

PHHELPS COUNTY NEW ERA.

"It is not in a splendid Government, supported by powerful monopolies and Aristocratic Establishments that the people find happiness; but in a plain system, void of pomp, protecting all and granting favors to none." - JACKSON.

Wallbridge J. Powell;

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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NUMBER 1.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one week.....\$1.00
Each additional insertion.....50
To register advertisements, 5 cents a line will be charged for local notices.

Attys & R. E. Agents.

W. G. POMEROY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rolla, Mo. Office in Miller's Brick Building, Room No. 1. Will practice in the Eighteenth Judicial District and Maries County and U.S. District and Circuit Courts. 2-25

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Rolla, Mo. Will practice in the counties of the 18th Judicial Circuit. Office on 6th Street.

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P. C. ROBERTS, Notary Public.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, such as the collecting of all debts and claims, paying non-residents' tax, conveyancing, etc. Office in Pennsylvania House, Fourth National Bank Bldg., Rolla, Mo. 2-24

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Lebanon, Missouri. Will practice in the Courts of the 14th and 18th Judicial Circuits. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Physicians & Dentists.
DR. C. L. GAUFMAN, DENTIST.
Rooms up stairs, next door south of Simmons & Deegan's Old Stand.

Hotels.
GRAND HOTEL,
Rolla, Mo.
Mrs. A. M. Grand Hotel, First Class Hotel. The traveling public are respectfully invited to patronize this hotel. Large house, airy rooms, and tables supplied with the best that can be bought in the market. Terms reasonable. There will be no pains spared to make the guests comfortable.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, 12
Rolla, Missouri.
P. C. Roberts, Proprietor, has purchased the above hotel and is prepared to receive guests by the week day or month. Table furnished with the best market affords. Free Stable & Wagon Yard in connection with the House. Accommodations at reasonable rates. Cor. 4th & Main Sts.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, 2-15
E. McKinnis, Prop.
Ninth Street, near the Depot, Rolla, Mo.
In connection with the hotel is kept for sale at THE ST. LOUIS SALOON, Native Wines, liquors, cigars and tobacco of the choicest brands.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
St. Louis, Mo.
This Hotel, Prop., opposite Pacific R. R. Depot. Temporary Union Depot Two Blocks from the House. Rates, \$2.00 per day.

NATIONAL BANK OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Missouri.
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Current Funds, Multicurrency, Gold and Silver Coins, etc. of the United States, State and County, City and County Warrants & Special attention given to collections, and remittances promptly made. Interest allowed on Time deposits. Exchange on St. Louis and Eastern cities furnished at commanding rates. 11-18-19

J. J. STINSON, JEWELER,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
109 N. 1st St., Rolla, Mo.
Repairing promptly and neatly done. 44-3m

W. L. LEPPER, Boot and Shoe Maker, Time W. L. Lepper, Mo., does work promptly and in the best of style. All of his work warranted. Side and Sole Leather and Shoe Findings for sale. Repairing promptly done with neatness and dispatch. 28

J. H. PARKER,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
Fine Street, Rolla, Missouri.
Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Work guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

THOS. B. DEEGAN,
WAGON-MAKER.
ST. JAMES, BELL CO., MO.
Makes Wagons of best-class material in every respect, and assembles at very reasonable prices. Plows, and everything in the wood-workline a farmer wants.

HARNES & SADDLERY!
The Cheapest and Best place in Rolla, to get good articles in this line and every thing equally good in a first class Saddle-ry Establishment is at
JOHNNY KANE'S,
On Pine St. opposite Long's Store. 2-21

D. NEWMAN,
WITH
POLLOCK, BLOCK & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN:
Staple & Fancy Groceries,
313 & 315 N 2d St., St. Louis, Mo.

Mechanical ingenuity culminated in the invention of the Sewing Machine and millions of toiling women were elevated from drudgery into poverty to intelligence, industry and competence. If this be true in the abstract as regards the average sewing machine, with what force must it apply to the marvelous embodiment of all that is useful and beautiful in sewing machine mechanism, the Victor Sewing Machine, which has fully eclipsed all others, not only in its adaptability to do all kinds of work but in the ease with which it is done. It may be said to have carried its admirers by storm as soon as its capability of work became known. The aim of its inventors has been to displace every useless, common, inferior and ordinary machine, and only an inferior with the machine will enable our readers fully to appreciate how far he has succeeded. It is not too much to say the machine will last a lifetime. Salesroom 51 East 10th St., N. Y. City, and in all the large cities of the country. 40-8m

Hog Cholera.
Call at Rowe's Drug Store in Rolla, and get medicine for experimental treatment of Hog Cholera; No charge.

Mineral and Farming Lands FOR SALE!

