwallis, and prevented any further destruction of stores. Steuben's troops were joined to his own, and Cornwallis went to Richmond. He did not remain there long, though, but moved to Williamsburg, closely watched all the time by Lafayette. Exactly why Cornwallis went to this ex-

where he began throwing up fortifications.
This was in the first week of August, 1781.
Sir Henry Clinton's orders were the result of the junction of the American and French armies, and the consequent threatening aspect of affairs around New York. The allied

prevalence of typhoid fever, which the warm weather seems to have induced. During September there was a large increase over the number of cases in the same month last year. So rapidly is it increasing that the Board of Health have ordered every case to be at once reported, and preventive measures are to be taken against its spread. While it is what is known as a "flith" disease, it appears in many places which should be free from it. It may be traced, however, I suppose, in the majority of cases, to some defect in drainage or impurity of the drinking water. One entire family was taken ill with the disease a little over a week ago, and was carried to the hospital for proper care. This is an exceptional case, however. With typhoid fever in our midst, and the promise of small pox staring us in the face, the outlook is not so cheerful as it might be. However, we will hope for the abatement of the one and the non-appearance of the other, and keep cheerful.

BALLIE JOY WHITE.

visit Mount Vernon, which its owner had not

seen for six years.

Cornwallis did not find Yorktown a very strong position. He threw up earthworks, which were protected on the right by a deep ravine and on the left by Wormsley Croek. It was on the morning of Beptember 28 that the allied French and American army moved forward from Williamsburg to the investment of Yorktown. It was a march of elevan miles, and was made without any incident worth notling. At night the troops encamped within a mile and a half of the enemy's position, and the following morning they advanced still nearer, and had several skirmishes. Cornwallis now wraccated his outworks, nauch to the surprise of the allies, but, as he claimed, in consequence of information received from Sir Henry Clinton that reinforcements would be sent on October 5—information which determined him to save all his strength until they arrived.

The allied army now began a regular siege. The French took possession on the left from the river and the Americans on the right, thus forming a semi-circle. The American wing consisted of three divisions of two brigades each of Continentals—about 5,000 men altogether—and of 4,000 Virginia militia. The division commanders were Lincoln, Lafayette and Steuben. Lafayette's division held the extreme right of the line. General Muhlenberg commanded the First Brigade, General Hazon the second. Steuben's brigadiers were Wayne and Gist, Lincoln's James Clinton and Dayton. The French contingent consisted of seven regiments called by the names of Bourbonnais, Descriptors, Soissonais, Saitogne, Agenois, Touraine and Gatenois, divided into three brigades commanded by Baron Vomentii, Viscount Viousenii and Marquis St. Simon. This, with the artillery, comprised the besieging force, numbering all told about 16,000 men 7,000 French and 9,000 American. The French fleet lying in the harbor numbered thirty-seven sail.

Washington established his headquarters about the middle of the investing line, two and a half miles back from the eccessary appliances used in slege works. On the evening of t

ago.

On the 19th of the present month the mou-ment will be unveiled on the Yorktown bat-tlefield. This is the centennial anniversary of the surrender of 8,000 British troops to the

he messenger sent back with Washington's dtimatum that the British army be surrendered as prisoners of war on the same terms as the Americans surrendered at Charleston in the previous year. Cornwallis acceded to this and the next day, the 18th, the commis-

in the previous year. Cornwallis acceded to this and the next day, the 18th, the commissioners met to formally ratify the terms. This meeting was held in the Moore House, on the bank of the York River, a short distance behind the American lines. The articles of surrender were fourteen in number, and were submitted to Cornwallis at daylight on the 19th, accompanied by a note from Washington, intimating that he expected them to be signed before eleven o'clock, and that the troops would march out and lay down their arms at two in the afternoon.

Washington's request was complied with. At two o'clock sharp the army of Cornwallis marched out. The march was along the Hampton road, on the right of which they found the Americans drawn up in their buff and blue uniforms rather the worse for wear, and on the left were the French in the clean white affected by the armies of the Bourbon kings. The British had donned their best scarlet, and their bands played an old march called "The World Turned Upside Down."

The next step was the grounding of arms by the surrendered troops. They marched the entire length of the Franco-American lines—about a mile—to a field on the right, where asquadron of French huzzars had formed a circle into which each regiment marched and deposited their guns and accourtements. In silence they marched back to their own

and deposited their guns and accourtements. In silence they marched back to their own tents, and American independence had been achieved. The London Times, commenting on the forthcoming centennial celebration of the surrender at Yorktown, says: "We have quite as much reason as the Americans to share their centenary thanksgiving, since that event only forced the government to acknowledge what everybody knew—that the war we were waging was hopeless."

