

THURSDAY MORNING, June 4th, 1874.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.—The June Term of our Circuit Court began on Monday last, Judge Ford, presiding. The dockets called and judgments entered in plain and uncontented cases, etc. On Tuesday, the peremptory call of the Trial Docket was proceeded with, but no case of interest was taken up. The case of the State vs. Wm. T. Killman, indicted for assault with intent to kill, etc. Case removed from the Circuit Court for Charles county. Prisoner arraigned and pleaded, "not guilty." Also, State vs. Wm. T. Killman, George F. Young, Andrew Jackson and Peyton White. Indicted for the larceny of 1 1/2 cords of wood.—Case removed from the Circuit Court for Charles county. Prisoner arraigned and pleaded, "not guilty." These cases are progressing as we put our paper to press, the State being represented by the State's Attorney, J. Farran Crane, and the travelers, by Messrs. Blakistone & Morgan and Combs & Downs. Since the above was written, we learn that, in consequence of the absence of an important witness for the State, His Honor has agreed to hold special term of Court, commencing Tuesday, the 10th of June, instant, to try the last two cases.

A correspondent at Mechanicsville gives an account of the organization at the Hillside School of a Teachers' Association for the Northern division of this County. Prof. Newell, of the State Normal School, was present as was also the County Examiner, Mr. Tippett. About ten teachers and amateurs, besides others interested in the cause of popular education, were in attendance and the organization was perfected by the adoption of a Constitution and by-laws and the election of the following officers:—President, George H. Carpenter; Vice-president, H. Clay Dent; Secretary, M. L. Readmond; Treasurer, Miss Bettie Chunn. Prof. Newell delivered a pleasing and instructive address to the association, which was listened to with marked attention. The Prof. arrived in the county on Friday last, and since his limited stay has been devoting himself to the inspection of the schools, etc., etc. He leaves, we learn, for other fields of duty to-day.

It is now generally and generally believed, that President Grant will veto the Civil Rights bill should it pass the lower House of Congress. It is still doubtful, however, whether the bill will be reached during the present session, and the prospective veto is believed to have had a potential effect in staying off for the present Congressional action in the matter. The Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Richardson, has vacated his post at last and has been translated to a judgeship in the Court of Claims. Gen. Bristow succeeds him and is spoken of as a man of integrity, ability and financial experience.

We tender our acknowledgments to Mrs. Raley and Mrs. Downs, of our village, for presents of strawberries of their own culture. These ladies, we learn, have been using this luxury on their tables for ten days and upwards. The berries sent us were of large size and thoroughly ripe.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Whitlock's "Vegetator" in our paper of this date. The Vegetator is claimed to be a better and cheaper manure for tobacco than the damp Peruvian Guano now being applied, and our planters will do well to test its value for themselves.

The Senate Committee have finished the investigation of District affairs and will soon report to Congress in favor of abolishing the present government, appointing a Commission to examine its accounts, and another Commission to govern until some permanent plan is decided upon. The two last witnesses were Messrs. Blake and Magruder, members of the Board of Public Works, and it is doing them no injustice to say that out of their own mouths they convicted themselves and their associates in the Board of about the worst that has been alleged against them. Mr. Magruder's confessions are alone enough to condemn the whole District administration.

There is very little chance of the passage of the Civil Rights bill this session, although it would obtain a majority of the votes of the House, if it be gotten before it. The bill lies upon the Speaker's table, and there is such an accumulation of business having precedence of it in the regular order, that it will hardly be reached this session, unless taken up under a suspension of the rules. Some days ago a motion to this effect obtained a majority, but failed of the requisite two-thirds, and this the friends of the bill will not be able to obtain. There is some earnest opposition to it on the Republican side of the House, on grounds of expediency.

We see that Charles J. Russell, Esq., has been appointed by His Excellency, Gov. Groome, a magistrate for Chaptico district in place of Mark B. Chunn, deceased. Up to latest reports, the Court of Appeals have reached no decision on the amendment act, though the arguments in the case have been held over a week.