Having been appointed commissioner for the sale of lands belonging to the School of Mines, I will sell on favorable terms 8,000 acres of excellent mineral and farming lands situated principally in the Iron districts of Phelps and Dent counties. Those desiring such lands will do well to call on me at the Land Office of A. & P. R. R., in Taylor's building on Pine Street, Rolla, Mo.

SAM. G. WILLIAMS,
Land Commissioner.

Flouring Mills, &c.

ROLLA MILLS Co; Jos CAMPBELL, Pres.

Beddoe's Steam Custom Mills.

ROLLA, MO.

The proprietor of the above Mills would respectfully announce that having greatly increased the capacity of his Mills; he is now prepared to execute Custom Grinding with the same fidelity but greater Dispatch than heretofore. FLOUR and MEAL of the best quality constantly on hand and for sale at Wholesale & Retail Prices.

B. H. NEWMAN & CO.

Groceries,

Dry Goods,

Boots & Shoes,

Clothing, &c.

MORSE CORNER BRICK BUILDING.

OPPOSITE GRANT HOTEL, Rolla, Mo.

The highest market figures allowed for all kinds of Country Produce. 44

Read This.

The citizens of our community should patronize home enterprise, when they can procure a better article for less money, than by patronizing irresponsible humbugs of other parts of the country. Samuel B. Rowe, Druggist in Rolla is preparing and placing on sale a line of family medicines which he guarantees; which fact, as he is a responsible man, and a resident among us, should have weight. Besides his well established "Peruvian-Aguc Cure," he is proprietor of "Peruvian Cough Drops" and "Liver Pills." He informs us that he could publish a column of new testimonials each week if necessary. 44-1v.

CITIZENS OF PHELPS.

AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!!

Buy your Goods of

A. M. MILLARD & BRO.

ROLLA, MO.

We keep constantly on hand an immense stock of

Gen'l Merchandise

Suited to the wants of the people, and still sell at prices that are only astonishing. Come and see us, with your own eyes and PRODUCE and we will save you money.

A. M. Millard & Bro.
Rolla, July 6th, 1876.

The Fall Campaign

HAS OPENED

SCHOOL BOOKS! School Books

I am receiving a Large Lot of the

Independent Series School Books

for First Introduction in Schools in this and surrounding counties; where they have not been introduced. I will exchange for old books at exchange prices. I have on hand every thing that will be needed for Schools. Stationery of all kinds, States and Pencils, Ink, and everything that is needed. Call at the "Old Pioneer Book Store of

WM. J. C. TAYLOR,
PINE ST., ROLLA, MO. 21-4f

Cut This Out and Paste It Up!

If there is any article in the line of Drugs, Notions, Prescriptions, Toilet Articles or Perfumery that cannot be had of your druggist at home, send to A. E. DEANON'S, Druggist, corner of Eleventh and Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo., and you will receive the article by return mail or express. Always send cash with your orders. 48

ARE YOU A BAPTIST?

If you are, you ought at once to subscribe for THE BAPTIST HERALD. Published at Lebanon, Mo.—Only \$1.25 a year. It has no compromise to make with error, and is loved by those who love the OLD GOSPEL WAYS.

It is started in love for Sound Gospel Truth; hence its subscription is put at the extremely low figure of \$1.25 a year, although it is a 24 column paper published every week. It is as large as many of the religious papers that are \$2.50 a year. This HERALD is consecrated to the cause and all the profits are to be devoted to sending the Gospel in destitute places. It already has several missionaries in the field. It has been endorsed by Associations, Churches and Ministers in this and other states. It will be sent to ordained ministers at \$1 a year—postage paid by the publisher in both cases. Rev. Joseph Walker, an able and experienced writer, is editorial contributor. Many leading ministers of the denomination contribute to its columns. For further particulars, sample copies, etc., address the proprietor.

REV. J. G. LEMEN,
Lebanon, Laeclde Co., Mo.

Young Men.

Apply to editor of this newspaper for half membership (at discount) in Baylies Great Mercantile College, Keokuk, Iowa, on the Mississippi. Bookkeepers, Penmen, Reporters, Operators and Teachers thoroughly fitted. Don't fail to address Prof. Miller, Keokuk, Iowa. 51

Agricultural Education.

The subject of agricultural education is one of great interest and importance to the people of Missouri at this time. Having by legislative enactment accepted the grant of lands for agricultural education, made by act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, it is important that we should comprehend fully the meaning and intent of said act, and the terms and conditions upon which we have accepted the grant. A misinterpretation of the organic law, or a misapplication of the funds arising from the grant, may subject the State in the future to serious perplexity, loss and forfeiture. To guard the interests of the State in this respect, it is the evident duty of legislators and others interested, to thoroughly investigate this subject. The fact that different opinions have been entertained, different interpretations made, and diverse action taken in other States, is evidence of the necessity for investigation, and suggests the importance of thorough acquaintance ourselves with what has been done elsewhere.