Intelligent people in England are disgusted because Miss Braddon, the author of 30 or 40 trashy novels has got out a penny edition of Walter Scott's novels "adapted" to the public comprehension.

public comprehension.

The increased cost of living is attracting

The increased cost of living is attracting comment and invoking comparisons in all the large cities. Even at Cincinnati, which is near the source of supplies, both in the West and South, the increase is the price of farm products within a year averages 34 per cent. On potatoes, the increase is 119 per cent, on apples 100, oors 68, flour 40, wheat over 60, and fresh meats 10. The issue with Arthur as collector of th

port of New York did not arise from want of

confidence in his capacity or ability, but on a question of method in reforming the civil ser-vice. The issue having been made and Mr. Arthur declining to yield the point of differ-ence, the alternative had to be met and his removal was ordered, but with extreme reluc-ance. — Ex-President Hayes. Milwaukes Sun: A Chicago man visiting Cincinnati was being shown around by a citizen who said. "Now let's go and see the Widows' Home." The Chicago man put his finger by the side of his nose and winked, and then he said, "Not much, Mary Ann. I saw a widow home once and it cost me \$16,000. She sued me for breach of promise and proved it on me. No sir; send the widows home in a back."

An old farm-house, with mesdows wide and sweet with clover on each side; A bright-eyed key, who leaks from out. The duor with woodbine wreathed about, and wishes his one thought all day; "Oh! if I could but if a way. From this dull spot, the world to see, How happy, happy, happy, they if it is a way if the way if it is not be to be a way.

Amid the city's constant din;
A man who 'round the world has been,
And, 'with the humble and the throug,
I chinking, thinking, all day long!
'Oh! could I only tread more more
The field-patch to the farm-hume door,
The will green "seadow could I see,
How happy, happy, happy,
happy I should be!"

A TWO-HEADED FAMILY.

A True Story of What Two Boys Did. Everybody talked, of course, when it was known that Bob Towne had run away, and had taken his brother Ned with him, and everybody said it was a shame. By overybody I mean all the people in the little Mississippi town in which Bob's mother lived. They did not know why Hob had run away, and they did not know where he had gone; but they talked about it all the same. They said it was a shame for him to leave his widowed mother, and worse still to take his little brother. was a shame for him to leave his widowed mother, and worse still to take his little brother with him, though not one of them could have suggested any possible way in which Bob could have helped his mother by staying. Bob was "curious," however, and people never think well of persons whom they do not understand. Bob was fond of books, for one thing, and because he read a great deal, and did not "sit around" in the village, they said he was morose; and so when the news spread that Bob had gone away in the night, and taken his brother with him, everybody said, "I told you so," in a tone which indicated that that was the very worst thing they could say.

say.

Bob's mother had a letter, however, which convinced her that her boy was not heartless at any rate. She said nothing about this letter—found in Bob's room—but she read it over and over signin, and cried over it, and even kissed it sometimes in secret. The letter was brief and simple. It said:

"Mr Dean Mornes,—Please don't feel badded and and any was reing away; it is my duty. When

"My Dran Mother,—Please don't feel bad-ly at my going away; it is my duty. When I found, after father's death, that the estate was worth so little, and that you had almost nothing except the house you live in, I made up my mind that I must be the head of the family, although I am only fourteen years old. After a good deal of thinking, I have hit upon a plan to make some money, I think, and as Ned wants to join me, I'm going to take him with me. Neither of us can earn anything here, but I believe we can where we're going. At least you wont have us to feed. We shall work for you and for our lit-tle sisters, and if we make anything, it will feed. We shall work for you and for our lit-tle sisters, and if we make anything, it will all be yours. If we don't, we will at least have tried. When we succeed we'll let you know where we are. We hate to go away without kissing you and little Kate and Mary and Sasie, but we must, else you will never let us go. Good-by, and God bless you, mother!"

That was all the trace Bob and Ned left be-hind them, and nobody could guess where they had gone.

and, without telling for where he was, giving and, without telling for where he was, giving her news of his own and Ned's health, and promising to write again at the next opportunity. This letter the Captain took to post at Vicksburg.

The mule was saved, and the problem which Bob and Ned had set out to solve was grown up in cane so that it is worth almost nothing now to sell, and I haven't the capital nor the energy at my time of life to get it up again. It is superb land, capable of yielding three bales of cotton to the acre, and if it was under cultivation again it would sell for fifty dollars an acre. What I proposed was to let young Bowling go there and get up as much as he pleased of it, cut sind sell all the wood he chose, use the land rent free for ten years, and at the end of that time receive from me a bonus of five dollars an acre for all the land brought under cultivation. But what of it? Bowling didn't accept the offer."