COMMUNICATED.
To my Fellow-Citizens of the State Congressional District of Maryland.

In announcing myself as a candidate in the next Congress, I carry out a purpose formed during the last Presidential and Congressional campaign and frequently expressed since that time. The National Democratic Convention which convened in Baltimore in 1872 undertook, in the face of their former professions, the desperate experiment of radicalizing the masses of our party. They set up Greeley against Grant. They demanded that we should vote for Greeley upon Grant's radical platform, and against Grant upon Greeley's so less radical platform, and then deluded their position as the least of evils, in order that the party might be divided into support of it and then throw away all the great distinguishing principles of the party. This, I thought, was asking too much of men of common sense, and, in my opinion, nothing but the prevailing idea that the action of a Convention, however absurd, was binding upon the party, could have induced any large portion of it to follow what they called "the bitter pill," prepared for them by the leaders of the party. Frequently in my denunciations of Greeley I have been met by men of intelligence with the declaration, that if the Convention had nominated a negro instead of Greeley that the Democratic party would have been bound to support him—and though shocked at the declaration, yet according to the idea that the power of a Convention was despotic, the conclusion was inevitable—and inasmuch as this Convention itself in its very first resolution "Recognized the equality of all men before the law," it is clear that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency might with as much propriety have been a negro as Horace Greeley. The day has passed, I hope, when Conventions called to represent our party and advance its principles shall desert the men and abandon the principles of that party and expect or hope for success. We have good and great men in our ranks to choose from, and our principles must be established or a course will light upon the limbs of men."

Then let our principles be asserted clearly and distinctly, and let the man from our own ranks be chosen with care and judgment and God will protect the right. Why the Convention of 1872 did not thus act, is to me inexplicable. For one it is known, I believe, that I could not and would not obey the mandate of that Convention. I did not take either of the evils, Greeley or Grant, and I feel confident that most of those who submitted so unwillingly to the dictation of that convulse, rejoice with me and others who would not submit and who would not vote for either of those radicals, at the result between the two. If Greeley had been elected with the consent and support of our party, the great distinguishing principles of our party would have been overthrown forever. His defeat, I trust, takes with it the "shades of night" which would have enveloped our whole country if he had been successful. Better a great deal that Grant should have been elected with our opposition than that Greeley should have been elected with our consent and by our support. From a defeat, the Democratic ranks might rally, as I think they will, but a surrender, such as the Convention of 1872 advised, would have been fatal to our hopes forever.

I have said this much in regard to the action of that Convention in order to justify my course in refusing to vote for its nominee and in now nominating myself as a candidate for Congress and appealing directly to the people for their support. My platform is built of good American material, and is one which should appeal directly to the hearts of the white people of this country and cannot fail, considering the rights involved, to have the sanction of their judgment, common sense and patriotic feelings. I hold and will maintain that the 14th and 15th so-called amendments of the Constitution of the United States are utterly void and not good American law, having been avowedly and notoriously adopted in consequence of force of arms upon the Southern States and in violation of the Constitution of this Union, without which it is clear they could never have been adopted. When I swear to support the Constitution of the United States, I swear not to support the said 14th and 15th amendments, and in every case in which I may come in contact with them or any offspring from them, whether as a private citizen or public servant, I shall invariably maintain those views.