To secure the greatest benefit from agricultural education is a matter of still greater importance, and as the subject is comparatively new, no small amount of thought, study and investigation will be requisite to the attainment of success.

Since the organization of the State Board of Agriculture, some eight or nine months ago, considerable information concerning this subject has come into possession of the Board. It would no doubt be useful to give nearly the whole of such information to the public of Missouri, but want of space will scarcely permit a digest of it.

About seventy or eighty years ago, agricultural education began to attract public attention in Europe, and about the year 1806 the first agricultural school was established. Since that time such schools have become quite numerous in various European countries. During the last twenty-five years the subject has attracted much attention in this country. It has been discussed in agricultural societies, and memorials and petitions without number have been sent to Congress praying for a portion of the public domain for the purpose of establishing agricultural colleges.

Previous to the great rebellion, without national aid, agricultural schools has been established in quite a number of States, with greater or less success, and some failures. Enterprising, progressive, and hard-working agriculturists were the prime movers, earnest and almost sole workers in the cause up to the time that the grant of lands was obtained from Congress. Since that time hundreds of literary professors have taken a remarkable interest in agricultural education. They have suddenly found that their particular colleges were admirably adapted to teach agriculture.

So many conflicting interests have arisen to claim the benefits of this grant of Congress, that agriculturists have found, after laboring a score of years to obtain it, that they still have a more arduous task to perform in preventing it from being absorbed by existing literary institutions, or so divided up as to be nearly worthless, or otherwise frittered away or diverted from its legitimate purpose. Agriculturists being a persevering and tenacious class of people, especially when they are sure they are right, will be likely to guard very zealously this interest which is so dear to them, and any attempt to misapply the benefits of the grant, will almost certainly result disastrously, sooner or later.

Previous to the grant of land in 1862, agricultural colleges existed in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Michigan, with fair success. Iowa had projected an agricultural college and farm, and had commenced operations, but had no college edifice. Efforts in two or three other States had proved failures.

In 1854, the Missouri State Agricultural Society, which existed at that time, took some action in favor of agricultural education, and their record of that date shows the following:

On motion, it was Resolved, That the President of this Society appoint a committee of five members to prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States, upon the subject of agriculture, and the establishment of a seminary or school of agriculture in connection with the "Smithsonian Institute," and for a donation of the public lands, as an endowment to the Missouri State Agricultural Society.

Whereupon, the President appointed Colonel Samuel A. Young, Major James S. Rollins, Colonel W. F. Switzer and John Slack, Esq., of the county of Boone, and Colonel Thos. C. Anderson, of the county of Callaway, said committee.

In 1855, a bill was introduced to Congress by Honorable Justin S. Morrill, of

Vermont, "granting lands for agricultural agricultural colleges." It was essentially the same as that which became a law in 1862. The bill of 1855, after passing both Houses of Congress, was vetoed by President Buchanan, allusion to which is made by Mr. Morrill in his speech on the new bill, which is here inserted:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I shall avail myself of the parliamentary privilege to-day, of general debate, to make a speech without the pepper and spice of party or sectional politics, and yet I hope one not without some interest to the House. I shall discuss a measure which has heretofore received a generous support on the part of Democratic members, almost the undivided support of the South American members, (formerly so-called,) and, with about two exceptions, the undivided support of the members on this side of the House; I mean the land college bill, for which I hope to obtain the favor of the present House.

Mr. Chairman, among all the measures before Congress since I have been a member, there have been few, save those designed to maintain the credit of these United States, which my judgment and heart have more approved than this measure providing for the education of the industrial classes of young men of our country. Just in itself, benevolent in its scope demanded by the wisest economy, it will add new securities to the perpetuity of republican institutions. Wronging nobody, it will prove a blessing to the whole people now and for ages to come.

The bill, or one like it has once passed Congress by very large majorities, but unfortunately, among other sins which President Buchanan now has leisure to repent of, is his veto upon a bill of this character. Under more favorable auspices it is now again brought forward. If it passes, as I cannot doubt it will pass, Mr. Silldell, were it convenient for him to be here, could hardly command a veto from the present patriotic occupant of the White House, as he was charged with having done on a former occasion. With this Congress my humble services here will terminate, and the only favor I have to ask of the House is to vote upon this measure squarely on its merits. If its character challenges approval. If the times more than ever persuade to its adoption, then give such a vote as will wake into life the instrumentalities whereby a solid, useful, and practical education can be had on terms within the reach of thousands willing and expecting to work their way through the world by the sweat of their brow.

It is true that some measures which we have been considering, of more or less merit, I have thought it inappropriate to press at this particular juncture of affairs; but I do not include this among them. Instead of being postponed, it is a measure that should have been initiated at least a quarter of a century ago, and if it had been, our taxable resources would now have been far greater than they are, and the absence of all military schooling would have been far greater than they are, and the absence of all military schooling would at the outset of the present rebellion have been less conspicuous in the loyal States. Agriculture might long ere this have felt its influence; the statistics of the country might have been more abundant and valuable; the young men might have had more of fitness for their sphere of duties, whether on the farm, in the workshop, or in the battle field.