Bob expectation of his own and Ned's health, and promising to write again at the next opportunity. This letter the Captain took to post at Vicksburg.

The mule was saved, and the problem which Bob and Ned had set out to solve was in a fair way to be worked out. They had money enough now to buy necessary ploughs, etc., which they ordered from Vicksburg by the next trip of the boat, and some cash to spare for emergencies. They went to work with a will at their clearing, and before a will was two hundred yards long and one hundred and fifty yards wide. Its area was the refore somewhat greater than six acres, and it was land of the richest sort. Bob made a journey to the nearest plantation, and brought back a cart-load of cotton seed, together with the seeds of a variety of vegetables, for which beds were made around the hun.

The summer's work was very hard and work health to problem which Bob and Ned had set out to eobte was at Vicksburg.

The mule was saved, and the next opportunity. This letter the Captain took to post at Vicksburg.

The mule was saved, and the next vicinity. The what of it? Bowling didn't accept the offer."

had a camp fire and courage, and those go a long way.

The next day they set to work and built a hut to live in, with a rade bunk for a bed. Then Bob "prospected." Much of the land about them had once been cultivated, and there were no trees of any considerable size upon the parts which had been fields; but the growth of cane and brush-wood was appalling.

"Never mind," said Bob. "It is only Seplary."

the growth of cane and orusa.

The palling of the property of the palling of the

Milwaukes Sun: A Chicago man visiting to Cincinnati was being shown around by a citizen who said. "Now let's go and see the Widnes." The Chicago man pet his finger by the side of his nose and winked, and then he said, "Not much. Mary Ann. I saw a widow home once and it cost me \$16,000. She sneed me for breach of promise and proved it on me. No sir; send the widows home in a hack."

A little girl in a London Sunday-school, being asked why God made the flowers of the field, replied, "Pleass, ma'am, I suppose for patterns for artificial flowers."

A little girl in a London Sunday-school, being asked why God made the flowers of the field, replied, "Pleass, ma'am, I suppose for patterns for artificial flowers."

Willie's grandma was trying to teach him the proper way of handing anything to a prison, when he asked, "Well, gramma, if you was going to hand a wasp, would you hand it by the sting?"

A mother left her little boy a few minutes one day. When she cause back, he said to one day. When she cause back, he said to one day. When she cause back, he said to me always.

A new color is called "blue chalk." It will be fashionable in the families of milk."

In one way the dry season served him well.

The proper way of his notice, Mary Ann. I saw a dit on the woodlands a little further up atream, and there was no reason to doubt that they could maintain their view; the little fled which he hoped to get ready for cultivation, and before attacking the timber listed fled to the story well, "and we are going to the she to wood all the trees in that the revers in that the revers in that the purpose. Then the young pionease went in the purpose. Then the young pionease went in the purpose. Then the young pionease went in the reverse in the purpose. Then the young pionease went in the reverse in the swamp."

"Indeed we do," Endesy, make the wash."

Three years later, as I happen to know, the river got steadily lower. Meantime the wood pile had grown by the last of Norember to more than sirty cords—cnough to reverse the steam, an

It parched the swamp, and one morning, Ned, who had shrowdly observed this, went out and applied a torch to the dried up grass and leaves. The fire swept fiercely over the projected field, and when it had burned out, a good deal more than half the work of clearing that field for cultivation was done. But this did not help the boys to live through the winter, and that was a perplexity. If they could not manage it, all their work would be thrown away; and Bob passed many anxious hours thinking and planning, but with no other result than to make him sleepless.

Still it did not rain, but one morning Ned came in from observing his water-marks, and reported that the river had risen about three inches during the night. This puzzled Bob, and he carefully watched the water. At noon it had risen two inches more. During the night it rose fully a foot. Then Bob began to suspect the truth.

"I have it, Ned," he said.

"Well, how is it? Where does the water come from?"

"From the Mississippl River. That river.

wan, how in it where does the water come from ?"
"From the Mississippi River. That river is high from rains in the north, and it has broken through one of the passes into the Tallabatchee. We'll have steamboats here

"Well, I hope they'll come soon," said Ned. "Twe fried our last slice of bacon, and we have only a few pounds of meal left." "We can eat the mule," said Bob, "rather

than starve; but we'll wait on short rations and hope."

There had been a great crop of cotton grown on the Tallahatchee that year, and the dry fail had enabled the planters to pick it more thoroughty than usual. Knowing this, the owners of steamboats at Vicksburg were watching the reports of the water in the Yazzoo and Tallahatchee as eagerly as Ned and Bob were watching the water likelf, each anxious that his boat should be the first to go up the river.

anxious that his boat should be the first to go up the river.