The force will under which so many of our citizens have so severely and illegally suffered, the Ku Klux bill under which a reign of terror prevailed among the white people of some of the Southern States, and in consequence of which so many have been so unjustly and illegally imprisoned; the Civil Rights bills by which negroes are forced as it were upon an equality with white people in all public institutions, embracing public schools, juries, tax courts, etc., etc., in which the radicals have determined the black and white races shall be commingled and shall have equal chance for power—these and other acts of oppression which are in reserve for us, as if to try how basely we can submit, are all the regular descendants of these two amendments. Wherever and whenever any head of this venomous Hydra shall appear, Hercules must boldly and strongly strike until the whole cursed brood shall be exterminated. Of course nothing can be done to relieve us of these outrageous acts of oppression unless genuine and firm democrats shall be a majority in Congress or in one House thereof at least. If we shall then exercise the power we shall then legally have with unflinching decision, we shall be able to place our government in the true position in which it was intended by our fathers to stand. If I shall ever be a member of Congress in such a majority, the very first motion I would make would be to vacate the seats now usurped by negroes in those Halls and have them filled with white men. Further, in any contest for a seat in Congress from States in which negroes had not the right to vote previous to 1861, I would vote always to give the seat to the contestant who appeared to have a majority of white voters in his favor, refusing in every case to allow any negro votes to be counted for either contestant; and, to close up the whole business, I would propose an amendment of the Constitution providing that one but white men shall vote or hold of

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See within the bounds of the United States, thus establishing beyond doubt, that he is completely a party of our district and that while we shall certainly rule within our limits.

After placing before you my views in support with the platform of the Convention of 1872, (the last declaration of principle we have had), I trust your reflection will not condemn me for presumption in declaring myself an Independent Candidate and making my appeal to you, my fellow-citizens. When I look through the district, there does not seem to me the name of a single democrat, who has ever had any aspirations for public life, who did not go off in the Greeley stampede, and, under the circumstances, it occurred to me, that it was my duty as a once trusted and approved servant of our people to lift the standard of the party from the dust. Should circumstances change, as I hope they have and will, should the democratic party of our district indicate, as I trust they will, that they have turned with disgust from the "Ghosts" of the Egyptians to the true faith—shall they only and simply declare, clearly and unequivocally, their determination, "The White Race shall exclusively govern our Country?"

then my name shall not be in their way, but all my efforts shall be in their support, that if the Convention had nominated a negro instead of Greeley that the Democratic party would have been bound to support him—and though shocked at the declaration, yet according to the idea that the power of a Convention was despotic, the conclusion was inevitable—and inasmuch as this Convention itself in its very first resolution "Recognized the equality of all men before the law," it is clear that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency might with as much propriety have been a negro as Horace Greeley. The day has passed, I hope, when Conventions called to represent our party and advance its principles shall desert the men and abandon the principles of that party and expect or hope for success. We have good and great men in our ranks to choose from, and our principles must be established or a course will light upon the limbs of men."

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Waterloo, June 2, 1874.
Messrs. Editors.—Please take my advertisement out of your paper. I've sold one to Capt. Palmer, and I believe that is all I shall sell. I and my eleven certifiers made a jury, and yet the Planters would believe the jury, much less the truth, "established by the mouth of two or three witnesses." It seems so queer to me. There are no three out of the twelve concurring in their evidence, who would not have convicted a man of a capital crime or larceny; or have justified a jury in giving a verdict for \$1,000 or \$10,000 as the case might be, and yet they (the Planters) would not believe twelve men for their own good, by the labor-saving and profiting efforts of my Hiller. I can't but admit that I have a little trace of the pleasure of spite. I feel confident that I shall sell by 90 cts. interest per annum, while their loss will be hundreds, perhaps thousands per annum. Respectfully,
Z. D. BLAKISTONE.

Charlotte Hall, May 30, 1874.
On Friday, the 29th inst., I was one of the many attendants of an examination held at School No. 1, 5th election district, of which Mr. H. C. Dent is teacher. I would not reiterate the sentiments of all present when I say that the examination was thorough, conclusive and to the point, and reflected credit upon the teacher. Our worthy County Examiner seems by his masterly efforts to be working a change for the better in our system of education. After the exercises of the day were closed, all reported to our homes well pleased with the manner in which the juveniles had acquitted themselves.