Something of military instruction has been incorporated in the bill in consequence of the new conviction of its necessity forced upon the attention of the loyal States by the history of the past year. A fatal unpreparedness presents too many temptations even to a foe otherwise weak. The national school at West Point may suffice for the regular army in ordinary years of peace, but is wholly inadequate when a large army is to be suddenly put into service. If we ever expect to reduce the army to its old dimensions, and again rely upon the volunteer systems of defense, each State must have the means within itself to organize and officer its own forces. With such a system as that here offered—nurseries in every State—an efficient force would at all times be ready to support the cause of the nation and secure that wholesome respect which belongs to a people whose power is always equal to its pretensions.

This bill proposes to establish at least one college in every State upon a sure and perpetual foundation, accessible to all, but especially to the sons of toil, where all the needful science for the practical avocations of life shall be taught, where neither the higher graces of classical studies, nor that military drill our country so greatly appreciates will be entirely ignored, and where agriculture, the foundation of all present and future prosperity, may

look for troops of earnest friends, studying its familiar and recondite, and at last elevating it to that higher level, where it may fearlessly invoke comparison with the most advanced standards of the world. The bill fixes the leading objects, but properly, as I think, leaves to the States considerable latitude in carrying out practical details. Some of the States already have colleges started on the principles here embodied—in Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Maryland and Iowa—but these linger with a very incomplete staff of professors, as might be expected from the scantiness of their funds. The aid tendered here will enable these States to fully equip these institutions or to found others where it may be thought wise to give military science something of greater prominence. Some States perhaps may have more literary colleges than are or can be liberally sustained. Part of these may be easily transformed so as to come within the terms here proposed. Every State will be the judge of its own requirements, and I have no doubt each will feel sufficient interest in the subject to make a judicious disposition of the grant.

Against all speculation or squandering this bill is most stringently guarded. The entire fund is to be held good, wholly devoted to the object, as the States are to pay all incidental expenses, even the first cost of the buildings and their subsequent repairs. But it cannot be doubted that in every State this charge will be mainly a nominal one, as many towns will be likely to strive to secure these institutions within their limits, and an active competition will arise from the tender of lands and buildings in order to obtain an end so desirable.

If these colleges should be established, it is to be hoped the donation of lands, with some little outside aid, will be sufficient at no remote period, to offer instruction free of any charge for tuition, and that through connection with farms which may be attached, indigent young men, by voluntary labor of a few hours each day, may, where desirable, give an equivalent, wholly or in part, for their board. Certainly the opportunity of obtaining a sound education adapted to the wants of the individual will be offered at reduced rates, a love of useful labor will be promoted, and thus health and usefulness cannot but be advanced among those who otherwise might waste a life in uncultured ignorance or cultivated imbecility.

Not one in fifty of those young men who apply to us to be nominated as candidates for the military or naval schools can be gratified. All these young men, feel conscious of their ability to do something honorable for themselves and their country, and their ambition takes the direction of these schools mainly because they know not how elsewhere to obtain a fitting education. The numbers of this class will now be greatly augmented. The ability of parents to educate their children will be curtailed, while the desire to obtain an education, especially a military one, will have been increased. These young men, if this bill should pass, will find a field open to them large enough to satisfy all reasonable ambition.

There is no appeal that comes so resistless to our sympathy—and there are few men here, I dare say, who has not felt it—as that of a bright-eyed boy, without means, but strong in virtues and noble aspirations seeking the temporary aid that will enable him to achieve a liberal education. Let the corner stones of these land colleges be laid, and this army of lads, who are soon to take charge of the institutions of our country, will, with all the enthusiasm of faith and hope, "think God and take courage!"

The question, "What shall we do with the public lands?" has long been one of the most interesting political problems to be solved. In ordinary times our taxation has been so light that the revenue obtained from this source might have been reimbursed from other sources without much complaint; but now we have not only to curtail expenses, but to enlarge the circle of every revenue bill. From the seeming vastness of our public lands, magnified by all the wastes, mountains, waters and deserts, it has been thought impossible to overestimate their extent or value; and on the theory that they were inexhaustible, they have always, when sold, been held at an inconsiderable price—scarcely more than the fees for transfer and record of title in elder counties—and, when given away, the millions have been bestowed with a lavishness only equalled in the days of feudalism. The legislator, from his dizzy height, has looked over all the broad area, and the one of old has been ready to say to all unappropriated votes, "all this will I give thee, if thou wilt 'fall down and worship me.'" Grants for railroads and military boundaries have been made with such losses