On the 12th of December Ned cooked the last of the meal. The boys went to bed that night out of food. The next morning they had no breakfast, and had begun to think of killing the mule, or making a journey to the nearest plantation, when about noon a boat appeared. She blew her whistle, and stopped her engines.

"What do you ask for your wood?" shout-ed the Captain.

"What do you ask for your wood?" shout-ed the Captain.

"Three and a half," answered Bob.
"Give you three and a quarter, and take all you've got," said the Captain.

"Will you throw in a decent dinner?" asked Beb And with that the beat made her landing, and the wood, sixty-three cords, was measured. Then the boys went on board to dinner. There they learned that in consequence of the prolonged dry season all the people along the river had been too busy picking cotton to cut any wood, and hence the boat had been obliged to send her own men ashore twice to chop wood for her engines. Knowing that other boats were coming, the Captain of this one had made haste to buy all of Bob's wood, meaning to take a part of it at

and Sasie, but we must, else you will never let us go. Good-by, and God bless you, mother!"

That was all the trace Bob and Ned left behind them, and nobody could guess where they had gone.

Two days after their disappearance the boys presented themselves to a gentleman who had been a friend of their father, living fifty miles away, and after exacting from him a piedge of secrecy, Bob introduced his business.

The summer's work was very hard and very hot. The rich land produced weeds as Bob explained his own purpose to accept it in a small way, going into the awamp country, and making what money he could with his own hands, for his friend knew he had no

capital.

"But, my dear boy," said the gentleman.
"a white man can't work in the swamp, and themselves time to hoe out their kitchen-gar-"But, my dear boy," said the gentleman, "a white man can't work in the swamp, and you have no money to hire negroes with."

"Did any white man ever try it?" asked Bob.

"Not that I ever heard of."

"Besides," said Bob, "we're not white men; we're only white boys, and we won't be very white either, after we've been at work a few mouths."

After a good deal of explanation and discussion, Major Singer consented to let the boys try their plan, though he had no confidence in it.

"I'll do this," he said. "You may go into the swamp, cut and sell all the wood you can to steamboats when they come up, and cultivate all the land you choose to grub, without any charge for rent. I'll give you a mule and a cart, and enough bacon and meal to last you for a month or two. By that time yon'll be tired of the experiment, and you can return the mule and cart out of the proceeds of his first crop, and, laughing, the Major consented, naming one hundred dollars as the price.

Five days later the boys ate their supper of bacon and ash-cake on a log on the banks of the Tallahatchee river. It was a lonely, desiotate swamp region, and the log on which they sat was twelve miles distant from the nearest human habitation. They were a trifle lonely there in the wild woods, but they had a camp fire and course, and boullt as they had occasionally. They thad distinctly over-cropped themselves, but that was better than the opposite mintake. In August the balls becaute the moust on that they could give, and that they must either have help or lose a part of their crop. So one day Ned mounted the mule, and rode seroes the Yala-busha River, and out of the swamp price to see a part of their crop. So one day Ned mounted the mule, and rot be scanly crops were casily picked, and as he was able to offer money wages, he casily secured some half-grown negro boys as pickers. Their wa-ges amounted to comparatively little, and their help secured the whole of the boy's cropped the maelves, but that was able to have cashly picked, and as he was able to offer m

when they come up; if we don't, we can't buy ploughs or food for our farming operations."

"When will the boats come?" asked Ned.

"Late in the fall or in the winter, whenever the river gets high enough. It isn't navigable now, but when it rises, the steamboats come up to get loads of cotton."

With brave hearts the boys set to work chopping and harling cord-wood. They made very little progress the first day, but after they had practiced for a few days they became more expert, and at the end of a week they found by measurement that they could together out and haul about a cord each day. One grown man would have accompliabed more than this; but the boys were satisfied. They had brought a grindatone and some iron wedges with them, and there was no reason to doubt that they could maintain their average of a cord a day. The mule kept in good condition on awannp grass and young cane.

Bob laid out next the river, the little field.

"I want my boys."

"We can't, mother," said Bob. "We're the two heads of this family, you know. I'm one head, and Ned has fairly earned the right to be the other; and we've got property interests now. We stopped at Major Singer's on the way home, and have made a new bargain with him. We've bought a plantation."

Then Bob explained that the Major had greed that they should mark off a tract of four hundred acres where their hut stood, and take it at rive dollars an acre—quite all that it would sell for then, because of the don't off within a year or two by hiring one or two hands for their corp, and thus increasing their force and their armings.

"So you see, mother," said Bob. "We're the two fast, and Ned has fairly earned the right to be the other; and we've got property interests now. We stopped at Major Singer's on the way home, and have made a new bargain with him. We've bought a plantation."

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