In the House of Representatives, on General Butler's motion to take up the civil rights bill, Mr. Lowndes, Republican, from Maryland, voted in the negative with the Democratic members, Messrs. Archer, O'Brien, Swann and Wilson, and

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Wheat.—The market for Wheat has been dull during the past week, and prices show a decline of 1/2 cent per bushel on all grades. The receipts of Western were liberal, and the supply of the market is abundant. The receipts of Maryland and Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels. The receipts of Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels. The receipts of Maryland and Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels. The receipts of Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels.

The market for Flour is also dull, and prices show a decline of 1/2 cent per bushel on all grades. The receipts of Western were liberal, and the supply of the market is abundant. The receipts of Maryland and Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels. The receipts of Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels.

The market for Corn is also dull, and prices show a decline of 1/2 cent per bushel on all grades. The receipts of Western were liberal, and the supply of the market is abundant. The receipts of Maryland and Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels. The receipts of Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels.

The market for Tobacco is also dull, and prices show a decline of 1/2 cent per bushel on all grades. The receipts of Western were liberal, and the supply of the market is abundant. The receipts of Maryland and Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels. The receipts of Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels.

The market for Cotton is also dull, and prices show a decline of 1/2 cent per bushel on all grades. The receipts of Western were liberal, and the supply of the market is abundant. The receipts of Maryland and Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels. The receipts of Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels.

The market for Lard is also dull, and prices show a decline of 1/2 cent per bushel on all grades. The receipts of Western were liberal, and the supply of the market is abundant. The receipts of Maryland and Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels. The receipts of Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels.

The market for Sugar is also dull, and prices show a decline of 1/2 cent per bushel on all grades. The receipts of Western were liberal, and the supply of the market is abundant. The receipts of Maryland and Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels. The receipts of Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels.

The market for Coffee is also dull, and prices show a decline of 1/2 cent per bushel on all grades. The receipts of Western were liberal, and the supply of the market is abundant. The receipts of Maryland and Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels. The receipts of Virginia were only 1,000 bushels, and Maryland 1,000 bushels.

New Advertisements.

"WE AND OUR NEIGHBORS" is the latest and most work by Henry Ward Beecher, Author of "Gleanings of Europe," "The Minister's Wife," "My Wife and I," and other powerful stories, each the literary work of a period; and this story promises a genuine and wholesome recreation. It has directly on social topics of interest, embracing the romance of youthful companionship, the brightness of happy home-life, the spicy complications of neighborhood associations, and such bits and portions of domestic life as have led to the widespread fame of the day.

Weekly Family Newspaper, THE CHRISTIAN UNION, Henry Ward Beecher EDITOR.

In religious matters this paper is Evangelical and unsectarian; in political affairs, independent and outspoken. It contains the best articles, and both short and serial stories, from the most writers; it aims to maintain the highest standard in Religion, Literature, Poetry, Art, Music, Science, News, Politics, Household and Family Affairs, with Stories, Rhymes, Fables for the Children, etc. Nothing is spared to make it a COMPLETE PAPER for the Family, pure, attractive, wide-awake, and up with the times—a journal interesting to every one in the household, young or old. It is a MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS.

A Complete Library. The form of the paper, 24 pages, large 4to, pasted and trimmed, commands it to all. The well-earned popularity of this paper is now that of its class it has the Largest Circulation in the World, and has readers by hundreds of thousands.

THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH. We desire to call the attention of the public to our stock of new and seasonable goods, to which we are constantly making additions of all the latest styles; all of which will be sold at city prices.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS. Owing to the active Spring trade we are making NEW ADDITIONS TO THE ABOVE STOCK WEEKLY.

DRY GOODS AND CASSIMERES, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, FLOUR, MEAL, PROVISIONS, &c., QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, STONWARE, WOODENWARE, TIN-WARE, HARDWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c. Drugs and Medicines.

Agents Wanted For Prof. FOWLER'S GREAT WORK. On Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Inter-relations; Love, Its Laws, Power, etc. Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Trustee's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in and caused in which Henry A. Carter and Alice Carter, his wife, are Complainants and William H. Sotheron and others are Defendants, and bearing date of the 30th of May, 1874, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale at Charlotte Hall in the 5th election district of St. Mary's county, on Saturday, the 27th of June, 1874, between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, viz:—LONG YORKSHIRE, SOTHERON'S HILLS, and SOTHERON'S SUPPLY, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, containing in the aggregate, 198 acres, more or less. The above tracts of land are located in the 5th election district of Saint Mary's county. The improvements consist of a good DWELLING HOUSE, TWO BARNS, and all necessary OUT-HOUSES, and the soil is well adapted to the production of the staple products of this climate, particularly tobacco, the said land being the real estate of which the late Richard C. Sotheron died seized and possessed and is sold clear of the widow's dower.

TERMS OF SALE. As prescribed by the decree are:—One third cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal installments of one and two years, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond for the deferred payments, with security to be approved by the Trustee, and to bear interest from the day of sale. When all the purchase money shall have been paid, the Trustee will execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear, and discharged from all claims of the parties to this suit, and of those claiming by, from or under them. JAMES H. WILSON, Trustee.

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Save Fifty Dollars! THE NEW FLORENCE. PRICE, \$20 below any other first-class VALUE, \$30 above any Sewing Machine. SAVED, \$50 by buying the Florence. *Every machine warranted. Special terms to clubs and dealers. Send for circulars to the Florence S. M. Co., Florence, Mass., or 40 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

The American Loan and Trust Company OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. CAPITAL, \$500,000. Will negotiate Loans on Improved Real Estate worth at least twice the amount loaned thereon. Interest 12 per Cent. per Annum. Collection of Principal and Interest Guaranteed. Principal and interest payable in New York. If desired, send for circulars. Address GEO. A. MOORE, Sec'y, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Boots and Shoes, of which we have on hand a complete assortment—all styles and READY-MADE CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR, &c., &c. You can always get what you want if in season; if not on hand we have facilities to get it for you at shortest notice.

DOMESTIC. This Sewing Machine gives the best satisfaction to the user as well as for most sewing, and is the best of all to sell. If there is no "Domestic" agent in your town, apply to DOMESTIC S. M. CO., New York.

LADIES SEND for elegant Fashion Book. GREENWELL & FRANKLIN, Leonardtown, Md. June 4, 1874.

\$25. THE BEST ORGANS. THE BEST PIANOS. WOODS & CO. Largest assortment of Street Music, Music Books, &c., south of New York. 207 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

PIANO TUNING. WE take pleasure in announcing that G. L. Wm. of G. L. Wm. & Co., 420 11th street, Washington, D. C., is now in Charles county and will visit St. Mary's county in a few weeks for the purpose of tuning and repairing Pianos and Organs. He has the highest recommendations from such established establishments as Wm. Knabe & Co., and Charles J. Stiefel, of Baltimore, for whom he is also Agent. Communications addressed to him in care of GREENWELL & FRANKLIN at Leonardtown will receive faithful attention. As this will be an opportunity not often available in the county, we advise our musical friends to send their orders early. June 4, 1874.—St.

WHITLOCK'S VEGETATOR, A SUBSTITUTE FOR PERUVIAN GUANO. \$50 per ton, \$1 per bag. Applied by the Tobacco planters of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia. We ask those who have not applied it to their Tobacco to test its value by the use of a single bag. WHITLOCK & CO., 44 South St., Baltimore. June 4, 1874.—St.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. Joseph N. Combs, Catharine A. Bean & Wm C. Abell, admts. of Bennett Bean, & others. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. No. 188 N. E. ORDERED, this 29th day of May 1874, that the said Combs, Bean & Abell, be and they are reported by J. T. M. Hall, Trustee, in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 4th Monday of June next; provided a copy of this order be published in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 4th Monday of June. The Report states that the land sold for \$2,025. J. FRANK FORD, Clerk. June 4, 1874.—St.

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